



SUBMISSION

TO THE 79th SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

List of Issues

BURKINA FASO

Forced conscription, discrimination and the right to work

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Updated November 2025

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INTRODUCTION

1. This submission focuses on the issue of unlawful / forced conscription and its impact on the right to work (art. 6), in conjunction with the right to freedom from discrimination (art. 2 (2)). There is a longstanding record of alleged human rights violations in the State party, related to, or even allegedly committed by, (personnel of) the armed forces.¹
2. This situation appears to have been possibly deteriorated, at least as of certain aspects, in recent years, particularly following, and in relation to, a Decree of April 2023 (hereinafter “the Decree No. 2023-0475”),² enforcing general mobilisation in order to defend the integrity of the national territory, restore security and protect population from “terrorist actions”. This Decree effectively permits the conscription of civilians in the armed forces.
3. Connection e.V. is particularly concerned for the consequences of this Decree, as well as for its apparent misuse as a tool of repression, resulting in **forcibly removing persons from their working positions to place them in the military**, which constitutes **undue restriction of the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts (art. 6)**, a situation often applied in a **discriminatory manner on grounds of political or other opinion (art. 2 (2))**.

UNLAWFUL - FORCED CONSCRIPTION

International human rights law and standards

4. As the Human Rights Committee has observed: “under article 8 of the Covenant, States parties may require service of a military character”.³ Indeed, article 8 of the ICCPR does not prohibit the requirement of military service by clarifying that “For the purpose of this paragraph [i.e. 8 (3)] the term ‘forced or compulsory labour’ shall not include: [...] (ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors”.⁴
5. However, while States have the authority to conscript members of the civilian population age 18 and over for national defence, nevertheless, “conscription should be authorized and in accordance with domestic law. The conscription law needs to be carried out in a manner that gives the potential conscript notice of the duration of the military service and an adequate opportunity to contest being required to serve at that time. Conscription also needs to be carried out according to standards consistent with non-discrimination and equal protection under law. The use of conscription for politically motivated purposes [see further below] violates international human rights protection standards.”⁵
6. Besides of violations of civil and political rights, forced conscription affects also economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (hereinafter the Committee) has raised issues related to forced conscription and discrimination.⁶
7. Several aspects of the practice of conscription in the State party as it has been enforced since the issuing of the Decree No. 2023-0475 in April 2023, do not appear to comply with international human rights standards.

Lack of transparency

8. The conscription process is not clear, and the number of conscripts is not public, nor are the options to challenge them.⁷

Disregard for court rulings

9. In addition, court rulings concerning complaints against conscription appear to be ignored. As reported by Amnesty International: “On 6 December 2023, a court in Ouagadougou,⁸ responding to a complaint by three conscripted people against their requisition orders, ruled their conscriptions were unlawful and ordered their suspension. The court also ordered the army to immediately refrain from carrying out those orders. This has been ignored.”⁹
10. According to Human Rights Watch, on 13 August 2024, a court in Bobo-Dioulasso, in western Burkina Faso, ruled that the requisition orders of certain magistrates from this city were “manifestly illegal” and

violated “the fundamental freedoms of the persons concerned,” and ordered the government not to carry them out.¹⁰

Practices of forced conscription

11. It has been reported that people have been allegedly taken “from their homes and offices without warning”¹¹ or “in the middle of traffic”.¹²

Such forms of forced conscription present similarities with practices which have been reportedly applied in countries such as Colombia¹³, Ukraine¹⁴ and the Russian Federation¹⁵ and which have been criticised by the Human Rights Committee.

Abductions amounting to enforced disappearance

12. Furthermore, disappearance of people for months, without their families knowing their whereabouts, resembles more to enforced disappearance or unlawful, arbitrary and incommunicado detention, than a lawful conscription or mobilisation.

According to Ilaria Allegrozzi, senior Sahel researcher at Human Rights Watch: “*The Burkinabè authorities use of abusive conscriptions are abductions that may amount to enforced disappearances and need to stop*”.¹⁶

13. Indeed, the **Committee on Enforced Disappearances**, the body of independent experts which monitors the implementation of the **Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance** by the States parties, has highlighted the issue in its 2024 concluding observations:

“Forced mobilization and enforced disappearances

31. While taking into account the information provided by the State party on legal safeguards and means of challenging an act of forced mobilization, the Committee regrets that several practices implemented under Decree No. 2023-0475 on general mobilization and state of national emergency might constitute enforced disappearance (arts. 1, 11, 12, 17–22 and 24).

32. The Committee recalls that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance. In this light, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure that the measures taken to combat terrorism do not give rise to enforced disappearances and that the families of recruited persons are systematically informed of their whereabouts and can contact them whenever they wish.”¹⁷

14. The above-described practices are unacceptable, for any individual, and they appear to constitute serious violations of article 9 of ICCPR on the right to liberty and security of person, the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance, and **certainly affect also the economic, social and cultural rights of such individuals (and potentially of their families too).**
15. However, what is more alarming is that the above-described practices appear to target predominantly critics of the authorities and dissidents, including journalists and human rights defenders – an aspect which requires a separate and more thorough examination.

Abductions of activists, journalists and political opponents

16. In November 2023, following relevant local civil society announcements and media reports, Human Rights Watch has already alerted that: “*Burkina Faso's military junta is using a sweeping emergency law against perceived dissidents to expand its crackdown on dissent. Between November 4 and 5, 2023, the Burkinabe security forces notified¹⁸ in writing or by telephone at least a dozen journalists, civil society activists, and opposition party members that they will be conscripted to participate in government security operations across the country. [...] The recent notifications for conscriptions targeted, among others, **Bassirou Badjo** and **Rasmane Zinaba**,¹⁹ members of the civil society group Balai Citoyen; **Daouda Diallo**,²⁰ prominent rights defender, secretary-general of the Collective Against Impunity and Stigmatization of Communities (Collectif contre l'Impunité et la Stigmatisation des Communautés, CISC), and laureate²¹ of the 2022 Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders; **Gabin Korbéogo**,²² president of the Burkina Faso Democratic Youth Organization (Organisation Démocratique de la Jeunesse du Burkina Faso, ODJ); and the journalists **Issaka Lingani** and **Yacouba***

Ladji Bama.²³ Domestic civil society groups, media organizations, and trade unions have strongly condemned what one called the ‘selective and punitive’²⁴ application of the ‘general mobilization’ decree. In a November 6 statement, the Burkinabe Movement of Human and Peoples’ Rights (Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l’Homme et des Peuples, MBDHP) said²⁵ the general mobilization ‘has been specifically designed and adopted not to contribute to the fight against terrorism’, but to repress critical opinions.”²⁶

17. In September 2023, the media had already reported that on the 6th of September²⁷ the army had conscripted “an anesthesiologist, **Arouna Louré**, following a Facebook post in which he commented on the military response to the Islamist insurgency. He was sent to Koumbri, Yatenga province, one of the most dangerous areas in the country’s North region, to support the military medical services there. On September 5, the day before Louré was conscripted, Islamist fighters killed²⁸ at least 17 soldiers and 36 volunteers assisting the military in Koumbri, in one of the deadliest attacks against the security forces since the beginning of the year.”²⁹
18. Subsequently, according to Amnesty International, **Dr Daouda Diallo**, Secretary-General of the Collective Against Impunity and Community Stigmatization (CISC), forcibly disappeared. Dr Diallo was abducted by security agents on 1 December 2023 as he left the passport office in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso’s capital, and taken to an unknown destination. A few days later, in an image shared on social media,³⁰ he was shown in the back of an army truck wearing military uniform. By that time the government did not officially acknowledge his detention nor his whereabouts, but his family and lawyers believed he was on the frontline. At the time of his enforced disappearance, Dr Diallo was subject to a call up for military duty, along with several other civil society and media figures, under a decree being used increasingly against critics of the country’s transitional government.
19. On 6 December, a court ordered the suspension of the conscription orders of journalist Issiaka Lingani and of Bassirou Badjo and Rasmane Zinaba, members of the Balai Citoyen grassroots citizens movement, ruling that those violated their rights to freedom of expression and movement and caused a risk to their physical integrity. These three individuals were the only ones among 14 public Burkinabè figures, who were properly served conscription orders in November.
20. On 24 December 2023, former Foreign Affairs Minister **Ablassé Ouedraogo** was arrested at his home after returning from a trip abroad. He was singled out for conscription along with Dr Diallo and several members of the civil society, human rights defenders, activists, and journalists in November 2023.³¹ In February 2024, other pictures and videos of Mr. Diallo, with other conscripts, taking part in military exercises, were also shared. During the three months of his conscription, the government never communicated on his whereabouts and the legal challenges against his conscription. On 7 March, Daouda Diallo was freed and returned to his home in Ouagadougou.³² Mr. Ablassé Ouedraogo was also released in March 2024.³³
21. However, in the meantime, the crackdown continued. The two members of the Balai Citoyen grassroots citizens movement, for which the Court had ruled on 6 December 2023 the suspension of the conscription orders, were reportedly abducted. According to Human Rights Watch, “on 20 February, 2024, armed men in civilian clothes abducted³⁴ **Rasmané Zinaba**, a member of the civil society group Balai Citoyen, at his home in Ouagadougou. ‘At least four gunmen took him between 6:15 and 6:30 a.m.,’ a Balai Citoyen member told. ‘They drove him off in a civilian vehicle.’ The following day, 21 February, men in civilian clothes, presenting themselves as government security officers, abducted³⁵ **Bassirou Badjo**, also a member of the Balai Citoyen at the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs office in Ouagadougou. Later that day, Balai Citoyen issued a statement condemning the abductions and calling for its members’ immediate release. The men’s families and Balai Citoyen filed a complaint with the police, but there has been no follow-up action.”³⁶ Rasmané Zinaba and Bassirou Badjo were apparently forcibly conscripted and were only released in October 2025.³⁷
22. Meanwhile, in June and July 2024, it has been reported, *inter alia*, by the Reporters without Borders, that there has been an abduction of 4 journalists:
 - **Kalifara Séré**, news commentator at BF1 – disappeared on 18 or 19 June 2024.
 - **Atiana Serge Oulon**, investigative journalist at L’Événement, aged 38, 24 June 2024.
 - **Adama Bayala**, news commentator at BF1, aged 44, 28 June 2024.
 - **Alain Traoré**, better known by his pseudonym **Alain Alain**, editor-in-chief of Omega Media, aged 49, 13 July 2024.³⁸

23. According to Human Rights Watch, on 18 June 2024, Kalifara Séré, commentator on BFI's TV show *7Infos*, was reported missing after leaving a meeting with the Superior Council for Communication, Burkina Faso's media regulator, to return to his office in Ouagadougou. People close to Séré told Human Rights Watch that the council questioned him about his June 16 TV commentary, in which he had expressed doubts about the authenticity of some photographs showing the head of state.³⁹
24. On 24 June 2024, gunmen claiming to be working for the intelligence services abducted⁴⁰ Atiana Serge Oulon, director of the bimonthly publication *L'Événement* (The Event), from his home in Ouagadougou. In December 2022, Oulon had written an article⁴¹ denouncing the alleged embezzlement by an army captain of some 400 million CFA (US \$ 660,000) that were part of a budget allocated to support the civilian auxiliaries.⁴² This had led him to a hearing by a military court.⁴³
25. On 28 June 2024, Adama Bayala, a commentator on the private television channel BF1's show *Presse Échos*, was reported missing after he left his office in Ouagadougou. He was supposed to meet a friend in the Cissin neighbourhood shortly after 2pm on 28 June. The friend waited in vain. Bayala, who was previously a journalist at the state-owned newspaper *Sidwaya*, is one of the few voices that openly criticizes the current government. "He had already received threats via intermediaries six months ago. His position in the civil service was also used as leverage," said a close friend, as Bayala had been director of communications at the Higher Institute for Information and Communication Technology (ISTIC). "But he never stopped appearing on BF1," said a close friend.⁴⁴ According to Human Rights Watch, days before his disappearance, a message posted on the pro-junta Facebook page Anonymous Élite Alpha referred to previous abductions of dissidents and journalists and warned that he "will be next."⁴⁵
26. Alain Traoré was kidnapped in similar circumstances, according to Reporters Without Borders (RSF)'s information. Two armed men wearing balaclavas and mufflers, accompanied by at least three other people, broke into the journalist's home in the early hours of 13 July. Traoré, former journalist for the private radio station *Horizon FM*, was then working as the editor of the "National Languages" desk at the privately-owned *Omega Média* press group. Most notably, Traoré was writing "Le Défouloir," a daily satirical column criticising the shortcomings of those in power. "His family, including his children, are regularly threatened by government supporters. Many people don't understand that his programme 'Le Défouloir' is satirical," explained a source close to Traoré.⁴⁶
27. The above journalists remained missing for months, with the authorities not disclosing any information on their whereabouts. Worth noting though that, in July 2024, Captain Ibrahim Traoré, head of State, publicly stated that: "*There is a journalist who was recently enlisted because since 2023, he has been lying.*"⁴⁷ A statement which was considered to potentially refer to Atiana Serge Oulon.⁴⁸
28. The same month, the **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)** expressed deep concerns over the reported disappearances of Kalifara Séré, Serge Oulon and Adama Bayala.⁴⁹ Almost four months later, in October 2024, in front of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the Burkinabe authorities broke their silence on the fate of three journalists who disappeared in June, stating that they were drafted into the army. The Director General for Human Rights at Burkina Faso's Ministry of Justice, Marcel Zongo, asserted that, "Serge Oulon, Adama Bayala and Kalifara Séré were not subjected to enforced disappearance." The journalists were conscripted "on the basis of the general mobilization and warning decree." Interviewed by RSF after his statement, Marcel Zongo said he did not wish to make "any further comments."⁵⁰ It appears that no information was provided for Alain Traoré.
29. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) said it was alarmed by the forced conscription of journalists Serge Atiana Oulon, Adama Bayala, and Kalifara Séré, who went missing in June, and called for them to be immediately returned home. "It is outrageous and chilling that Burkinabe authorities feel it is acceptable to take journalists from their homes and offices without warning and wait four months before saying publicly that they have been forced into military service," said Angela Quintal, CPJ's Africa program head. "The repeated conscription of journalists appears to be just one, aggressive tactic in a wave of censorship deployed across Burkina Faso's media landscape." CPJ's statement also noted that "A fourth journalist, Alain Traoré, was seized by men in masks in July and his whereabouts remain unknown."⁵¹
30. In March 2025, Human Rights Watch reported that the authorities arbitrarily arrested **Guezouma Sanogo** and **Boukari Ouoba**, respectively president and vice president of the Burkina Faso's Journalists

Association (Association des journalistes du Burkina), which was subsequently dissolved, and also **Luc Pagbelguem**, journalist at the private television station BF1, under circumstances resembling to enforced disappearances, in the capital Ouagadougou.⁵² In April, fears were expressed that all three had been forcibly conscripted.⁵³ In July 2025 it was reported that all three, as well as journalists **Phil Roland Zongo** (whose conscription had not been made public until it was confirmed upon his release) and **Kalifara Séré**, and activist **Lamine Ouattara**, a member of the Burkinabè Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights (Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples), were released from forced conscription.⁵⁴

In September 2025, it was reported that journalists Adama Bayala and Alain Traoré were released, but Atiana Serge Oulon was remaining missing.⁵⁵

Repression and arbitrary detention of the lawyer of unlawfully conscripted persons

31. Worth noting that among the legal representatives of the three men who filed the complaint, on which the court in Ouagadougou, on 6 December 2023, found that the conscription orders were unlawful, was **Mr. Guy Hervé Kam**.⁵⁶ On the night of 24-25 January 2024, inside Ouagadougou's international airport, unidentified men abducted⁵⁷ Guy Hervé Kam, a prominent lawyer and coordinator of the political group Serve and Not be Served (Servir Et Non se Servir, SENS). The group issued a statement on January 25 that men in civilian clothes presenting themselves as members of the national intelligence services took Kam into custody and drove him to "an unknown destination."⁵⁸ He was held incommunicado. On 18 April 2024, the Ouagadougou administrative Court of Appeal ordered his release. On 29 May 2024, while he was finally freed near his home, he was arrested by state security forces. Samira Daoud, Regional Director for West and Central Africa at Amnesty International, said: *"We condemn the arbitrary detention of Me Guy Hervé Kam. Guy Hervé Kam was arrested and transferred to the custody of the gendarmerie on 29 May, and then remanded into a military prison, on new charges of conspiracy against the state. We believe the accusations against him are unfounded and call for his immediate and unconditional release."*⁵⁹ In October 2025 it was reported that Mr. Guy Hervé Kam was still in detention.⁶⁰

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Use of conscription to punish prosecutors, judges

32. It was reported that in August 2024 Burkina Faso's military authorities were misusing the emergency law to unlawfully conscript magistrates – prosecutors and judges – who have opened legal proceedings against the regime supporters. Between 9 and 12 August 2024, the Burkinabè security forces notified by telephone at least seven magistrates,⁶¹ including four prosecutors, two deputy prosecutors, and an investigative judge, that they had been conscripted to participate in government security operations against Islamist armed groups in Kaya, Sanmatenga province, from 14 August to 13 November. On 14 August, six of them reported to a military base in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso's capital, to respond to their notifications.
33. On 13 August, a court in Bobo-Dioulasso, in western Burkina Faso, ruled that the requisition orders of the two of the seven magistrates from this city were "manifestly illegal" and violated "the fundamental freedoms of the persons concerned," and ordered the government not to carry them out.⁶²
34. On 15 August,⁶³ a coalition of three Burkinabè magistrates' unions declared in a statement that the authorities had targeted the seven magistrates because they dealt with cases involving people "claiming to be staunch supporters of the current government." They also said that "these requisitions are acts of humiliation and intimidation of magistrates" and that they are being carried out "despite judicial decisions declaring them null and void." The judicial sources said that among those targeted by the conscription orders is the prosecutor of the high court in Ouagadougou, who had instructed the police to investigate claims by residents regarding the enforced disappearances of their loved ones. The magistrates' unions declared that one of those conscripted is the judge of the high court in Ziniaré, Ouhimbé province, handling the case of a supporter of the regime implicated in illegal mining activities that led to a landslide that killed about 60 people. Another one is the prosecutor of the high court in Boromo, Balé province, who had instructed the police to investigate the alleged theft of livestock by an ally of the regime and civilian auxiliaries of the Burkinabè armed forces.⁶⁴
35. Furthermore, in October 2025, Human Rights Watch urged Burkina Faso authorities to *"urgently investigate and publicly report on the whereabouts of six judges and prosecutors as well as one lawyer*

who are feared to have been forcibly disappeared [...]. The abductions of the judicial officers and lawyer since 10 October, 2025, could amount to enforced disappearances and possible unlawful conscriptions into the armed forces.”⁶⁵

Lack of information on, or protection of, the right to conscientious objection to military service

36. Concerns about forced conscription are aggravated because of the lack of information on, or protection of, the right to conscientious objection to military service. Such right inheres in the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.⁶⁶ According to the OHCHR “*States should give recognition to the right to conscientious objection to military service in their domestic legal systems.*”⁶⁷ Furthermore, “*States, in their law and practice, **must not discriminate** against conscientious objectors in relation to their terms or conditions of service, or any **economic, social, cultural**, civil or political rights.*”⁶⁸
37. In the past, it has been reported that in the “Upper Volta”, as it was named by that time, “According to the law, conscientious objectors may face Imprisonment”,⁶⁹ and that in Burkina Faso “There is no known legal provision for conscientious objection. COs [i.e. conscientious objectors] may face imprisonment.”⁷⁰
38. The State Party’s reports to human rights treaty bodies do not appear to provide information on this issue. However, this is becoming increasingly important following the issuing of the Decree No. 2023-0475, which does not appear to provide information on conscientious objection to military service either. It is highly important and urgent to effectively respect, protect and fulfil the right to conscientious objection to military service, as well as the economic, social and cultural rights of conscientious objectors, particularly in Burkina Faso, considering the reported **existence of religious communities**, e.g. Jehovah’s Witnesses⁷¹ or Mennonites,⁷² known to conscientiously refuse the participation in (or support of) war or the armed forces.

Recent concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee on forced conscription

39. In April 2025, the Human Rights Committee has included the issue of forced conscription in its concluding observations. Specifically, the Human Rights Committee expressed concerns “*about allegations that certain judges who have issued unfavourable decisions concerning the volunteer defence force or the executive have been forcibly conscripted (art. 14)*” and requested the State party to “*Ensure that judges are able to work independently and safely and carry out their activities without fear of reprisals, including forced conscription.*”⁷³ The Human Rights Committee also noted “*with concern reports of the increasing repression of journalists and human rights defenders, including the suspension of broadcasting, threats, intimidation, arbitrary arrests, physical assaults, enforced disappearances and forced conscription to the volunteer defence force (art. 19)*” and requested the State party to “*Ensure that all allegations of threats, intimidation, arbitrary arrests, physical assaults, enforced disappearances and enforced conscription against journalists and human rights defenders are promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with sanctions commensurate with the gravity of their acts, and that victims are provided with effective remedies and reparations.*”⁷⁴

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SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR THE LIST OF ISSUES

40. Connection e.V. kindly suggests including in the List of Issues items related to conscription, the right to conscientious objection to military service, conscientious objectors’ economic, social and cultural rights, and enforced disappearance.
41. In particular, it is suggested addressing the following questions to the State party:
 - Please, provide the number of people conscripted following the issuing of the Decree No. 2023-0475.
 - Please, describe the criteria which are applied in selecting the people who are conscripted / mobilised.
 - Please, provide information about the existence or not of a legal framework protecting the right to conscientious objection to military service. If there is such a framework, please provide details. If there is not such a framework, please inform about any plan to introduce it.

- Please, elaborate also on the protection of economic, social and cultural rights of conscientious objectors to military service.
- Please, explain to what extent the State party has implemented the concluding observations of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances⁷⁵ and the Human Rights Committee⁷⁶ concerning the Decree No. 2023-0475 and forced mobilisation and conscription.
- Please, explain how the Decree No. 2023-0475 is implemented in a way that complies with the provisions of the Covenant, especially as far as it concerns the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts (art. 6), in conjunction with the right to freedom from discrimination (art. 2 (2)).

¹ CCPR/C/BFA/CO/1, 17 October 2016, paras 25-28. <https://undocs.org/en/CCPR/C/BFA/CO/1>
CCPR/C/BFA/QPR/2, 1 September 2020, para. 15. <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/BFA/QPR/2>

² https://lefaso.net/IMG/pdf/decret_sur_la_mobilisation_generale-1.pdf

³ E.g. *Foin v. France* (CCPR/C/67/D/666/1995), para. 10.3. <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/67/D/666/1995>

⁴ ICCPR, art. 8, para 3, (C), (II).

⁵ Human Rights Watch, “Burkina Faso: Conscription Used to Punish Prosecutors, Judges”, 21 August 2024. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/08/21/burkina-faso-conscription-used-punish-prosecutors-judges>

⁶ E.g. E/C.12/RUS/Q/7, 2 November 2023, para. 9. <https://docs.un.org/en/E/C.12/RUS/Q/7>

⁷ Amnesty International, “Burkina Faso: Free human rights defender Daouda Diallo and end discriminatory conscription of independent voices”, 22 January 2024. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/01/burkina-faso-free-human-rights-defender-daouda-diallo-and-end-discriminatory-conscription-of-independent-voices/>

⁸ RFI, “Burkina Faso : un tribunal juge illégales les réquisitions militaires de certaines personnalités”, 6 December 2023. Available in French at: <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20231206-burkina-faso-le-tribunal-juge-ill%C3%A9gales-les-r%C3%A9quisitions-de-certaines-personnalit%C3%A9s-dans-les-vdp>

⁹ Amnesty International, “Burkina Faso: Free human rights defender Daouda Diallo and end discriminatory conscription of independent voices”, 22 January 2024. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/01/burkina-faso-free-human-rights-defender-daouda-diallo-and-end-discriminatory-conscription-of-independent-voices/>

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch, “Burkina Faso: Conscription Used to Punish Prosecutors, Judges”, 21 August 2024. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/08/21/burkina-faso-conscription-used-punish-prosecutors-judges>

¹¹ Committee to Protect Journalists, “Burkina Faso confirms conscription of 3 journalists, 1 still missing”, 25 October 2024. <https://cpj.org/2024/10/burkina-faso-confirms-conscription-of-3-journalists-1-still-missing/>

¹² Reporters Without Borders, “Who are the four journalists that disappeared in Burkina Faso?”, 24 July 2024. <https://rsf.org/en/who-are-four-journalists-disappeared-burkina-faso>

¹³ CCPR/C/COL/CO/6, para. 22, <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/COL/CO/6>.

CCPR/C/COL/CO/7, paras. 34-35, <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/COL/CO/7>.

¹⁴ CCPR/C/UKR/CO/8, 9 February 2022, paras. 29-30. <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/UKR/CO/8>

¹⁵ CCPR/C/RUS/CO/8, 1 December 2022, paras 6, 8, as well 38 about Crimea and Sevastopol. <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/RUS/CO/8>

¹⁶ Human Rights Watch, “Burkina Faso: Abductions Used to Crack Down on Dissent”, 27 February 2024. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/02/27/burkina-faso-abductions-used-crack-down-dissent>

¹⁷ CED/C/BFA/OAI/1, 15 March 2024, paras. 31-32. <https://undocs.org/CED/C/BFA/OAI/1>

¹⁸ TV5 Monde, “Burkina Faso : des opposants réquisitionnés”, 7 November 2023. Available in French at: <https://information.tv5monde.com/afrique/video/burkina-faso-des-opposants-requisitionnes-2674646>

¹⁹ “Burkina Faso : Rasmane Zinaba et Bassirou Badjo du Balai citoyen réquisitionnés Déclaration”, *LeFaso.net*, 5 November 2023. Available in French at: <https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article125516>

²⁰ « #Burkina : Daouda Diallo réquisitionné, le CISC accuse le MPSR2 de vouloir taire toute voix discordante », *OuagaNews.net*, 5 November 2023. Available in French at: <https://ouaganews.net/burkina-daouda-diallo-requisitionne-le-cisc-accuse-le-mpsr2-de-vouloir-taire-toute-voix-discordante/>

²¹ Dr. Daouda Diallo, 2022 Laureate. <https://www.martinennalsaward.org/hrd/dr-daouda-diallo/>

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