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**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C) OF
RESOLUTION 5/1 OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

Burundi*

The present report is a summary of 11 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on OHCHR website. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being of four years, information reflected in this report mainly relates to events that occurred after 1 January 2004.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Constitutional and legislative framework

1. New Humanity, jointly with Cadre Associatif des Solidaires du Burundi (NH/CASOBU), noted that, under the Constitution, international instruments ratified by Burundi are an integral part of the Constitution. The Constitution reaffirms the Government's obligation to respect the people's freedom and fundamental rights and contains a relatively detailed list of human rights.² Similar points were made by the Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO Coalition).³

2. The NGO Coalition also said that Burundi has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (2000) and other instruments protecting the rights of the child. The incorporation of these standards into domestic law and their implementation are open to criticism.⁴

B. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. The NGO Coalition recommended creating and strengthening national human rights supervisory and monitoring mechanisms, and making them operational; they should publish regular reports on their work.⁵

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

4. According to the NGO Coalition, Burundi has a number of obligations to international and regional bodies such as the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. However, the daily reality on the ground shows, according to the Coalition, that Burundi has not met and continues not to meet its international obligations and commitments.⁶

5. The NGO Coalition noted that no measures have yet been taken to follow up on the recommendations of CEDAW following its consideration in 2000 and 2008 of Burundi's initial and second periodic reports.⁷ The State is a long way behind in the preparation and submission of its periodic reports.⁸ The Coalition recommended that Burundi's reports to the various regional and international bodies monitoring the human rights instruments to which it is a party should be submitted on time.⁹

6. Franciscans International (FI) welcomed the courageous decision by the Government to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Burundi for another year.¹⁰

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. According to the NGO Coalition, women in Burundi are still victims of legal, political and socio-economic discrimination. The Personal and Family Code contains provisions that discriminate against women. Discriminatory provisions are also to be found in the Labour Code, the Taxation Code, the Nationality Act and the Electoral Code. The bill to reform the Criminal Code - still before the National Assembly - discriminates against women.¹¹ Although there has been

progress in case law, the continued absence of legislation on inheritance, matrimonial property regimes and gifts is detrimental to women. The Government had pledged to promote women's full right of inheritance but has suspended the legislative process it had launched following a referendum it had ordered as a prerequisite but on which it has itself taken no action.¹²

8. FI also referred to discrimination against women, noting that no legislative reform to eliminate such discrimination can succeed without a national information and awareness-raising campaign.¹³ The NGO Coalition¹⁴ and FI¹⁵ recommended that the Government should develop, implement and enforce measures, policies and laws to do away with all forms of discrimination against women, giving priority to the effective exercise of inheritance and marriage rights.

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

9. FI said that 15 years of conflict had resulted in more than 300,000 deaths and extensive material damage, left deep pain and wounds, unravelled the fabric of Burundian society and destabilized the political and economic system, which had had implications for the subregion.¹⁶ In the view of NH/CASOBU, violations of the right to life continue to occur frequently and the perpetrators are invariably the same: Palipehutu-FNL, members of the National Defence Force, the police and others (people also fall victim to armed banditry, conflicts over land and other score-settling).¹⁷

10. The NGO Coalition noted that extrajudicial killings are constantly being brought to NGOs' attention. This is an alarming situation that Burundi should rectify as soon as possible.¹⁸

11. Concerns continue over the persistence of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment at the hands of state authorities, as indicated by AI. AI has documented allegations of torture by the intelligence services, the National Police Services and other military and security forces from 2003 to 2008. Government troops have reportedly used torture to extract confessions from detainees. Torture and ill-treatment are particularly acute during the early stages of detention in military and police detention centres, particularly as people are often held incommunicado in illegal places of detention or without access to families, lawyers and human rights and humanitarian organizations. It is extremely rare that the authorities take any action against members of the security forces or other state officials responsible for torture and ill-treatment. The weak capacity of the judicial system does not guarantee the right of victims to an effective remedy.¹⁹

12. Similar information was reported by the NGO Coalition, which said that, despite Burundi's undertakings to the Committee against Torture in 2006, no progress has been made. These undertakings concern the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the creation of a compensation fund for victims of torture. According to the Coalition, the State should take legal action against the perpetrators of torture.²⁰ The Coalition recommended that Burundi should bring domestic law fully into line with the Convention against Torture, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention and train and sensitize law enforcement officials in the eradication and prevention of torture.²¹ NH/CASOBU reported that there are still gaps in Burundian law in respect of punishment of torture.²²

13. AI recommended that the Government openly condemn the practice of torture and inform high-ranking law enforcement officials that all allegations of torture must be investigated and perpetrators brought to justice, that it create an independent accountability mechanism to ensure

prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture by all law enforcement officials and ensure reparation, including fair and adequate compensation to the victims.²³

14. For the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), mechanisms to address human rights violations must adequately respond to the widespread sexual violence perpetrated against women and the rampant victimization of children during the conflict. Many women continue to endure gross, gender-based human rights violations, which are likely to continue while impunity persists for crimes committed during the conflict.²⁴

15. According to Amnesty International (AI)²⁵ and FI,²⁶ the most commonly reported form of sexual violence in Burundi is rape, committed by both state and non-state actors, including law enforcement officials and military officers. Rape of women and girls is prevalent in the home and in the community and the problem is widespread throughout Burundi. Minors are particularly at risk. AI added that the authorities are failing to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish rape and other forms of sexual violence, and the perpetrators often escape prosecution and punishment by the state. These systemic failures have engendered a climate where rape victims are less willing or able to pursue criminal proceedings.²⁷ Similar comments were made by the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI).²⁸

16. The rate of successful prosecutions for sexual offences is still very low, as noted by AI. Most victims remain silent - often out of fear of social stigmatization. Some victims and their families resort to traditional and informal dispute resolution systems, often negotiating and agreeing to payment from the perpetrator or the family of the perpetrator, as compensation.²⁹ It is difficult to determine current levels of sexual violence with any accuracy in the absence of reliable official statistics. There is no independent monitoring system which would allow the Government to publicly report on the prevalence of rape and other forms of sexual violence and on the effectiveness of responses by the relevant authorities.³⁰ AI recommended that the Government give clear and immediate instructions to key high-ranking officials of the police force, the army and other security forces that all law enforcement officials should treat rape as a crime and should take all necessary measures to effectively investigate allegations of rape and other forms of sexual violence and bring perpetrators to justice.³¹

17. FI said that the trivialization of rape, which is aggravated by the conflict situation and the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators, is no less disturbing than the ever-decreasing age of the girls who are subjected to this kind of humiliation (under 10 and even under 5). The impunity enjoyed by perpetrators is not likely to eliminate the phenomenon. In some cases, the rapists offer money to victims or their parents to escape prosecution.³²

18. In the view of SRI, other economic factors - including poverty and lack of access to education, information or medical care - exacerbate women's vulnerability. This combination of factors prevents rape victims from taking legal proceedings against their assailants. At present it is NGOs that provide medical, psychological and social support to victims. However, such aid is not widely available and cannot cope with the numerous cases of rape and sexual violence. Many women are left without help. According to SRI, it is up to the State to provide victims with medical care, legal aid and psychological and social support.³³ There is a need to conduct sensitization campaigns on domestic violence so that it stops being considered as a "private" problem and starts being seen as a human rights violation.³⁴

19. According to FI, verbal and physical domestic violence in Burundi give cause for concern.³⁵ SRI is of the view that violence against women is not adequately punished and that penalties are light. The fact that the remedies offered by the State are not suitable also makes women less inclined to resort to the judicial system.³⁶

20. According to the NGO Coalition, many children are not entered in the civil registry and cannot therefore benefit from free education and health care. In prisons, juveniles are not separated from adults³⁷ and children are no exception to abuse of preventive detention.³⁸ Thousands of children, especially orphans, are raped, killed, tortured, beaten, abandoned, starved, humiliated, stripped of their property, driven to despair, drug-dependent and can have no hope of a happy future. Violations of children's rights in the family, at school, etc. have multiple consequences, including on school dropout rates, which are very high. The perpetrators of these offences are not worried, especially when they are close relatives who can plead parental prerogatives stemming from the duty to bring the child up. The judiciary and the police, who are responsible for prosecuting, appear not very sensitive to violations of children's rights.³⁹ The Coalition recommended the adoption of a national policy and specific legislation on the protection of children's rights and especially the rights of orphans and vulnerable children.⁴⁰

21. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) indicated that corporal punishment is lawful in the home, in schools, and in alternative care settings. In the penal system, corporal punishment is unlawful as a sentence for crime, but it is not prohibited as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. Many children have been beaten while in detention, according to GIEACPC.⁴¹ La Coalition des ONG a recommandé de réprimer sensiblement la violence à l'égard des enfants et de rompre l'impunité des auteurs de châtements corporels.⁴²

22. Cases of arbitrary detention have increased in past years, as noted by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). Over 300 people allegedly affiliated with the members of the Palipehutu-FNL and Patriotic Hutu Party have been arrested and detained without trial since April 2008.⁴³ The ICJ urged the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Council to recommend to Burundi to ensure that persons arrested or detained on criminal charges are held in official places of detention, while observing the international standards of due process and human rights.⁴⁴

23. The NGO Coalition recommended reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure, including the addition of provisions to significantly curb the prerogatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office, broaden the powers of the courts in the area of preventive detention and significantly cut the duration of police custody. It recommended setting up an independent body, incorporating civil society organizations, to oversee places of detention and the legality of detentions.⁴⁵

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

24. The NGO Coalition stressed that, despite Burundi's commitment, by its ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and under its Constitution, to allow equal access to impartial, independent and effective justice, several problems render justice inaccessible. According to the Coalition, the justice system does not enjoy universal confidence because of its partiality and inefficiency and the fact that it is manipulated by the executive and various social and political pressure groups.⁴⁶

25. For AI, the law enforcement and justice system remains weak and in urgent need of reform. The judicial system lacks human, financial and material resources, and law enforcement and judicial staff are poorly trained. Corruption remains a problem, and low levels of confidence in the

justice system have led to numerous incidents of mob justice, including killings and lynching. Human rights organizations have often questioned the impartiality and independence of the judiciary, which further limits victims' recourse to justice.⁴⁷ AI called on Burundi to provide systematic training to all law enforcement officials on their responsibility to ensure the protection of human rights.⁴⁸

26. The absence of an independent body to administer judges' and magistrates' careers and disciplinary matters means that the executive and the political parties can dominate the judiciary, according to the NGO Coalition.⁴⁹ The Coalition recommended the adoption of a transparent policy on the recruitment of judges and career management so as to ensure the independence and impartiality of justice and reform of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.⁵⁰ It also pointed out that investigation and trial procedures are very slow.⁵¹

27. FI said that prison overcrowding, appalling sanitation, non-separation of juveniles from adults, long-term detentions without trial and - a crucial issue - non-registration of detainees are challenges that the prison administration must face in order to ensure compliance with Burundi's international obligations.⁵²

28. FI saw combating impunity as a vital goal in the peacebuilding process. It must target the political authorities who are no longer in power and those who still are, rebel forces, security forces, civilians and all others, as well as any accomplices, who were involved in massacres, destruction, rape, summary execution, sexual violence and other violations of human rights.⁵³

29. ICTJ stated that the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi and the Kalomoh Report constitute the foundations of transitional justice in Burundi. Stakeholders - the Burundian Government, warring factions, and opposition political parties - recommended judicial and non-judicial solutions to help resolve the conflict and heal the wounds of Burundians through an international judicial commission of inquiry, a Special Tribunal (ST), and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).⁵⁴

30. According to the NGO Coalition, crimes of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity have been committed since independence but their prosecution is still no more than an idea and that constitutes a threat to peace. Negotiations on a substantive agreement to establish mechanisms for transitional justice have been stalled for more than two years, a situation that amounts to a de facto extension of impunity for perpetrators of those crimes, with no solution in sight. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission is still not in place and Burundi and the United Nations continue to disagree over its relationship with the future Special Tribunal. The national consultations designed to involve the public in this process have not yet begun, although the start had originally been scheduled for July 2007.⁵⁵

31. The ICTJ was concerned about the unjustifiable and unnecessary delays in the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms. It is important to urge the parties to expedite negotiations on the operational framework of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Special Tribunal (ST). These negotiations must be preceded by a process orientated at collecting people's perceptions and expectations of transitional justice.⁵⁶ According to the ICTJ, it is Burundi's obligation, with the assistance and support of the international community, to ensure that the right to the truth is established and guaranteed through the TRC and the ST. In the meantime the Government and the United Nations should exercise extensive judicial cooperation and other capacity-development initiatives to signal and maintain the commitment to carry out the spirit and the letter of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1606.⁵⁷

32. The ICTJ added that the November 2007 agreement between Burundi and the United Nations on the creation, composition, and mandate of a tripartite steering committee for national consultations constituted a milestone in the application of Security Council Resolution 1606. An assessment of national perceptions of how to deal with past wrongs has the potential to open a debate, the initial phase of which could ensure national ownership of the mechanisms identified and pave the way for the establishment of carefully engineered measures, including a framework agreement between Burundi and the United Nations. Popular consultations in Burundi should therefore be broadly inclusive and transparent. The steering committee was required to ensure equal gender representation to encourage more gender-sensitive consultations. The methodology for the consultations as it stands now has little chance of reflecting local realities and securing a broad buy-in of the process by the population. Only the adoption of approaches that clarify the respective roles of the multiple actors involved in the consultation and that take into consideration the prevailing ethnic sensitivities will encourage local ownership and ensure the success of the consultations.⁵⁸

33. The ICTJ stated that it is important that policies and strategies to deal with past atrocities in Burundi move beyond the creation of a TRC and a ST. Comprehensive reparation programmes that fully integrate gender concerns must be established. To facilitate these activities, collaboration with the media is necessary. A national crime-prevention strategy should be drafted to address patterns and trends of criminality linked to the consequences of war.⁵⁹

34. According to the ICTJ, all recent peace agreements in Burundi grant negotiating belligerents some form of “provisional immunity” from prosecution to allow their return to the country and their participation in the political process. The Arusha Agreement prohibited amnesty for war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and coup d’état, but rebel groups that joined the peace process thereafter pressed for and obtained some form of immunity. Organic Law No. 100/92 of November 7, 2005, applied the Arusha Agreement and subsequent peace agreements to create a commission to identify political prisoners. This led to the release of at least 3,000 political prisoners, including many convicted in a regular judicial proceeding. As a result, civil society organizations lodged a complaint before the Constitutional Court. The ICTJ mentioned that it was generally assumed that the “provisional immunity” would remain valid only during the transitional period and that the elected parliament would adopt a law to either extend or abrogate the immunity. The Government and elected institutions should initiate and adopt new legislation that clarifies the definition of “provisional immunity” and spells out the crimes covered by immunity. Crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide should be excluded from immunity measures.⁶⁰

35. According to the ICJ, the judicial and criminal investigation authorities have been reluctant to prosecute members of the security forces who are alleged to have been involved in human rights violations. Government authorities do not cooperate with initiatives to bring to justice the alleged perpetrators of human rights violations. The suspected perpetrators of the massacre in Muyinga in 2006, in which 31 civilians were killed or “disappeared”, while in official custody, have not been brought to justice. AI raised the same issue.⁶¹ The ICJ urged the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Council to recommend that Burundi end impunity by ensuring that criminal investigation and judicial authorities arrest and prosecute members of the police, military or para-military forces, irrespective of their function, status or political affiliation, who have been allegedly involved in human rights violations.⁶²

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

36. SRI drew attention to the lack of legal protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation, which it said has serious implications for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.⁶³ The Association for Homosexuals' Rights (ARHDO) made similar comments.⁶⁴ SRI said that victims of such discrimination do not have sufficient protection against violence.⁶⁵

5. Freedom of movement

37. According to the NGO Coalition, the police prevent people from travelling for various reasons, for example on Saturday mornings, which are set aside for "community service", a duty imposed on all without any basis in law and in violation of the freedom of movement.⁶⁶

6. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

38. The ICJ stated that politicians aligned to opposition political parties and the splinter wing of the ruling *Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces* (CNDD-FDD) continue to be threatened and targeted through violence. According to the ICJ, several incidents prove a pattern of systematic harassment and intimidation of peaceful protest and political opposition, and prevailing culture of impunity.⁶⁷

39. The NGO Coalition noted that there are certain constraints on the exercise of public freedoms: the Assemblies Act seems to lack clarity on the certification process, giving authorities broad discretion and making no provision for appeal if certification is denied. The Public Demonstrations Act makes demonstrations subject to prior notification. The Government has done nothing to resolve the confusion between prior notification and prior authorization, in order to prevent opposition political parties from holding meetings. Demonstrations have never been in favour with the Government, which sees them as a threat.⁶⁸ The Coalition also said that, according to reports from the Burundi League for Human Rights (ITEKA), the present Government has since 2006 repressed the media, civil society and the political opposition, and many violations of civil liberties have been noted.⁶⁹

40. Reporters Without Borders (RSF) said that, in a climate of self-censorship that owes much to the spectre of the return of civil war and sporadic uprisings, Burundian journalists try to inform their fellow-citizens with very limited means. The release of private radio reporters early in 2007 helped to rebuild trust between the Government and the press. A new cooperative relationship has been worked out between the Government and the private media and no major incidents have been reported since. The Ministry of Communications has released funds to support the press and promised to reform the law on libel.⁷⁰

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

41. The Burundian Education Workers' Union (SETB) noted that domestic law recognizes Burundian workers' right to form and join unions, union representatives' right to protection and the right to negotiate with the Government or employers. In practice, freedom of association is not protected and bargaining rights are acquired as a result of strike threats or strike action. According to SETB, the administration is creating a climate of insecurity for trade unionists, in the form of administrative harassment, arbitrary transfer, intimidation, looting, imprisonment, protests by parents and students and humiliation of all kinds. These acts constitute a violation of the freedom of association and the right to strike.⁷¹ The NGO Coalition has submitted similar information.⁷²

8. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

42. NH/CASOBU considered that the serious and violent political crisis gripping Burundi since 1993 has more than halved its GDP and doubled the number of Burundians living on less than a dollar a day (an estimated 67 per cent in 2002). Political instability, insecurity, violence and population movements have not only affected the country's output and undermined food security, but have also reduced access to, availability of and utilization of basic services such as health, education and drinking water.⁷³ According to FI, more than half the under-fives in Burundi suffer from acute malnutrition, which leads to stunting in some 40 per cent of this group. Malnutrition is found in both urban and rural areas.⁷⁴

43. NH/CASOBU stressed that HIV/AIDS prevalence was estimated at 3.6 per cent in 2003, with more than 6 per cent in the 15-44 age group and more than 10 per cent in urban and periurban areas. Strong national commitment and coordinated support from technical and financial partners made it possible to mobilize resources for implementation of the National Strategic Plan 2002-2006 and an action plan for universal access to antiretroviral drugs (2004). Now Burundi is running out of antiretroviral drugs and has no access to finance from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.⁷⁵

44. NH/CASOBU noted the decision to provide free care for all under-fives and for all births in public hospitals. However, support measures for this laudable decision remain insufficient. The unavailability of medicines due to non-payment of bills by the Ministry of Health and the mediocre standard of care due to inadequate human resources in hospitals and health centres were described by NH/CASOBU as two major problems.⁷⁶

45. According to FI, Burundi is heavily dependent on food aid from international partners, but they cannot keep up the flow of humanitarian assistance because of the many challenges such as the return of refugees and displaced persons, increased operational costs, inadequate stocks and exponential growth in demand in the context of the global food crisis that started in April 2008. FI emphasized that a long-term food security policy based on national needs and capacities must be put in place in order to move away from food aid, which has grown excessive, to food self-sufficiency by reforming the agriculture and livestock sectors following the recommendations in the 2005 National Human Development Report.⁷⁷

46. FI said that the 2004 progress report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shows that it is "unlikely" that Burundi will reach the goal of halving the number of people living in poverty and at risk of hunger. Achieving food security, reduced child mortality in the under-fives, improved maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases is viewed as improbable by FI. While some limited improvement in access to drinking water, gender equality and the empowerment of women is likely, support for these programmes remains low.⁷⁸

47. FI stressed that the Government is expropriating land in the province of Cibitoke "in the public interest" without "fair and prior compensation". FI believes that the National Land and Other Properties Commission should step up the pace of its work and ensure that cases are treated with a judicious mix of customary laws and land legislation.⁷⁹

9. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

48. According to SETB, the President announced in 2005 a waiver of school fees as a first step towards free schooling. Measures have been taken to support the education of vulnerable children and girls in some provinces. The waiver measure was taken just before the start of the 2005-2006

school year and there was no planning. Despite support from financial partners, demand for places was so high that the resources available were not sufficient to let all those enrolled stay in school. It is a harsh learning environment for students and teachers owing to the lack of classrooms, qualified teachers and teaching materials. There are major challenges in terms of quality of education and protection of girls.⁸⁰ NH/CASOBU also submitted information on these issues.⁸¹

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

49. FI recommended the establishment of a special body to deal with issues related to refugee return, and particularly administrative services, the land issue, education and housing, mainly by speeding up the construction of “Peace Villages” while avoiding clashes between the people now occupying land and those who used to own it but had to leave because of the conflicts.⁸²

11. Internally displaced persons

50. According to FI, the situation remains worrying in the Magara region, where some armed groups still hold sway. This does not make the return of IDPs any easier. In some cases it is even more difficult to return because livestock, crops and houses are looted by armed groups who still operate despite the immediate cessation of hostilities signed on 25 May 2008 between the Government of Burundi and Palipehutu-FNL.⁸³

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

N/A.

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

N/A.

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council).

Civil Society

Coalition des ONG	Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l’Homme « ITEKA » ; Association pour la Protection des Droits Humaines et de la Personne Détenue (APRODH) ; Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi (AFJB) ; Observatoire INEZA pour les Droits de l’Enfant au Burundi (OIDEB) ; Global Rights ; Action des Chrétiens pour l’Abolition de la Torture – section Burundi (ACAT), Bujumbura, Burundi
NH/COSABU	New Humanity, Rome, Italy, en collaboration avec l’ONG CASOBU (Cadre Associatif des Solidaires du Burundi), Bujumbura, Burundi*
FI	Franciscans International, Geneva, Switzerland*
SRI	Sexual Rights Initiative, Ontario, Canada
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom*
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice, Geneva, Switzerland

AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom*
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, Switzerland*
ARDHO	Association pour le respect des droits des homosexuels, Bujumbura, Burundi
STEB	Syndicat des Travailleurs de l'Enseignement au Burundi, Bujumbura, Burundi
RSF	Reporters Sans Frontières, Paris, France*

² New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, p. 1.

³ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 1.

⁴ Ibid., para. 41.

⁵ Ibid., para. 53 c.

⁶ Ibid., para. 1.

⁷ Ibid., para. 40.

⁸ Ibid., para. 41.

⁹ Ibid., para. 53 a.

¹⁰ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 1.

¹¹ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, paras. 33 and 35.

¹² Ibid., paras. 38-39.

¹³ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, paras. 10-11.

¹⁴ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 51 a.

¹⁵ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, p. 7.

¹⁶ Ibid., para. 3.

¹⁷ New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, para 3.

¹⁸ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 23.

¹⁹ Amnesty International, UPR submission, pp. 3 and 4.

²⁰ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, paras. 17-21.

²¹ Ibid., para. 49 a, b, c.

²² New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, para. 3.

²³ Amnesty International, UPR submission, p. 5.

²⁴ International Center for Transitional Justice, UPR Submission, para. 9.

²⁵ Amnesty International, UPR submission, p. 1.

²⁶ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 13-14.

²⁷ Amnesty International, UPR submission, p. 1.

²⁸ Sexual Rights Initiative, UPR Submission, paras. 17, 18 and 20.

²⁹ Amnesty International, UPR submission, para. 1.

³⁰ Ibid., para. 2.

³¹ Ibid., p. 5.

³² Franciscans International, UPR contribution, paras. 12 and 15.

³³ Sexual Rights Initiative, UPR Submission, paras. 19 and 21.

³⁴ Ibid., para. 7.

- ³⁵ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 12.
- ³⁶ Sexual Rights Initiative, UPR Submission, paras. 4 and 5.
- ³⁷ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, Bujumbura, paras. 45 and 46.
- ³⁸ Ibid., para. 16.
- ³⁹ Ibid., paras. 43 and 44.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid., para. 52 a.
- ⁴¹ Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, UPR Submission, p. 2.
- ⁴² NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 52 c.
- ⁴³ International Commission of Jurists, UPR Submission, p 3.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 3.
- ⁴⁵ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 48 a and b.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., paras. 24 and 25.
- ⁴⁷ Amnesty International, UPR submission, pp. 4 and 5.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 5.
- ⁴⁹ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, paras. 26 and 27.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 50 a and b.
- ⁵¹ Ibid., paras. 29 and 30.
- ⁵² Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 23.
- ⁵³ Ibid., paras. 6 and 7.
- ⁵⁴ International Center for Transitional Justice, para. 2.
- ⁵⁵ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, paras. 31 and 32.
- ⁵⁶ International Center for Transitional Justice, UPR Submission, paras. 7-10.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., paras. 12-13. Security Council resolution 1606, adopted on 20 June 2005.
- ⁵⁸ International Center for Transitional Justice, UPR Submission, paras. 15-18.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid., paras. 22-25.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., paras. 20-21.
- ⁶¹ Amnesty International, UPR submission, pp. 1-2.
- ⁶² International Commission of Jurists, UPR Submission, p. 2.
- ⁶³ Sexual Rights Initiative UPR Submission, paras. 10 and 11.
- ⁶⁴ Association pour le respect des droits des homosexuels, UPR Submission, pp. 1-2.
- ⁶⁵ Sexual Rights Initiative, UPR Submission, para. 10.
- ⁶⁶ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 6.
- ⁶⁷ International Commission of Jurists, UPR Submission, page 2.
- ⁶⁸ NGO Coalition, UPR submission, paras. 3 and 4.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid., paras. 5 and 6.
- ⁷⁰ Reporters sans Frontières, UPR Submission, pp. 1 and 2.
- ⁷¹ Syndicat des Travailleurs de l'Enseignement au Burundi, UPR Submission, p. 3.
- ⁷² NGO Coalition, UPR submission, para. 7.

⁷³ New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, para. 1.

⁷⁴ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 18.

⁷⁵ New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, para. 3.

⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 3.

⁷⁷ Franciscans International, UPR contribution, paras. 17 and 26.

⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 25.

⁷⁹ Ibid., para. 21.

⁸⁰ Syndicat des Travailleurs de l'Enseignement au Burundi, UPR Submission, p. 2.

⁸¹ New Humanity, en collaboration avec CASOBU, UPR submission, para. 1.

⁸² Franciscans International, UPR contribution, para. 26.

⁸³ Ibid., para. 19.
