

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

GUINEA-BISSAU

Second Review Session 21

Review in the Working Group: 23 January 2015
Adoption in the Plenary: 25 June 2015

Guinea-Bissau's responses to recommendations (as of 29.06.2015):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	147 recs accepted and 4 noted	The delegation was absent. The HRC President read a message on their behalf. No additional information was provided	Accepted: 147 Noted: 4 Total: 151

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/29/12:

96. The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea-Bissau, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:

A - 96.1 Complete the process of ratification of international legal instruments (Gabon);

A - 96.2 Expand as much as possible the ratification of the whole set of international human rights instruments recommended during the 2010 UPR and not yet ratified (Cabo Verde);

A - 96.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Denmark); ratify OP-CAT (Montenegro); ratify OP-CAT (Romania);

A - 96.4 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 96.5 Consider ratifying ICRMW (Ghana);

A - 96.6 Adopt and ratify ICRMW (Morocco); ratify ICRMW (Timor-Leste);

A - 96.7 Consider ratifying human rights treaties to which Guinea-Bissau is not yet a party, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Brazil);

A - 96.8 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);

A - 96.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), already signed by Guinea-Bissau (Spain);

A - 96.10 Ratify OP-ICESCR, and accept its investigation and inter-State communications mechanisms (Uruguay);

A - 96.11 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);

A - 96.12 Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Romania); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Maldives); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Montenegro);

A - 96.13 Ratify the Rome Statute as soon as possible (Spain);

A - 96.14 Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (signed in 2000) and incorporate it into its national legislation (Uruguay); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC and incorporate it into its national law (France);

A - 96.15 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of ICC (Netherlands);

A - 96.16 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of ICC (Estonia);

A - 96.17 Accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of ICC (Estonia);

N - 96.18 Accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity without making any reservations, and incorporate it into its national legislation (Uruguay);

A - 96.19 Restructure and give new impetus to the National Human Rights Commission (Gabon);

A - 96.20 Finalize the process of revision of the Statute of the National Commission of Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 96.21 Finalize the process of revision of the Statute of the National Commission of Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 96.22 Expedite the reform of its National Human Rights Commission and continue to support the implementation of the Commission's mandates with neutrality and impartiality (Thailand);

A - 96.23 Speed up its efforts in reviewing the Statutes of the National Commission of Human Rights with a view to making the Commission fully comply with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);



A - 96.24 Conclude the revision of the Statute of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it in line with the Paris Principles, also in compliance with the Lisbon Declaration and Protocol of May 2013, which creates the Network of NHRIs of the Portuguese Speaking Countries (Portugal);

A - 96.25 Continue the review of the Statutes of the National Commission for Human Rights to bring them into line with the Paris Principles to arrive at the adoption of these new Statutes as soon as possible (Libya);

A - 96.26 Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan aimed at addressing all human rights violations (Botswana);

A - 96.27 Improve the performance of public institutions in the protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights in the country (South Africa);

A - 96.28 Take measures to increase transparency in public administration in order to instil trust among the general public hence contributing to stability in the Guinean society (Sweden);

A - 96.29 Pay the highest possible attention to children's rights, particularly through adopting a comprehensive code on children's rights (Cabo Verde);

A - 96.30 Draft a national strategy and adopt a code for the protection of children (Turkey);

A - 96.31 Improve the civil registration system in order to register all children at birth (Turkey);

A - 96.32 Increase its efforts to raise public awareness of the fundamental rights of women and children (Sudan);

A - 96.33 Continue its cooperation with the United Nations in the field of human rights (Romania);

A - 96.34 Finalize implementation of the unimplemented UPR recommendations from the first cycle review (Kuwait);

A - 96.35 Endeavour to implement the remaining recommendations of the previous and present UPR process (Mozambique);

A - 96.36 Establish an interministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations, inter alia for implementing UPR recommendations and drafting overdue reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Portugal);

A - 96.37 Submit the various overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);

A - 96.38 Strengthen cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);

A - 96.39 Continue to undertake measures to promote and enhance the rights of women (Singapore);

A - 96.40 Incorporate in its legislation a definition of discrimination against women and the principle of equality between men and women, in keeping with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);

A - 96.41 Make it a government priority to ensure gender equality in all spheres of life, including by formulating a comprehensive strategy to eliminate attitudes and practices that discriminate against women and girls (Slovenia);

A - 96.42 Make it a priority to ensure gender equality in all spheres of life, and that Guinea-Bissau formulates a comprehensive strategy to eliminate negative attitudes and practices that affect women and girls (Netherlands);

A - 96.43 Further promote gender equality and women's participation in public life (Rwanda);

A - 96.44 To take steps to increase women's participation in society as well as to further secure the rights of women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 96.45 Promote further women's rights in the field of education and health (Niger);

A - 96.46 Strengthen measures to fight discrimination against women and children, particularly in rural areas (Senegal);

A - 96.47 Continue making progress in the implementation of legislative provisions to prohibit and combat discrimination against children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS, and girls, in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation (Chile);

A - 96.48 Consider enacting specific legislation which prohibits discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children with disabilities and children living with HIV/AIDS (Namibia);

A - 96.49 Take concrete measures to combat discrimination against all children, including by creating a specific comprehensive strategy to eliminate negative attitudes and practices that discriminate against children and to encourage girls to attend school (Estonia);

A - 96.50 Continue to improve conditions of detention (Djibouti);

A - 96.51 Improve detention conditions for all, particularly women and youth (Rwanda);

A - 96.52 Ensure the effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women (Italy);

A - 96.53 Implement existing laws to prosecute sexual and gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation as well as domestic violence, and to address legal gaps and other deficiencies in measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence effectively (Germany);

A - 96.54 Complement legislative efforts to improve women's rights with public awareness campaigns on Female Genital Mutilation or cutting and protection against abuse and sexual violence (United States of America);

A - 96.55 Raise awareness of the criminalization of female genital mutilation and also ensure perpetrators of female genital mutilation are brought to justice (Australia);

A - 96.56 Accelerate the implementation of the national plan to combat female genital mutilation so that this practice is eradicated and effectively criminalized, and additionally, strengthen education and awareness-raising programmes (Chile);

A - 96.57 Take measures to enforce the criminalization of female genital mutilation, ensuring that offenders are prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law, as well as re-enforcing public education and awareness-raising programmes aimed at eliminating this practice (Ireland);



A - 96.58 Assess the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (Italy);

A - 96.59 Identify lessons learned and develop a new action plan to reduce the incidence of the heinous practice of female genital mutilation/cutting (Italy);

A - 96.60 Draw up a follow-up plan to the Action Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting, which includes evaluation mechanisms of outcomes and measures to make effective the punishment of such practices, as well as appropriate budget allocations for its implementation in rural areas (Mexico);

A - 96.61 Improve the implementation of the National Action Plan on Female Genital Mutilation, by strengthening it with awareness-raising campaigns and by working with traditional leaders in order to fully eradicate this practice, while strengthening likewise the means and initiatives of the National Committee for the Elimination of Harmful Practices (Spain);

A - 96.62 Continue to fight against female genital mutilation and early marriages (Djibouti);

A - 96.63 Take practical steps, including through public information campaigns and greater community-level engagement, to accelerate the eradication of FGM and to reduce the number of child, early and forced marriages (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 96.64 Enhance efforts to eliminate FGM, as well as the early and enforced marriage of girls (Portugal);

A - 96.65 Continue deepening measures aimed at achieving the eradication of practices such as female genital mutilation and cutting, as well as forced marriages (Argentina);

A - 96.66 Continue its efforts to fight against discrimination and violence against women, in particular with regard to FGM and forced and early marriages (France);

A - 96.67 Enforce national legislation in rural areas in order to prevent child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);

A - 96.68 Strengthen efforts to eliminate early and forced marriage (Maldives);

A - 96.69 Take measures to prevent child, early and forced marriages, including through awareness-raising campaigns and measures for the monitoring of the implementation of existing legislation and by promoting the enrolment of girls in schools (Canada);

A - 96.70 Adopt measures that ensure compliance with the Law on Reproductive Health, by promoting the provision of education allowances in areas with high rates of forced and early marriages (Spain);

N - 96.71 Investigate and vigorously prosecute crimes perpetuated against vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and persons with albinism (Sierra Leone);

N - 96.72 Take the necessary measures to prevent the ritual murder of persons with albinism, children with disabilities, twins, and children accused of practising witchcraft, to investigate and prosecute those suspected of committing these crimes, and to increase efforts to raise awareness of the need to eradicate such practices (Ireland);

N - 96.73 Adopt specific laws that prohibit discrimination and protect girls, children with disabilities and children with HIV/AIDS; undertake, in addition, awareness-raising campaigns to promote the dignity and rights of children with albinism, twins, children with disabilities and children accused of witchcraft, in order to combat the abandonment and/or execution, of which they are victims (Mexico);

A - 96.74 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);

A - 96.75 Take measures to prevent violence against women and girls, particularly by the development of a strategy for protection and social reintegration in order to reduce child trafficking and sexual abuse (Canada);

A - 96.76 Take the necessary steps to combat sexual trafficking and abuses of children, including through improving the judicial system, strengthening the relevant government institutions and providing educational treatment and restorative support to the victims (Thailand);

A - 96.77 Enforce legislation that criminalizes child trafficking, through investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses, reconvene the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Trafficking, and allocate specific funds to the committee for implementation of a national action plan (United States of America);

A - 96.78 Develop legislation to protect all children from the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);

A - 96.79 Adopt a comprehensive policy for the protection of children that provides, in particular, strengthening the combat against child labour and trafficking (France);

A - 96.80 Consider the feasibility of implementing social protection programmes that would assist in addressing the problem of child labour (Egypt);

A - 96.81 Finalize the preparation of the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour (Ethiopia);

A - 96.82 Take appropriate measures to address the economic exploitation of children and ensure full respect of their rights in compliance with the international standards set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO fundamental conventions (Italy);

A - 96.83 Pursue reforms in the justice sector (Algeria);

A - 96.84 Continue the reform process of the justice system (Angola);

A - 96.85 Continue to take measures to strengthen the justice system (Singapore);

A - 96.86 Adopt measures to strengthen the judicial system for the provision of effective, independent and credible service (Botswana);

A - 96.87 Step up and accelerate the process of reform of the judicial and penitentiary systems to ensure access to justice regardless of economic status, gender, social origin or political position (Spain);

A - 96.88 Speed up judicial reforms in order to guarantee the functioning of the judiciary with the highest international human rights standards, and in particular facilitate access to justice for all persons on an equal footing without discrimination (Costa Rica);

A - 96.89 Take concrete steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Sweden);



A - 96.90 Reinforce plans and programmes to strengthen and guarantee the independence and effectiveness of judicial institutions, by providing them with adequate structures and financial resources (Chile);

A - 96.91 Further action to ensure that court services are available in all regions, and that fees associated with court action are not prohibitive (New Zealand);

A - 96.92 Adopt follow-up actions to the national justice plan, which include administrative measures to ensure access to the justice system, training programmes, and legislative measures on safeguards to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Mexico);

A - 96.93 Provide adequate resources, including taking capacity-building measures, to enable the judiciary and the legal authorities to function properly (Sweden);

A - 96.94 Urgently accelerate reforms to the justice sector in order to ensure that members of the judiciary receive adequate legal training in preparation for their assignment, and that access to courts is facilitated by ensuring that enough courts exist in all regions, as well as by taking measures to allow persons without sufficient means to also access the court system (Germany);

A - 96.95 Continue to strengthen and promote the rule of law based on effective and accountable state institutions, through, inter alia, the reform of the defence sector and the adoption of measures to foster independence of the Judiciary (Brazil);

A - 96.96 Continue to engage its international and regional development partners for support in the continued implementation of its defence and security sector reform initiatives, and to take initial steps to ensure that law enforcement personnel are provided with appropriate human rights education and training (Philippines);

A - 96.97 Undertake reforms in the defence and security sectors to avoid military interference in government affairs and to create the necessary conditions to put in place the rule of law (Costa Rica);

A - 96.98 Consolidate its justice, security and defence sector reforms to prevent the recurrence of coups d'état and ensure a sustainable constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (Ghana);

A - 96.99 Prosecute human rights violations committed by members of the security service and to take measures that the judiciary can work independently without being hindered by persons related to organized crime or the security sector and others (Germany);

A - 96.100 Complete the reform of the security sector in order to ensure its conformity with international norms and to guarantee full respect of human rights by the security forces (France);

A - 96.101 Strengthen the judiciary in order to fight against impunity and all forms of crime (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 96.102 Combat the prevailing impunity, thereby defending victims' rights and promoting respect for human rights (Portugal);

A - 96.103 Take the necessary measures to fight against impunity for human rights violations, regardless of who the perpetrators are (France);

A - 96.104 Take steps to end impunity, and to bring to justice those responsible for human rights abuses or violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 96.105 Address the serious impunity issues regarding alleged arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention of government critics (Australia);

A - 96.106 Ensure respect of the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population, in particular women and children, and adopt all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity, by initiating investigations in order to identify the perpetrators of acts of violence and of all human rights violations (Argentina);

A - 96.107 Bring juvenile justice into conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mali);

A - 96.108 Create a legal framework that gives sufficient protection for “whistle-blowers” testifying in crimes related to corruption (Sweden);

A - 96.109 Provide enough financial and personnel resources to enable the Attorney General’s office, as well as law enforcement authorities, to fight corruption in the country (Sweden);

A - 96.110 Consider implementing possible legislative mechanisms that would assist in combating transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money-laundering (Egypt);

A - 96.111 Take urgent steps to adopt all appropriate measures to combat the root causes of political instability in Guinea-Bissau, including tackling illicit drug-related corruption and money-laundering (Ghana);

A - 96.112 Give priority to ensuring protection of freedom of speech (Australia);

A - 96.113 Continue to enhance its programmes towards employment of its youth in the agriculture and fisheries sectors (Philippines);

A - 96.114 Continue to deepen efforts in the human rights field, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, so as to improve the living conditions of its people, in particular of the most vulnerable sectors (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 96.115 Continue the fight against poverty as one of the country’s key priorities (Cuba);

A - 96.116 Strengthen policies aimed at reducing poverty (Angola);

A - 96.117 Adopt appropriate measures to reduce the high rate of people living in extreme poverty (Togo);

A - 96.118 Continue to prioritize poverty alleviation in its efforts to raise the living standards of its people (China);

A - 96.119 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, particularly through the implementation of the 2011–2015 National Strategy (Algeria);

A - 96.120 Take significant measures to reduce poverty, especially taking into consideration the rights of children (Maldives);

A - 96.121 Remain to be active in seeking the continuing support of the international community for the realization of its employment-generation and poverty-alleviation programmes (Philippines);

- A - 96.122 Develop a sustainable mechanism to protect its population against food insecurity, through prevention strategies and the implementation of social programmes (Turkey);
- A - 96.123 Explore possible ways of providing an adequate allocation of human, financial and technical resources to the health sector so as to ensure access to quality health services (Egypt);
- A - 96.124 Further enhance efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality (Ethiopia);
- A - 96.125 Strengthen efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (South Africa);
- A - 96.126 Enhance efforts to reduce the high maternal and under-five morbidity and mortality rates (Portugal);
- A - 96.127 Intensify its efforts to significantly reduce the rate of maternal and under-five child mortality and morbidity (Togo);
- A - 96.128 Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal and child mortality rates, in particular by taking preventive measures, conducting vaccination campaigns, as well as formulating a comprehensive plans and strategy in health sectors (Indonesia);
- A - 96.129 Increase the health budget allocation to the recommended minimum of 15 per cent of GDP, in line with commitments under the Abuja Declaration, in order to counter the alarming maternal and under-five mortality and morbidity rates (Slovenia);
- A - 96.130 Take all necessary measures to reduce the number of HIV/AIDS infections by means of enhancing national education programmes, and increase efforts to ensure the availability and access to antiretroviral treatment drugs (Namibia);
- A - 96.131 Improve the health and education systems (Angola);
- A - 96.132 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, in addition to improving the education and health system (Kuwait);
- A - 96.133 Create conditions for the most vulnerable to have access to basic education and health services (Rwanda);
- A - 96.134 Implement all possible measures to improve the country's education system (Cuba);
- A - 96.135 Improve the development of education by increasing school enrolment and improving the quality of education (China);
- A - 96.136 Continue to take steps to raise education standards (Singapore);
- A - 96.137 Continue its efforts to improve the national education system and to include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);
- A - 96.138 Increase funding for education and enforce compulsory schooling for all children (Slovenia);
- A - 96.139 Take the necessary measures to ensure access to education without discrimination and establish universal free primary education (Turkey);
- A - 96.140 Pursue its efforts to provide access to education to all children (Togo);

A - 96.141 To put in place measures to increase access to education for all children and improve the educational infrastructure and quality of education (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 96.142 Seek to ensure access to education for all children and to improve the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Egypt);

A - 96.143 Establish a national plan to ensure universal access to education (Morocco);

A - 96.144 Pursue its efforts aimed at allowing all children to have access to schooling and address disparities in access to education (Mauritania);

A - 96.145 Enhance efforts to ensure that all children have access to free, compulsory and quality primary education (Portugal);

A - 96.146 Ensure free primary education for all without any discrimination, including by increasing funding for education (Estonia);

A - 96.147 Work towards enforcing the law on the education system and increase financial support specifically for education to ensure that all children receive education, and upgrade the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Libya);

A - 96.148 Establish the necessary conditions to provide access for the most vulnerable population to basic education and relaunch its policy to encourage the enrolment of girls in schools (Gabon);

A - 96.149 Progressively realize the right to education for all, by creating conditions in which the most vulnerable receive access to basic education, and in this context, to implement a policy to also encourage girls to attend school (Germany);

A - 96.150 Increase funding for education; ensure access to education for all children; overcome gender disparities in access to education and improve the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Namibia);

A - 96.151 Continue to call upon the international community to provide financial and technical support in order to strengthen the enjoyment of human rights by its people and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (Senegal).

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