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International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

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Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Concluding observations on the combined twentieth to twenty-fourth periodic reports of Burkina Faso*

1. The Committee considered the combined twentieth to twenty-fourth periodic reports of Burkina Faso,[1] submitted in one document, at its 3211th and 3212th meetings,[2] held on 22 and 23 April 2026. At its 3221st meeting, held on 29 April 2026, it adopted the present concluding observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the combined twentieth to twenty-fourth periodic reports of the State Party, notwithstanding the delay of seven years in their submission. It also welcomes the constructive dialogue with the State Party's high-level delegation and thanks the delegation for the information provided during and after the Committee's consideration of the report.

B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee welcomes the State Party's accession, on 3 August 2017, to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

4. The Committee also welcomes the following legislative, institutional and policy measures taken by the State Party:

(a) Act No. 025-2018/AN of 31 May 2018 on the Criminal Code, which criminalizes discrimination, hate speech and incitement to violence;

(b) Act No. 039-2017/AN of 27 June 2017 on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders;

(c) Act No. 001-2016/AN of 24 March 2016 on the National Human Rights Commission;

(d) Act No. 061-2015/CNT of 6 September 2015 on the Prevention and Punishment of Violence against Women and Girls and Reparation and Support for Victims;

(e) The establishment, on 28 December 2015, of the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts;

(f) The National Action Plan to Combat Statelessness 2017–2024;

(g) The National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2020.

* Adopted by the Committee at its 117th session (13 April–1 May 2026).
[1] CERD/C/BFA/20-24.
[2] See CERD/C/SR.3211 and CERD/C/SR.3212.

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C. Concerns and recommendations

Statistics

5. While taking note of the State Party's recognition of its ethnic and linguistic diversity, the Committee notes with concern that the State Party does not collect data disaggregated by ethnic origin and has no statistics or socioeconomic indicators in that area. This in turn prevents a full understanding of the situation faced by different ethnic groups throughout the State Party. The Committee observes that the lack of data disaggregated by ethnic origin is a barrier to the formulation and implementation of effective public policies that take into account the specific needs of the various groups with a view to ensuring their full enjoyment of the rights provided for in the Convention (arts. 1 and 2).

6. **The Committee recommends that the State Party collect data on the ethnic composition of its population on the basis of self-identification, in particular with regard to persons who identify as members of Indigenous Peoples. It also recommends that the State Party produce reliable statistical data, disaggregated by sex and age, on the socioeconomic situation of ethnic groups and foreign nationals, including asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons, on their access to education, employment, healthcare and housing and on their participation in public and political life with a view to creating an empirical basis for assessing the equal enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Convention. The Committee reminds the State Party of its general recommendations No. 4 (1973) concerning reporting by States Parties under article 1 of the Convention, No. 23 (1997) on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and No. 24 (1999) concerning article 1 of the Convention.**

Applicability of the Convention

7. The Committee takes note of the information regarding the human rights training provided to the various actors involved in the implementation of the Convention. Nevertheless, the Committee notes that no information has been provided on cases where the provisions of the Convention have been invoked before or applied by domestic courts, despite the fact that article 151 of the Constitution provides that treaties and agreements that have been duly ratified or approved take precedence over national laws (art. 2).

8. **The Committee recommends that the State Party ensure that the provisions of the Convention can be invoked and applied at all levels of the judicial system and that persons whose rights under the Convention have been violated have access to effective remedies. The Committee requests the State Party to intensify its efforts to provide regular training and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the provisions of the Convention for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement personnel and other relevant actors, as well as for the general public, in order to ensure their effective application.**

Legal definition of racial discrimination

9. The Committee takes note of the prohibition of all forms of discrimination contained in article 1 of the Constitution and of article 322-2 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes discrimination, including discrimination based on race, ethnicity, colour and national origin. However, the Committee is concerned about the absence of a definition of racial discrimination that is in line with article 1 of the Convention in explicitly covering all grounds of discrimination, including discrimination based on descent, as well as direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres. The Committee also notes with concern the lack of clarity as to whether criminal legislation prohibits organizations and propaganda activities that incite racial discrimination as defined in article 4 of the Convention (arts. 1 and 4).

10. **Recalling its previous recommendation** [3] **and in the light of its general recommendation No. 14 (1993) on article 1 (1) of the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation containing a clear definition of racial discrimination, including direct, indirect, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and covering all fields of law in the public and private domains and all grounds of discrimination addressed in article 1 (1) of the Convention;**

(b) **Include a clear and explicit provision declaring illegal and prohibiting organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, in line with article 4 (b) of the Convention.**

National Human Rights Commission

11. The Committee welcomes the measures taken to strengthen the mandate and material resources of the National Human Rights Commission. However, it remains concerned that the Commission is still not in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The Committee is also concerned about the decision to repeal the decrees appointing the President and commissioners of the National Human Rights Commission and members of its bureau. This could, in turn, interfere with their independence (art. 2).

12. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is fully independent, has a broad mandate for the protection and promotion of human rights, including in efforts to implement the Convention and the fight against racial discrimination, and is provided with sufficient human, technical and financial resources to fully exercise its mandate;**

(b) **Ensure a stable mandate for the President and the commissioners of the Commission and the members of its bureau, ensuring that any process aimed at removing them from office is legitimate, duly justified, independent and objective;**

(c) **Ensure that the Commission is in full compliance with the Paris Principles with a view to facilitating its timely accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;**

(d) **Take into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 17 (1993) on the establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and the General Observations of the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, and, as necessary, seek technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).**

Hate speech and incitement to violence

13. Despite the legislative progress and other efforts made by the State Party with respect to combating hate speech and incitement to violence, the Committee is deeply concerned about the spread of discriminatory and stigmatizing speech and about the increase in hate speech and incitement to hatred and violence targeted against the Fulani. The Committee is also deeply concerned about reports of the spread, particularly on social media, of messages calling for the commission of criminal acts, including murders, against the Fulani, which are reportedly contributing to the occurrence of racially motivated attacks and hate crimes. The Committee further notes with great concern the lack of effective investigations and public condemnation of such acts (arts. 2, 4 and 6).

14. **With reference to its general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

[3] CERD/C/BFA/CO/12-19, para. 6.

(a) **Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat hate speech, including by ensuring the effective application of the State Party's legislation to combat hate speech and the dissemination of incitement to racial discrimination, with a view to preventing, punishing and deterring all manifestations of racial discrimination, including in the media and on the Internet;**

(b) **Ensure that all cases of hate speech are effectively investigated and prosecuted and that those found guilty are punished, regardless of their official status;**

(c) **Ensure that all hate crimes, including verbal and physical abuse, are investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished and that motives based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin are considered to be an aggravating circumstance in sentencing;**

(d) **Continue its efforts to train law enforcement personnel and conduct targeted awareness-raising campaigns with a view to preventing and combating racist hate crimes and hate speech, including hate speech by politicians;**

(e) **Ensure that the public authorities, including high-ranking public officials, distance themselves from hate speech and formally and publicly reject hate speech and the dissemination of messages inciting racial discrimination.**

Situation of the Fulani ethnic group

15. The Committee is deeply concerned about reports that serious human rights violations, such as extrajudicial executions, acts of torture, arbitrary detention, abductions, enforced disappearances and destruction of property, are being committed against members of the Fulani ethnic group in the context of clashes and military and security operations. These violations are reportedly often committed by the national armed forces, the internal security forces and their auxiliaries, including the Volunteers for the Defence of the Homeland, and by non-State armed groups. The Committee is also deeply concerned about the ethnic profiling of the Fulani by the defence and security forces, the Volunteers for the Defence of the Homeland and members of the Civic Brigade for Order and Discipline, known as the "Laabal Brigade". The Committee is concerned that these serious human rights violations against the Fulani are often connected with allegations made against this ethnic group that it is associated with terrorist groups (arts. 2, 5 and 6).

16. **In accordance with its general recommendation No. 36 (2020) on preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials, the Committee urges the State Party to:**

(a) **Conduct, without delay, effective, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of human rights violations committed by the national armed forces, the internal security forces and their auxiliaries, particularly the Volunteers for the Defence of the Homeland, by members of the Laabal Brigade and by non-State armed groups, and prosecute, try and punish in an appropriate manner those found responsible;**

(b) **Put in place legislation explicitly prohibiting racial and ethnic profiling, including a clear definition in line with international standards, and ensure that clear, binding and enforceable operational guidelines are provided to the police and other law enforcement officers to prevent racial and ethnic profiling during police stops, identity checks and all other law enforcement activities, including in the context of military and security operations;**

(c) **Adopt and implement specific, effective and human rights-based measures aimed at ensuring the effective protection of the Fulani against all forms of discrimination, in particular by ensuring their full, effective and meaningful participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of security policies and measures that affect them.**

Discrimination based on descent

17. Although the State Party has taken measures to combat discrimination based on descent, the Committee notes with concern the widespread discrimination that exists within certain ethnic groups against the descendants of slaves, who continue to be stigmatized and discriminated against and face social exclusion that prevents them from fully enjoying the rights enshrined in the Convention (arts. 1 and 5).

18. **In the light of its general recommendation No. 29 (2002), which concerns discrimination based on descent, the Committee recommends that the State Party address, as a matter of priority, the structural and systemic causes of discrimination based on descent. The Committee also recommends that the State Party take the necessary measures to ensure that the descendants of slaves can fully enjoy the rights enshrined in the Convention. The Committee recommends that the State Party prohibit all forms of discrimination against, and stigmatization and segregation of, the descendants of slaves.**

Practice of slavery

19. Although slavery is an offence under the Criminal Code, the Committee remains seriously concerned about reports of the persistence of slavery practices and the lack of available data with which to gauge the extent of these practices. The Committee also notes with concern the lack of information on the number of complaints filed, investigations conducted and convictions secured in relation to cases of slavery (arts. 2 and 5).

20. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Eliminate all forms of slavery, ensure the effective enforcement of the Criminal Code and take the necessary measures to ensure that all cases of slavery are investigated and prosecuted, even if the victim does not give his or her consent, that perpetrators are punished with penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offence and that victims have access to effective remedies and appropriate reparation;**

(b) **Ensure that all forms of slavery are publicly, consistently and unequivocally condemned by the authorities and that any prosecutions and sentences in slavery cases are brought to the attention of the general public;**

(c) **Collect data on the extent to which situations of slavery still exist and on complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences in such cases, as well as data on reparations for victims, disaggregated by age, gender and ethnic or national origin;**

(d) **Adopt a five-year plan aimed at eradicating slavery nationwide and conduct broad-based public awareness, education and information campaigns, especially among traditional, religious and customary leaders, about the harmful effects of slavery and servitude on victims.**

Indigenous Peoples

21. The Committee notes with concern that the State Party does not recognize the existence of Indigenous Peoples within its territory, including the Fulani and the Tuareg, and that it does not take into account the principles of self-identification and self-determination (arts. 2 and 5).

22. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Committee urges the State Party to reconsider its approach and legally recognize the existence of Indigenous Peoples in its territory on the basis of the principles of self-identification and self-determination set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It recommends that the State Party develop, within a specific time frame, a national strategy for Indigenous Peoples and put in place a comprehensive legal framework for them, aimed in particular at ensuring, without discrimination, respect for their rights, including their rights to land and natural resources, as well as preserving their traditions, cultures, customs and ways of life.**

Talibé and garibou children

23. While noting the measures taken by the State Party to protect children in street situations and children at risk, the Committee remains concerned about reports that children from Burkina Faso belonging to certain ethnic groups and children from neighbouring countries continue to be victims of abuse, ill-treatment and economic and sexual exploitation, including forced begging. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of comprehensive statistics, which makes it difficult to adequately assess the situation of these children (arts. 2 and 5).

24. **The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation[4] and urges the State Party to:**

(a) **Take the necessary measures to ensure that all cases of ill-treatment and physical, psychological or sexual abuse and all cases of exploitation, including sexual and economic exploitation, are investigated and that those responsible for these acts, including Qur'anic teachers, are prosecuted and punished appropriately;**

(b) **Establish an effective system for the comprehensive protection of children, including a complaints mechanism that is accessible to children and human rights defenders, so that all child victims of abuse and exploitation have access to legal remedies and means of redress;**

(c) **Strengthen social and economic assistance provided to families, particularly those living in poverty and mothers raising their children alone, with a view to preventing situations of abuse and economic and sexual exploitation, including forced begging;**

(d) **Conduct public awareness-raising and education campaigns, particularly among religious and customary leaders and Qur'anic teachers, on the harmful effects of child abuse and exploitation;**

(e) **Conduct information campaigns, in cooperation with the States of which garibou and talibé children are nationals, on the risks faced by children, with a view to preventing them from being ill-treated and exploited.**

Inter-ethnic conflict

25. The Committee notes with concern that, despite the measures taken by the State Party, conflicts between different ethnic groups over farming or herding activities persist and are often connected to the issues of access to land and the exploitation of natural resources (arts. 2 and 5).

26. **The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation[5] and urges the State Party to work in consultation with the ethnic groups concerned to strengthen the implementation of the legislative framework and measures aimed at preventing and resolving issues and conflicts between practitioners of pastoral and sedentary farming, taking into account their specific needs and respecting their traditional ways of life.**

Economic, social and cultural rights

27. The Committee takes note of the measures adopted by the State Party to ensure the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of the population at large. However, it remains concerned about the discrimination faced by certain ethnic groups, particularly nomadic groups, and migrants, which is limiting their full enjoyment of these rights, especially with regard to access to employment, healthcare and education (arts. 2 and 5).

[4] Ibid., para. 11.
[5] Ibid., para. 15.

28. **The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation**[6] **and urges the State Party to intensify its efforts to ensure that the ethnic groups most affected by discrimination, particularly nomadic groups, as well as non-citizens fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights and are included in the implementation of its development policies and programmes.**

Multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against women

29. The Committee is concerned to note that some ethnic groups still have harmful customary practices that limit women's full enjoyment of their rights under the Convention, in particular the right to own and inherit land. The Committee is also gravely concerned about the persistence of harmful practices against women, particularly women who are descendants of slaves, such as forced marriage and early marriage. It is further concerned about the persistent stigmatization and social exclusion of, and violence against, women accused of witchcraft (arts. 2 and 5).

30. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 25 (2000) on gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendation**[7] **and urges the State Party to:**

(a) **Take the necessary measures aimed at putting an end to harmful customary practices among certain ethnic groups, including the Fulani and the Tuareg, that limit women's and girls' full enjoyment of their rights, particularly the right to own and inherit land;**

(b) **Ensure the effective enforcement of the Criminal Code, the Persons and Family Code and other laws containing provisions adopted to ensure women's full enjoyment of their rights;**

(c) **Step up efforts to effectively implement measures aimed at preventing and combating all forms of discrimination, stigmatization and violence experienced by women accused of witchcraft and take effective measures to protect them;**

(d) **Carry out awareness-raising campaigns for the general public, including traditional and religious leaders, on equal rights for men and women.**

Violence against women and girls, including in relation to health

31. The Committee is concerned about reports of acts of violence against women and girls, including obstetric violence and conflict-related sexual violence, to which women and girls belonging to certain ethnic groups, particularly the Fulani, may be more vulnerable. The Committee is also concerned about the limited access to medical care and psychosocial support, as well as the lack of adequate support mechanisms, in the State Party (arts. 2 and 5).

32. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 37 (2024) on equality and freedom from racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Take urgent and effective measures to prevent, investigate and punish all acts of violence against women and girls, including obstetric violence and conflict-related sexual violence, paying particular attention to women and girls belonging to vulnerable ethnic groups, especially the Fulani;**

(b) **Ensure that all victims have effective and non-discriminatory access to appropriate healthcare services, psychosocial support and adequate support and reparation mechanisms, including by strengthening the capacity of healthcare personnel, security forces and judicial authorities, and take the necessary steps to ensure that these services are available and accessible throughout the State Party.**

[6] Ibid., para. 12.
[7] Ibid., para. 9.

Situation of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

33. The Committee takes note of the efforts made by the State Party, despite the ongoing challenges it faces, to receive migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. However, the Committee is concerned about the difficulties faced by migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in obtaining access to employment, healthcare and education and in integrating into society. The Committee is also concerned about Act No. 001-2024/ALT of 22 February 2024, which imposes severe penalties on migrants in an irregular situation, who are often vulnerable to violations of their rights, including the rights to security, adequate housing and health. Despite the State Party's efforts to improve birth registration and the issuance of identity documents, the Committee is concerned about the difficulties involved in the determination of statelessness status, particularly with regard to children born in refugee camps or in situations of internal displacement (arts. 2 and 5).

34. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Continue its efforts to establish a migration policy that respects the human rights of migrants by implementing its comprehensive migration management strategy, building the capacity of the actors tasked with implementing that policy and that strategy and taking into account the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, particularly children;**

(b) **Ensure that all migrants, including those in an irregular situation, have effective access to fundamental rights, including the rights to work, healthcare, education and adequate housing, without discrimination;**

(c) **Amend Act No. 001-2024/ALT of 22 February 2024 to bring it into line with international human rights standards;**

(d) **Intensify efforts to prevent and reduce cases of statelessness, including by putting in place a clear procedure for determining statelessness status, and to ensure universal birth registration, including for children born in refugee camps or in situations of internal displacement.**

Discrimination against persons with albinism

35. While taking note of the information provided by the State Party's delegation during the dialogue, the Committee remains concerned about reports of acts of discrimination and stigmatization targeted against persons with albinism in various areas of daily life (arts. 2, 5, 6 and 7).

36. **The Committee recommends that the State Party take more effective measures to protect persons with albinism from discrimination and stigmatization and ensure that persons with albinism have equal access to education, healthcare and employment. It recommends that the State Party adopt a comprehensive strategy, building on the measures presented in the report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism on the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017–2021).[8] In this context, the Committee recommends that the State Party conduct full and thorough investigations into all reported cases of attacks against persons with albinism and carry out public education campaigns to combat prejudices and misconceptions regarding albinism.**

Situation of human rights defenders

37. While noting with satisfaction the adoption of Act No. 039-2017/AN of 27 June 2017 on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, the Committee is deeply concerned about reports indicating that human rights defenders, journalists and civil society representatives, including such persons who belong to ethnic and minority groups, are frequently subjected to threats, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and forced conscription as a result of their activities.

[8] A/HRC/37/57/Add.3.

38. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Ensure the effective implementation of Act No. 039-2017/AN of 27 June 2017 on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and adopt, in consultation with the persons concerned, effective protection strategies that take into account cultural, regional and gender-related differences, providing adequate human, technical and financial resources for their implementation;**

(b) **Conduct thorough, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of threats, harassment, intimidation, persecution, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and forced conscription experienced by representatives of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists;**

(c) **Ensure the full protection of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists from any kind of threat, harassment, intimidation, persecution, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest or forced conscription and ensure that they can carry out their activities freely, in safety and without fear of reprisal.**

Civic space

39. The Committee welcomes the establishment, in October 2021, of a country office of OHCHR in the State Party and the assurances given by the delegation regarding the State Party's commitment to continuing its cooperation with the country office. However, the Committee is deeply concerned about the State Party's subsequent decision to suspend the country office's activities. Furthermore, the Committee is seriously concerned about the dissolution and suspension of a large number of organizations, including organizations working to protect human rights. This in turn undermines freedom of association.

40. **The Committee recommends that the State Party rescind its decision to suspend the activities of the OHCHR country office in the State Party and encourages it to resume cooperation with the country office and continue cooperating with universal and regional human rights mechanisms. The Committee also recommends that the State Party adopt effective measures to safeguard, in law and in practice, the freedoms of assembly and association, particularly by refraining from dissolving organizations on arbitrary grounds and by reinstating those that have been dissolved without respect for the necessary procedural safeguards.**

Access to justice

41. The Committee takes note of the adoption of Act No. 003-2026/ALT of 14 January 2026, regarding the determination of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms (the "Faso Bu Kaoré" Act). However, it remains concerned about the manner in which the Act is being implemented and the lack of sufficient information on safeguards aimed at ensuring respect for human rights in its application. The Committee regrets that the State Party does not have up-to-date and detailed data on complaints filed, prosecutions initiated, penalties imposed and reparations granted in cases of racial discrimination that have been brought before the courts or handled through non-judicial mechanisms, such as the National Human Rights Commission. The Committee is also deeply concerned about reports of reprisals against judges, prosecutors and other judicial actors, including allegations of enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and forced conscription in conflict zones following judicial decisions unfavourable to the executive branch (art. 6).

42. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Ensure that the implementation of Act No. 003-2026/ALT of 14 January 2026, regarding the determination of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, is fully compliant with international human rights standards and respects the principles of equality and non-discrimination, the right to a fair trial and procedural safeguards;**

(b) **Ensure the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary, in law and in practice, in particular by ensuring that judges and prosecutors can work independently and safely and carry out their duties without fear of reprisals, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and forced conscription;**

(c) **Ensure equal access to justice for victims of racial discrimination, including non-nationals, by providing legal assistance, interpretation services and accessible complaint mechanisms;**

(d) **Ensure that all members of different ethnic groups enjoy all the legal safeguards of a fair trial and equality before the law, as enshrined in the Convention and other international human rights instruments.**

Human rights education

43. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the steps taken to provide human rights training. However, the Committee is concerned about the lack of detailed information on specific training in school curricula and vocational training programmes relating to the Convention's provisions and on the inclusion of information on the fight against racial discrimination and xenophobia. It regrets the lack of sufficient information on the extent to which the history of colonization and the transatlantic slave trade and their consequences are included in school curricula (art. 7).

44. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Step up its efforts in the field of human rights education and ensure that school curricula and vocational training programmes in this area include systematic and continuous training on the provisions of the Convention and information on the history and culture of the various ethnic groups and the fight against racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia;**

(b) **Adopt appropriate measures and strategies, particularly through human rights education programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns, aimed at promoting tolerance, respect and diversity within all communities;**

(c) **Include in its curricula the history of colonization and the transatlantic slave trade and their consequences, and promote research on these topics.**

D. Other recommendations

Declaration under article 14 of the Convention

45. **The Committee encourages the State Party to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider individual communications.**

Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

46. **In the light of its general recommendation No. 33 (2009) on follow-up to the Durban Review Conference, the Committee recommends that, when implementing the Convention in its domestic legal order, the State Party give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, taking into account the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in April 2009. The Committee requests that the State Party include in its next periodic report specific information on action plans and other measures taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level.**

International Decade for People of African Descent

47. **In its resolution 79/193, the General Assembly proclaimed 2025–2034 the Second International Decade for People of African Descent. Also in that resolution, the Assembly decided to extend the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in its resolution 69/16, with a view to ensuring continuing efforts in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people of African descent. In the light of this development, the Committee recommends that the State Party implement the programme of activities in collaboration with people of African descent and include in its next periodic report information on the measures adopted in that framework, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent.**

Consultations with civil society

48. **The Committee recommends that the State Party continue consulting and increasing its dialogue with civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, in particular those working to combat racial discrimination, in connection with the preparation of the next periodic report and in follow-up to the present concluding observations.**

Dissemination of information

49. **The Committee recommends that the State Party's reports be made readily available and accessible to the public at the time of their submission and that the concluding observations of the Committee with respect to those reports be similarly made available to all government bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Convention, including administrative district authorities and local authorities, and publicized on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the official and other commonly used languages, as appropriate.**

Common core document

50. **The Committee encourages the State Party to regularly update its core document, which dates to 2012, in accordance with the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, in particular those on the common core document, as adopted at the fifth inter-committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies, held in June 2006.[9] In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 42,400 words for such documents.**

Paragraphs of particular importance

51. **The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the State Party to the particular importance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 20 (practice of slavery), 22 (Indigenous Peoples) and 32 (violence against women and girls, including in relation to health) above and requests the State Party to provide detailed information in its next periodic report on the concrete measures taken to implement those recommendations.**

Follow-up to concluding observations

52. **In accordance with article 9 (1) of the Convention and rule 65 of its rules of procedure, the Committee requests the State Party to provide, within one year of the adoption of the present concluding observations, information on its implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 14 (a) (hate speech and incitement to violence) 16 (a) and (c) (situation of the Fulani ethnic group) and 40 (civic space) above.**

[9] HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I.

Preparation of the next periodic report

53. **The Committee recommends that the State Party submit its combined twenty-fifth to twenty-ninth periodic reports, as a single document, by 17 August 2031, taking into account the reporting guidelines adopted by the Committee during its seventy-first session[10] and addressing all the points raised in the present concluding observations. In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 21,200 words for periodic reports.**

[10] CERD/C/2007/1.