



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fifth session
20–31 January 2020

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Guinea-Bissau*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 6 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. JS1 stated that on 22 October 2018, Guinea-Bissau had ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁴

3. JS1 recommended ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁵

4. JS1 noted that the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been approved by the People's National Assembly and added that legal procedures for ratifying it were under way.⁶

5. JS1 also noted that in September 2018, Guinea-Bissau had ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.⁷

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



6. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted with appreciation that Guinea-Bissau had signed the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September 2018 and recommended that the country ratify that treaty as a matter of urgency.⁸

B. National human rights framework⁹

7. JS1 noted that the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights had first been established in April 2018, as the Government was being formed, and that its objective was to give due consideration to public policies on human rights. As that initiative had had no practical effect for more than a year, however, no substantial reforms had yet been carried out to ensure that the Ministry's work was brought into line with its new human rights responsibilities.¹⁰

8. JS1 also noted that the charter of the National Human Rights Commission was still not compatible with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The revision of the charter, during which the Government had introduced amendments at meetings of the Council of Ministers, had been completed. The next expected step was a review of the charter by the parliament, which would depend largely on the political will of the current Government.¹¹

9. In addition, JS1 noted that several national and international mechanisms had recommended the establishment of an interministerial commission that would be made responsible for fulfilling the State's human rights obligations and for acting on the recommendations made as part of the universal periodic review in particular. Regrettably, however, sufficient effect had not been given to that recommendation, as political instability had caused cyclical changes in the Government.¹²

10. JS1 recommended that Guinea-Bissau establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and an interministerial commission for the coordination and implementation of public policies in the field of human rights and the preparation of reports for international human rights mechanisms.¹³

11. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) noted the absence of statistics covering various areas of human rights and recommended that Guinea-Bissau develop a government policy on the collection of relevant statistics related to various areas of human rights.¹⁴

12. ACHPR noted the existence of weak State institutions and a low level of public trust in these institutions; a lack of awareness in human and peoples' rights by the population; and shortages of material and human resources that impeded the enjoyment of human rights in the country.¹⁵

13. JS2 stated that the laws did not have any effect if they were not accompanied by strong institutions to guarantee their enforcement. JS2 noted that there was a lack of serious political commitment regarding the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of measures recommended to the State and that the State tended to delegate the responsibility of implementation to international cooperation organizations, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations. JS2 stated that the Guinean State should not be a mere partner of its own development and that it was essential that it accept its role as the main stakeholder.¹⁶

14. JS1 reported that with the return to constitutional order following the 2014 parliamentary elections, an improvement in the country's political and institutional framework had been expected. However, the fall of the first Government of the ninth parliament on 12 August 2015 had triggered a new political crisis that had had catastrophic consequences for the country's public institutions. The upheaval had brought the parliament and the Government to a standstill. The three Governments that had been formed after the political crisis had thus been deprived of the main instruments of governance: a programme of government and a government budget. As a result, the public institutions responsible for the defence and promotion of human rights had been unable to function properly in three of the four years of that legislative term.¹⁷

15. ACHPR recommended that Guinea-Bissau: provide material and financial resources to all sectors in the country to enable them to function more effectively; and put in place strategies to fully implement the Conakry Agreement for lasting peace and security in the country.¹⁸

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*¹⁹

16. Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) indicated that in Guinea-Bissau the impact of climate change had already been felt in the economy, especially due to diminishing rainfall and the gradual rise in temperatures. Concerning the agrarian sector, production of the Guinean staple food, rice, had steeply diminished, due to the salinity and the flooding of rice fields. Foreseen consequences included a fall in agricultural, forest and grazing production, loss of human lives arising from malnutrition and food insecurity, and the risk of endemic diseases. Climate change also exerted a negative influence on the quality and quantity of water resources through a reduction in rainfall.²⁰

17. JAI stated that risk prevention and adaptation must be the priorities to mitigate climate change in the country. Guinea-Bissau needed to implement policies on food security, water resources, coastal areas and forests.²¹

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*²²

18. ACHPR recommended that Guinea-Bissau consider enacting a law which included a specific legal provision criminalizing torture.²³ ACHPR also recommended that Guinea-Bissau establish an independent Police Oversight body to investigate allegations of violations committed by the police.²⁴

19. JAI reported that by using threats and bribes, drug traffickers had infiltrated State structures and operated with impunity. Any attempt to stand up to the traffickers and any challenge by the media to report these facts could be life threatening. Among Guinean youth, many were involved in drug trafficking, and there were many signs of drug addiction.²⁵ JAI stated that the capacity of the judicial police in Guinea-Bissau must be strengthened and cooperation with neighbouring countries boosted. There must be increased capacity and more equipment in order to enforce the law. JAI also stated that those who took part in such acts must be prosecuted and security enhanced. International agencies should step in and create programs to help the government take control back in a democratic way.²⁶

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*²⁷

20. JS1 noted that the judicial system had been affected by the political and institutional crisis. The policy on justice for the period 2014–2018, adopted by the Government in coordination with international partners, had still not been implemented. Delays, the great distances where the people lived and the courts and corruption were the main obstacles to access to justice and the reasons for the people's loss of faith in the justice system.²⁸

21. JS1 also noted that in the past five years, investment in the justice system had been low. In 2015, for example, only 1.5 per cent of the government budget had been set aside for the administration of justice. In the period 2008–2012, it had been as high as 3 per cent. The courts had also had great difficulty in resolving disputes, not least because of the average distance between them and the people of the country. Only 27 of the country's 42 courts had been operating. Costs and procedural delays had led to severe restrictions on access to judicial services, contributing to the widespread sense of impunity.²⁹

22. In addition, JS1 noted that the courts were still extremely vulnerable to political influence. The Attorney General's Office had been affected in recent years by political disputes, to the detriment of the work of the judiciary.³⁰

23. JS1 recommended that the courts in the regions be reopened and revitalized to provide the people with access to justice and reduce the negative impact of traditional justice, that investigations into politically motivated killings, including the 2009 cases, be seen through to completion, that the Attorney General's Office be given a mandate to allow it to combat impunity with greater independence and that the schedule of judicial fees be revised to lower the procedural costs of the administration of justice.³¹

24. ACHPR noted the lack of implementation and enforcement of laws in Guinea-Bissau due to various challenges, including lack of resources and issues faced by the justice sector. ACHPR also observed that there was a low number of Police Officers and law enforcement agents in the country and that they lacked human rights training.³²

25. ACHPR recommended that Guinea-Bissau make efforts to provide the judicial apparatus with enough resources to enable them function effectively; and work with national and international development partners to provide human rights training to Police Officers, and law enforcement agents in the country.³³

26. ACHPR noted that the illegal detention of criminals beyond the legal period prescribed by law, allowed in the preventive detention phase, and the overcrowding in prisons and places of detention were a challenge.³⁴

27. JS1 pointed out that positive developments, such as the construction of two prisons in 2011 and the adoption of Decree No. 12/2011 of 13 February 2011 on the Establishment of Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, had not led to an improvement in prisoners' living conditions. With the exception of the prisons of Bafatá and Mansôa, where access to drinking water and adequate food had been verified, people were held in the country's crumbling places of detention, in inhuman conditions and without ventilation or food, for longer than allowed by law. In 2016, the operating conditions of 24 of the country's 38 prisons had been poor. The sleeping areas in 14 of them had also been in poor condition.³⁵ JS1 recommended that Guinea-Bissau overhaul the prison system to bring it into line with international standards and promote social reintegration programmes in prisons.³⁶

28. ACHPR took note of the lack of transitional justice mechanisms in Guinea-Bissau.³⁷

29. JS1 stated that despite the existence of several laws punishing gender-based violence, including the Domestic Violence Act, the Act on Combating Female Genital Mutilation, the Gender Parity Act and the legal framework for sexual and reproductive health, the justice system had continued failing to respond appropriately to cases of gender-based violence. Late and ineffective responses, including the use of suspended sentences, had contributed to the persistence of practices harmful to women and a widespread sense of impunity.³⁸

30. JS1 recommended that Guinea-Bissau review judicial procedures and establish special units to enforce the laws against gender-based violence: namely, Act No. 14/2011 on Combating Female Genital Mutilation, Act No. 12/2014 on Prohibiting Trafficking in Persons, Women and Children in Particular, and Act No 6/2014, the Domestic Violence Act.³⁹

*Fundamental freedoms*⁴⁰

31. ACHPR noted the lack of legislation protecting human rights defenders and recommended that Guinea-Bissau adopt laws protecting the rights of human rights defenders and activists in the country.⁴¹

32. JS1 stated that to prevent demonstrations, the Ministry of the Interior, contrary to the provisions of Act No. 3/92 on the Freedom to Demonstrate, had systematically obliged the organizers of demonstrations to produce, in advance, the authorizations issued by the Office of Land Transport Services, even though there was no legal basis for requiring the latter authorizations, as they were not on the list of requirements that needed to be met to exercise the right to freedom of expression in Guinea-Bissau.⁴²

33. JS1 reported that to maintain order, disperse demonstrators and prevent the exercise of the right to demonstrate, the security forces allegedly took illegal measures, using brutal methods, including arbitrary detention and beatings. In February 2019, the public order police had arrested 93 students during the strike in public schools.⁴³

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*⁴⁴

34. JAI stated that despite enacting an anti-trafficking law and adopting a national action plan in 2011, the country had failed to demonstrate any notable anti-trafficking efforts since 2016. JAI indicated that the authorities relied on NGOs and international organizations to provide victims with protective services.⁴⁵

35. ACHPR took note of the phenomena of child trafficking, and in particular, the plight of Talibé children who were sent abroad under the pretext of going to learn the Koran and ended up as beggars on the streets.⁴⁶ JAI stated that child trafficking was common in Guinea-Bissau. Children were sent to neighbouring countries to engage in forced labour, often begging and prostitution. Additionally, boys sent to neighbouring countries to Koranic teachers, called marabouts, were often beaten and forced to beg in the streets.⁴⁷

36. JAI stated that the government neither investigated nor prosecuted human trafficking offenses, due largely to systemic failures throughout the judicial system, including a lack of institutional capacity and corruption.⁴⁸ JAI recommended that Guinea-Bissau actively investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses and prosecute major offenders, including marabouts and hotels that allow child sex tourism; and develop and train law enforcement personnel regarding anti-trafficking laws and on procedures to identify trafficking victims; and increase efforts on repatriating trafficking victims.⁴⁹

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*⁵⁰

37. ACHPR noted the alarming rate of youth unemployment and recommended that the country intensify government initiatives to address this issue and provide unemployed youth with professional training.⁵¹

38. JAI stated that women faced considerable pay gaps and that because employers preferred to avoid paying maternity benefits, were less likely to be hired than men. JAI also indicated that though the Constitution provided for equality for all, LGBTQ+ persons faced discrimination in hiring, and persons with disabilities faced discrimination in hiring and access to the workplace.⁵²

*Right to an adequate standard of living*⁵³

39. ACHPR noted the low level of enjoyment of economic social and cultural rights.⁵⁴ JAI indicted that decades of political instability had made it difficult to implement public policies and that the level of human development in Guinea-Bissau remained low, noting that in 2018, the country had ranked 177 out of 188 on the UNDP Human Development Index.⁵⁵ JS2 noted reports that the majority of the Guinean population was in a situation of multidimensional poverty.⁵⁶ Food insecurity was a recurrent threat for a part of the population and close to a third of children were stunted.⁵⁷

40. JAI stated that the country's economy depended on cashew nuts, its main export product. But profits were constrained as the price was set by the government.⁵⁸

41. JS1 noted that political instability had affected economic and social rights, starting, in recent years, with drops in the export and sale of cashew nuts, the main source of government revenue. That had had a negative impact on the lives of many of the country's people, especially in rural areas, where the population relied heavily on cashew production.⁵⁹

42. JS1 also noted the alarming situation created by the constant strikes in the health-care and education sectors, which had caused trouble for the people of the country.⁶⁰

*Right to health*⁶¹

43. JS1 reported that 7 per cent of the 2018 government budget had been set aside for the health sector, despite a pledge, made as part of the Abuja Declaration and Framework for Action for the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases in Africa, to set aside 15 per cent.⁶² With regard to the implementation of public health policies, Guinea-Bissau had health programmes funded by international partners to address the country's main health issues: namely, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and maternal and child mortality.⁶³

44. JS1 pointed out that the obstacles confronting the health sector had included the shortage of basic facilities and human resources, feeble efforts to build the capacity of such human resources as there were, precariousness and/or the lack of infrastructure and work equipment, the lack of basic sanitation and the cyclical strikes that the country had experienced.⁶⁴

45. JS1 noted that data collected in 2018 and 2019 had shown that the strike in the health sector had led to scores of deaths. In early 2019, patients had been abandoned in public hospitals, and funds had been misappropriated in the National Health System. The construction of a haemodialysis centre at the Simão Mendes National Hospital had been suspended, for example, because the funds had disappeared. Another challenge was the regular disappearance of vaccines from the Ministry of Health's medication storehouses.⁶⁵

46. JS1 indicated that, in respect of the programme on combating AIDS, the shortage of antiretroviral drugs had precipitated a crisis in February 2019, resulting in scores of deaths. The crisis had thrown the lack of emergency response mechanisms and poor stock management into sharp relief.⁶⁶

47. ACHPR noted the high rate of maternal and infant mortality.⁶⁷ JS1 stated that despite the efforts made by the Government and its partners, the rates of maternal and child mortality still showed minimal improvement. Child and maternal mortality rates were still very high, above the average for countries at similar stages of social and economic development.⁶⁸ Despite the many efforts that have been made to ensure access to health centres at the national level, child and maternal mortality rates had barely budged, and strategies aimed at lowering them had had to be reformulated and redefined.⁶⁹

48. JS1 recommended that Guinea-Bissau increase the share of the budget set aside for health from 7 to 15 per cent, that the Government help pay for the purchase of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS drugs, that it increase the number of qualified technical health personnel and that it renovate health posts in rural areas with a view to making health care more accessible to the most disadvantaged population groups.⁷⁰

*Right to education*⁷¹

49. JS2 noted reports that the average number of years of schooling of Guinean population was very low and that a high proportion of children at a compulsory schooling age, did not attend school.⁷² Women and girls were even more vulnerable, with fewer adolescent girls accessing education compared to boys resulting in significant differences in the literacy rates for men and women.⁷³

50. JS1 stated that the main challenges in the field of education were the lack of adequate school facilities, material and equipment, poor teacher training and the persistence of corporal punishment in schools. According to the most recent data, the primary education completion rate was below the average for the African continent. Despite increases in the net enrolment ratio, it was still below the continental average.⁷⁴

51. JS1 also stated that according to the 2014 multiple indicator cluster survey, the illiteracy rate was higher for women than for men. In total, 72 per cent of women could not read and write. Female illiteracy was widespread in rural areas.⁷⁵

52. JS1 added that public school students had been prevented from attending more than 60 of their classes because of strikes called by teachers' unions and trade union confederations.⁷⁶

53. JS1 recommended that Guinea-Bissau undertake reforms of the education system with a view to the introduction of inclusive education, that it increase the share of the budget set aside for education to 20 per cent and that it take steps to lower the rate at which girls dropped out of school as a result of female genital mutilation, child labour and forced and early marriage.⁷⁷

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*⁷⁸

54. JS1 noted that the Government had not been especially receptive to the rights of women and girls. The transitional Government that had organized the elections in March 2019, for example, had abolished the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The 26 members of the Government (18 ministers and 8 secretaries of State) had included only five women (three ministers and no secretaries of State); in other words, 19 per cent of the members of the Government were women.⁷⁹

55. JS1 also noted that the Gender Parity Act, under which at least 36 per cent of the candidates on electoral lists should be women, had been promulgated on 3 December 2018. The Act had been adopted in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The enforcement of the Act, however, was still a distant hope, as the penalties for non-compliance provided for in the Act had been ineffective.⁸⁰

56. In addition, JS1 noted that the Act did not require male and female candidates to appear in alternating positions on electoral lists or make it necessary for them to alternate in appointed office. Only 14 of 102 deputies were women; in other words, women accounted for 13.73 per cent of the country's lawmakers, a percentage similar to that of the preceding legislative term. Encouraging greater representation of women in decision-making spheres therefore required stiffening the penalties provided for in the Gender Parity Act.⁸¹

57. JS1 stated that for historical and cultural reasons, most conflicts related to gender-based violence had been resolved by traditional institutions or authorities, including families, *tabanka* (community) leaders and/or other traditional, local and religious leaders. Those traditional institutions and authorities had not been very inclusive or responsive to gender-based violence. Strengthening justice in gender-related matters was key, and doing so would require reform of the Civil Code and the Criminal Code and the adoption of a law for the protection of witnesses.⁸²

58. JS1 also stated that the country lacked specialized institutions to respond to cases of gender-based violence and that those it had were located in the capital and faced many obstacles. The country had no temporary shelter for victims in most cases, although they had to be afforded protection.⁸³

59. JS2 reported that female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage remained widespread, with high social acceptance.⁸⁴ ACHPR noted the existence of traditional harmful practices including FGM and recommended that Guinea-Bissau ensure the effective implementation of the law prohibiting FGM, amongst others.⁸⁵ JS2 recommended that Guinea-Bissau make available an adequate number of free support services for treatment of victims of excision.⁸⁶

60. JAI indicated that prostitution was common in Guinea-Bissau and linked with other issues such as drug trafficking. In addition, child prostitution was common with many children engaging in the activity for survival.⁸⁷ JAI recommended that Guinea-Bissau provide support to underprivileged women who cannot afford to live without prostitution and/or cannot find another job; and establish NGOs that provide care to these women.⁸⁸

*Children*⁸⁹

61. With regard to a recommendation on improving the civil registration system, which had been made as part of the 2015 universal periodic review, JS1 noted that, under Ordinance 06/06 of 7 August 2006, the Government had extended the period of time within which it was possible to register the birth of child, that, as a result, the child's birth could be

registered at no cost until the child reached 5 years of age and that, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), it had carried out free and periodic registration campaigns for children up to 10 years of age.⁹⁰

62. JS1 also noted that despite being against the law, child labour was still very common in Guinea-Bissau. Children worked every day at home, in markets or on the street, begging and engaging in prostitution or paying family debts and not going to school. The high rate of poverty and the deaths of parents, by which around half of the country's children were affected, were also a factor in child labour. According to a study, nearly 40 per cent of the country's children were active in the labour market.⁹¹

63. JS2 reported that the Civil Code set the minimum age of marriage at 16 years, still below the legal age of majority. Additionally, the lack of civil registration and the ability to monitor civil registration by the competent authorities allowed parents to encourage the marriage of their daughters when they were still children in the hope that the marriage would benefit them financially and socially.⁹² Moreover, in most cases, the civil marriage legislation ended up being superseded in favour of customary marriage law. Thus, issues related to capacity were rarely considered in rural areas.⁹³ JS2 noted reports indicating that 37 per cent of girls married before the age of 18, while for boys the percentage was only 3.7 per cent.⁹⁴

64. According to JS1, forced and early marriages still took place in Guinea-Bissau, as public awareness and information campaigns alone could not put an end to the practice of such marriages. In Guinea-Bissau, which had more than 33 tribes, all the ethnic groups but one (the Bijago people) celebrated girls' marriages in accordance with their customs and traditions. In 2015–2016, non-governmental organizations had led a legislative initiative to combat those harmful practices, prohibit forced marriage and make it a criminal offence. The initiative had been submitted to the parliament in July 2018 and had been an integral part of its agenda. Later, however, it had been removed from the agenda without any justification.⁹⁵

65. JS1 recommended the adoption of a law to combat forced and early marriages and the establishment of a temporary shelter for child victims of violence and exploitation.⁹⁶

66. JAI recommended that Guinea-Bissau: prosecute and punish persons practicing forced marriage; and increase government efforts to protect children from forced marriage.⁹⁷ JS2 recommended the establishment of temporary institutional host centers in order to help all girls victims of the child marriage, excision and other sexual violence.⁹⁸

67. In connection with the steps taken to act on a recommendation for the adoption of a code for the protection of children, JS1 noted that in 2017, a team of consultants had been hired to produce the code and that work was ongoing.⁹⁹

68. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reported that there was an ongoing process of laws being harmonised with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The government had stated its intention to submit a bill to parliament prohibiting corporal punishment, and planned drafting of a comprehensive Code on the Protection of Children.¹⁰⁰

69. GIEACPC noted unconfirmed reports that the "right to correction" had been removed from the Civil Code. GIEACPC stated that the near universal acceptance of a certain degree of violence in childrearing necessitated clarity in the law that no degree of corporal punishment was acceptable or lawful.¹⁰¹

70. Concerning accepted recommendations from the second cycle,¹⁰² GIEACPC hoped that a recommendation would be made that Guinea-Bissau draft and enact legislation as a matter of priority to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in all settings including the home.¹⁰³

*Persons with disabilities*¹⁰⁴

71. JS1 noted that three special schools for children with disabilities had been built.¹⁰⁵ JS1 also noted that despite the efforts that had been made, the shortage of suitable means of transport and the lack of time to train teachers and other professionals who worked with

children with disabilities meant that there were still obstacles with regard to education for persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁶

72. In addition, JS1 noted that, apart from the efforts of civil society, the only action taken by the State to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities had been the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.¹⁰⁷

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Réseau National des Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme de la Guinée-Bissau, Bissau (Guinée-Bissau); Ligue Guinéenne des Droits de l'Homme; Réseau national de lutte contre le genre et la violence à l'égard des enfants en Guinée-Bissau; AMIC, Association Amis des Enfants; Réseau National des Associations de Juvéniles;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Coalition for the Defense of Children's Rights in Guinea-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau); Associação dos Amigos da Criança; Aldeia de Crianças SOS; Parlamento Nacional Infantil; Rede de Jovens Educadores; Rede de Criança e Jovens Jornalistas; Muscafo; SOS Crianças Talibés; Associação para os Direitos da Criança; Plan International GNB; ONG ESSOR; Crianças e Jovens em Ação; Movimento Africano de Crianças e Jovens Trabalhadoras; Centro de Acolhimento Casa Emmanuel; Fundação Ninho da Criança; Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos; Associação Guineense de Integração e Reinserção de Cegos; Divutec; Associação de Crianças Rurais; Associação Guineense para o Bem-Estar da Família; Aprodell; Prítege; Fundação para o Desenvolvimento das Comunidades; Rede dos Jovens Defensores dos Direitos das Crianças; Associação Juvenil para Promoção e Defesa dos Direitos Humanos; Projeto Campos Irmãos-Brasil-África; Movimento Nacional dos Escoteiros; Ação Nacional para Desenvolvimento; Rede Nacional das Associações Juvenis Júnior; Associação Nacional para Proteção e Promoção dos Direitos da Criança.

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul, (The Gambia); (Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018).
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² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;

ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.1–96.18, 96.33–96.38, 96.47.

⁴ JS1, para. 22.

⁵ JS1, p. 12.

⁶ JS1, para. 23.

⁷ JS1, para. 22.

⁸ ICAN, p. 1.

⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.14–96.15, 96.18–96.28, 96.32 and 96.36.

¹⁰ JS1, para. 5.

¹¹ JS1, para. 6.

¹² JS1, para. 7.

¹³ JS1, p. 12.

¹⁴ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, pp. 4–5.

¹⁵ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.

¹⁶ JS2, p. 13.

¹⁷ JS1, para. 4.

¹⁸ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 5.

¹⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/12, para. 96.151.

²⁰ JAI, para. 20.

²¹ JAI, para. 27.

²² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.50–96.51, and 96.105.

²³ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 5.

²⁴ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 5.

²⁵ JAI, para. 15.

²⁶ JAI, para. 25.

²⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.50–96.51, and 96.83–96.111.

²⁸ JS1, para. 15.

²⁹ JS1, para. 17.

³⁰ JS1, para. 18.

³¹ JS1, p. 12.

³² African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.

- ³³ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 5.
- ³⁴ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.
- ³⁵ JS1, paras. 20–21.
- ³⁶ JS1, p. 12.
- ³⁷ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.
- ³⁸ JS1, para. 38.
- ³⁹ JS1, p. 13.
- ⁴⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.105 and 96.112.
- ⁴¹ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, pp. 4–5.
- ⁴² JS1, para. 13.
- ⁴³ JS1, para. 12.
- ⁴⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.75–96.78.
- ⁴⁵ JAI, para. 2.
- ⁴⁶ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.
- ⁴⁷ JAI, para. 1.
- ⁴⁸ JAI, para. 4.
- ⁴⁹ JAI, para. 22.
- ⁵⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.113 and 96.121.
- ⁵¹ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, pp. 5–6.
- ⁵² JAI, para. 18.
- ⁵³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.114–96.122.
- ⁵⁴ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.
- ⁵⁵ JAI, para. 14.
- ⁵⁶ JS2, p. 3.
- ⁵⁷ JS2, p. 9.
- ⁵⁸ JAI, para. 14.
- ⁵⁹ JS1, para. 8.
- ⁶⁰ JS1, para. 9.
- ⁶¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.45, 96.47–96.47, and 96.123–96.133.
- ⁶² JS1, para. 43.
- ⁶³ JS1, para. 44.
- ⁶⁴ JS1, para. 50.
- ⁶⁵ JS1, para. 9.
- ⁶⁶ JS1, para. 45.
- ⁶⁷ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, p. 4.
- ⁶⁸ JS1, para. 47.
- ⁶⁹ JS1, para. 48.
- ⁷⁰ JS1, p. 13.
- ⁷¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.45, 96.49, 96.69–96.70, and 96.131–150.
- ⁷² JS2, p. 3.
- ⁷³ JS2, p. 10.
- ⁷⁴ JS1, para. 53.
- ⁷⁵ JS1, para. 36.
- ⁷⁶ JS1, para. 10.
- ⁷⁷ JS1, p. 13.
- ⁷⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.32, 96.39–96.46, 96.52–96.66, 96.69 and 96.75.

- ⁷⁹ JS1, para. 33.
⁸⁰ JS1, para. 34.
⁸¹ JS1, para. 35.
⁸² JS1, para. 39.
⁸³ JS1, para. 40.
⁸⁴ JS2, p. 10.
⁸⁵ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Press Statement at the Conclusion of the Promotion Mission of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, 20 July 2018, pp. 4–5.
⁸⁶ JS2, p. 13.
⁸⁷ JAI, paras. 11–12.
⁸⁸ JAI, para. 24.
⁸⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.29–96.32, 96.46–96.49, 96.62–96.70, 96.72–96.82, and 96.107.
⁹⁰ JS1, para. 27.
⁹¹ JS1, para. 31.
⁹² JS2, p. 11.
⁹³ JS2, p. 13.
⁹⁴ JS2, p. 10.
⁹⁵ JS1, paras. 41–42. See also JAI, para. 7.
⁹⁶ JS1, p. 13.
⁹⁷ JAI, para. 23.
⁹⁸ JS2, p. 13.
⁹⁹ JS1, para. 28.
¹⁰⁰ GIEACPC, p. 3.
¹⁰¹ GIEACPC, p. 2.
¹⁰² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, para. 96.74 (Slovenia).
¹⁰³ GIEACPC, p. 1.
¹⁰⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/12, paras. 96.47, and 96.71–96.73.
¹⁰⁵ JS1, para. 26.
¹⁰⁶ JS1, para. 54.
¹⁰⁷ JS1, para. 58.
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