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

## **Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Guinea\***

### **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 13 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>2</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>3</sup>**

2. Joint Submission 5 (JS5) recommended that Guinea ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>4</sup>

3. Joint Submission 8 (JS8) recommended that Guinea ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and that it expedite the submission of its initial report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>5</sup>

4. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted with appreciation that Guinea participated in the negotiation of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) in 2017, and in 2018 voted in favour of a UN General Assembly resolution welcoming the adoption of the treaty and calling upon states to sign and ratify it. ICAN recommended that Guinea now signs and ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.<sup>6</sup>

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



## **B. National human rights framework<sup>7</sup>**

5. JS3 noted that, in 2014, Guinea established the national human rights institution. However, since its establishment, concerns remain regarding its independence and compliance with the constitution. Some commissioners quit in 2016 over a lack of fiscal transparency. The national human rights institution has not been accredited by GANHRI to be compliant with the Paris Principles.<sup>8</sup> JS3 recommended to strengthen the functioning and independence of the national human rights institution to guarantee its compliance with the Paris Principle and ensure greater protection for human rights defenders.<sup>9</sup>

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

### **1. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination<sup>10</sup>*

6. Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) noted that LGBTQ rights were still taboo in Guinea. Both male and female same-sex sexual activity is illegal. Article 325 of the Guinean Penal Code provides that “Any indecent act or act against nature committed with an individual of the same sex will be punished by imprisonment of six months to three years and a fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 Guinean francs. If the act was committed with a minor under 21, the maximum sentence must be pronounced. If the act was consummated or attempted with violence or attempted violence, the guilty person will be condemned to five to ten years of imprisonment”. There are no LGBTQ organizations. As homosexual conduct is illegal, discrimination is permitted for these people. The government has also explicitly stated its disapproval of homosexual conducts. JAI recommended that Guinea authorize same-sex activity, conduct seminars or other activities to break the taboo behind same-sex activities, create a law on discrimination and prosecute people who discriminate someone because of their sexual orientation.<sup>11</sup>

7. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) noted that the State had still not put in place a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against children with disabilities, children living in rural areas, children living in poverty, refugee children and children born out of wedlock.<sup>12</sup>

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

8. While noting that Guinea’s bauxite boom provided much-needed tax revenue for the government and has created thousands of jobs, Human Rights Watch (HRW) stressed that the government has failed to adequately regulate the industry and ensure companies respect the environment and the rights of local communities. Mining companies have expropriated ancestral farmlands without adequate compensation, threatening tens of thousands of people’s livelihoods. Damage to water sources, as well as increased demand due to population migration to mining sites, has reduced communities’ access to water for drinking, washing and cooking. Dust produced by bauxite mining and transport has left families and health workers worried that reduced air quality threatens their health and environment.<sup>13</sup>

9. HRW also stated that Guinea has, since 2015, begun to more rapidly develop its enormous potential for hydroelectric power, increasing access to electricity but displacing thousands of people in the dams’ floodplains. Guinea opened the Kaleta dam in 2015, and in September 2019 began filling the reservoir for the nearby Souapiti dam, which will displace 16,000 people. Communities so far displaced for Kaleta and Souapiti have received inadequate compensation for their land and inadequate assistance obtaining alternative livelihoods. Consultations are also underway to construct dams in several other sites.<sup>14</sup>

10. HRW recommended that Guinea: (i) enact detailed legislation to require that mining and hydroelectric companies provide fair compensation for land, including through replacement land where possible, to individuals and communities that lose land to natural

resource exploitations; (ii) improve the access of affected communities and civil society organizations to environmental and social impact assessments, management plans and other government and company data related to the human rights, social and environmental impacts of mining and other natural resource projects; (iii) ensure that government regulators investigate and sanction companies that violate Guinean laws regarding social and environmental management; and (iv) adopt and fully implement the standards of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, a multi-stakeholder initiative by governments, major multinational extractive companies, and NGOs that seek to address the risk of human rights abuses arising from security arrangements in the oil, gas and mining industries.<sup>15</sup>

11. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) noted that mining was having an increasingly destructive impact on the environment in Guinea, having affected both rainfall and agropastoral activities in the areas concerned. More than a dozen mining companies had set up in the city of Boké and its outskirts over the previous eight years. However, the companies' failure to uphold their environmental protection commitments had led to serious repercussions for the environment, having caused rivers to dry up, temperatures to rise and agricultural production to fall. The people living in the mining towns of Fria, Dinguiraye and Siguiri constantly complained of public health problems linked to environmental pollution. JS1 recommended that Guinea enforce compliance with the environmental clauses contained in the mining agreements concluded between the State and mining companies, and that it compensate local communities affected by the environmental damage caused by mining.<sup>16</sup>

12. HRW stressed that between February and May 2019, the Guinean government forcibly evicted more than 20,000 people from neighbourhoods in Conakry in order to provide land for government ministries, foreign embassies, businesses, and other public works. The government provided inadequate notice to the majority of those evicted and no alternative housing for demolished homes. Although the government maintains that the evicted areas were State land, many of people said that they had documentary proof that their families had decades-old property rights over the land. HRW recommended that Guinea (i) halt any further evictions until it can guarantee respect for the rights of residents, including adequate notice, and compensation and resettlement prior to evictions; (ii) provide assistance, including alternative accommodation and other remedies, to those affected by forced evictions; and (iii) provide adequate compensation to all individuals forcibly evicted who have not received such compensation.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Human rights and counter-terrorism*

13. JS3 noted that the counter-terrorism draft law has been under examination by the Parliament since 24 April 2019. Its article 6 includes a vague definition of acts of terrorism and other related offenses. By incorporating notions such as being able to cause "damage to the national economy", "intimidation of the population" and disruption of "normal functioning of public services" this law could seriously impede the enjoyment of freedom expression, association and peaceful assembly. Article 12, limits communication on social networks about the nature of terrorism and article 30 could be used against religious groups expressing a form of dissent. Furthermore, a person arrested under the antiterrorist law could be held in police custody for 30 days and extradited to countries where he or she would face the death penalty, torture or other forms of ill-treatment.<sup>18</sup>

## **2. Civil and political rights**

### *Right to life, liberty and security of person<sup>19</sup>*

14. JS5 noted that, in 2016, Guinea had amended its Criminal Code and its Military Code to abolish the death penalty. Guinea had also demonstrated its commitment to the abolition of the death penalty by co-sponsoring and voting in favour of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly draft resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. However, in 2018, Guinea had abstained from voting on the United Nations moratorium on the death penalty and had still not ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>20</sup>

15. HRW noted that, although the 2015 law requires that any use of force by the security forces be necessary and proportionate, members of the police and gendarmerie continued to be implicated in numerous incidents of excessive use of lethal force as they responded to the often-violent street protests. HRW documented 12 fatal shootings of protesters or bystanders in Conakry in 2018, eight of which witnesses alleged involved members of the security forces firing at protesters. Protesters also killed a gendarme and a police officer. At least 12 people were killed, including 6 by firearms, and scores injured prior to and following presidential elections in 2015.<sup>21</sup>

16. HRW noted that in June 2019, the National Assembly adopted a law on the use of force by the gendarmerie which could be used to shield gendarmes who use excessive force from prosecution. The law sets out several justifications for the use of force – including to defend positions gendarmes occupy – but fails to make clear that firearms can only be used when there is an imminent threat of death or serious injury. It recommended to Guinea to ensure that security forces receive the training and resources that they need to respect international human rights standards on the use of force. The government should also amend the law on the maintenance of public order and the law on the use of force by the gendarmerie to bring them in line with international human rights standards, including by making clear that intentional use of lethal force may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.<sup>22</sup>

17. The Independent National Human Rights Institution (INIDH) noted that the conditions in which detainees were held (hygiene, lack of care) fell short of the standards set by the minimum rules for detention. Detention conditions in prisons were extremely difficult. Unlawful arrest and detention were widespread on account of the dysfunctional nature of the criminal justice system. In some places of detention, the fundamental rights of arrested and detained persons were not respected, particularly the time limit for police custody, which could not exceed 48 hours (article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). That constituted a violation of the right of arrested persons to be informed immediately or, within 24 hours at the latest, of the reasons for their arrest, and of their right to a fair and equitable trial within a reasonable period of time, resulting in a significant discrepancy between the number of persons who had been sentenced and the number of persons awaiting final judgment. INIDH recommended that the Ministry of Justice expedite the processing of the large number of transferred detainees, that it make use, wherever possible, of the possibility of interim release before final sentencing and that it impose non-custodial sentences.<sup>23</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*<sup>24</sup>

18. HRW noted that in its second UPR review in 2015, Guinea accepted all recommendations that it ensure that allegations of human rights abuses by security forces, including unlawful killings and torture, are independently investigated and that perpetrators are held to account. Several of the recommendations specifically asked the government to bring to justice those implicated in the 2009 stadium massacre, in which security forces allegedly killed more than 150 opposition demonstrators and raped dozens of women. However, the Guinean justice system has not delivered justice for the most serious violations by State actors committed in the country's recent history.<sup>25</sup>

19. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) noted that, despite the commitments made by the political authorities, the fight against impunity remained a major challenge in the Republic of Guinea. The impunity enjoyed by the defence and security forces resulted in a failure to prosecute the perpetrators of acts of violence against citizens whose human rights were violated as a consequence, particularly participants in opposition demonstrations or in other demonstrations resulting in loss of life. JS4 recommended that Guinea set a date for the 28 September trial before the presidential elections scheduled for late 2020, that it bring open investigations to a close, that it try cases of deaths that had occurred during political demonstrations and that it continue the investigation opened in 2012 into acts of violence perpetrated in 2007.<sup>26</sup>

20. HRW stressed that, although Guinean judges closed their investigation into the 2009 stadium massacre in November 2017, no trial date has been announced and the government has too infrequently convened a steering committee tasked with organizing the trial. Those

charged over the incident include former president and junta leader, Moussa Dadis Camara, and high-ranking security officials in President Condé's current administration, who – contrary to a recommendation accepted by Guinea during the 2015 UPR – have not been placed on administrative leave.<sup>27</sup>

21. HRW recommended that Guinea (i) investigate and prosecute, in accordance with international standards, members of the security forces against whom there is evidence of criminal responsibility for past and ongoing abuses; (ii) publicly proclaim support for the immediate commencement of the trial of the 2009 stadium massacre, rapes and other abuses, and provide all political, technical, and financial support needed for a credible trial for the crimes, in partnership with international donors; and (iii) place on administrative leave those in government positions who have been charged with serious crimes, including the September 2009 stadium massacre, and are in a position to influence or appear to influence any criminal investigation and prosecution.<sup>28</sup>

#### *Fundamental freedoms*<sup>29</sup>

22. HRW noted that since July 2018, following frequent and at times violent protests related to local elections, a fuel-price increase, and teachers' strikes, Guinean officials have on public security grounds increasingly prohibited public protests by both opposition parties and civil society groups, a violation of freedom of assembly. When opposition political parties or other groups have defied prohibitions on protests, security forces have sought to prevent people from assembling or have broken up protests and arrested participants. It recommended that Guinea prohibit street protests only if there is no other alternative to protect public security, and set out and publish criteria, consistent with international human rights law, that local officials should use to determine when to prohibit protests.<sup>30</sup>

23. JS1 pointed out that, despite the Government's efforts, more often than not, street demonstrations led to clashes between demonstrators and law enforcement officials, or between demonstrators and counter-demonstrators, as a result of the systematic ban imposed by the authorities. JS1 recommended that Guinea lift the formal ban on freedom of peaceful demonstration that had been in place since July 2018 and that it repeal the law that allowed gendarmes to use firearms during public demonstrations and that shielded police officers from prosecution in cases involving crackdowns on demonstrators.<sup>31</sup>

24. INIDH noted that, in 2018, 23 people had been killed during political demonstrations, including 7 law enforcement officials and 16 opposition demonstrators. On 14 March 2018, a gendarme had been killed by a stone thrown by a demonstrator. On 7 November 2018, two young demonstrators had been killed in Wanidara in Ratoma commune. A police officer had also been killed by young demonstrators in the same area. In response to that situation, INIDH recommended that the Ministry of Security continue to train and educate law enforcement officials on the law on maintaining public order in Guinea so as to ensure safety for all, including during searches and raids, and to enable protest organizers to instil in activists, especially young people, a spirit of mutual tolerance and a sense of civic responsibility.<sup>32</sup>

25. JS3 noted that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association were guaranteed by the 2010 Constitution. Despite these legal protections, human rights defenders continued to face challenges in carrying out their work. The repression of independent media by the Guinean government increased and there were repeated attempts since 2016 to pressure journalists working for private media outlets who criticize the government's human rights policy. Threats to freedom of peaceful assembly increased during 2018. The government frequently prohibited protests, citing risks to public security. Security forces were regularly deployed to deter protesters from assembling and often dispersed demonstrators using tear gas and water cannons. Civil society leaders filed a lawsuit challenging the banning of protests, which they said violated the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.<sup>33</sup>

26. JS3 stated that laws intended to protect freedom of the press have not been effectively implemented. The government has censored the media, by dictating to journalists what to publish or broadcast. In 2018, journalists reported having received death

threats and attacks by individuals linked to the ruling party, the Guinean People's Rally (RPG).<sup>34</sup> JS3 recommended to guarantee the rights to freedom of information and freedom of expression and ensure that human rights defenders and journalists can carry out their legitimate and peaceful activities, including monitoring and documenting human rights violations, without threat to their security and without fear of attack or reprisal.<sup>35</sup>

27. JS3 stated that the Criminal Code, which was revised and adopted on 4 July 2016, maintains provisions that criminalise contempt, defamation and insult, including against public figures, with up to five years' imprisonment and a fine. The provisions remain vague and unclear, giving the authorities wide discretion in prosecuting those who express dissenting opinions or denounce human rights violations, including human rights defenders.<sup>36</sup> JS3 recommended to adopt the draft law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders and ensure its conformity with the UN Declaration on human rights defenders and other relevant international and regional human rights norms.<sup>37</sup>

28. JS1 noted that the Government was not doing enough to ensure that its public policies took account of the concerns of human rights defenders. That group of persons did not have access to the necessary information from the public administration during their investigations into human rights violations. JS1 recommended that Guinea adopt a law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders in the country.<sup>38</sup>

#### *Prohibition of all forms of slavery*

29. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) pointed out that human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation occurred in communities and urban areas in Guinea. Although a national committee to combat human trafficking and related practices had been set up, no specific data on child trafficking were available, despite the phenomenon existing.<sup>39</sup>

30. JS2 reiterated the recommendation made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2019 urging Guinea to increase its efforts to combat trafficking in children and to strengthen effective policies and procedures to identify and support child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation.<sup>40</sup>

### **3. Economic, social and cultural rights**

#### *Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work<sup>41</sup>*

31. JS8 noted that the country's current poverty rate was not conducive to youth employment. In the Republic of Guinea, many young graduates were unemployed and Guinean educational establishments continued to teach using curricula that did not respond to the needs of companies, even though that was a prerequisite for promoting the right to work. Regrettably, the impact of the Government's efforts was still barely visible, which had prompted hundreds and thousands of young people to pursue a better life through illegal immigration and had left several families bereaved in the process.<sup>42</sup>

32. JS8 pointed out that violations related to the right to work had been observed in mines and that children and women were exploited on mining sites, particularly in Upper Guinea, where artisanal miners of different nationalities worked. Once considered an alternative to agriculture, gold panning had now overtaken land cultivation in many parts of Upper Guinea. JS8 recommended that the Government create jobs gradually in order to curb illegal immigration and that it gradually improve working conditions, including by taking practical measures to protect children and women in mines.<sup>43</sup>

#### *Right to an adequate standard of living<sup>44</sup>*

33. JS8 noted that, in April and September 2017, riots had erupted in Boké Region due to public anger at the lack of basic social services and the youth unemployment in Boké, Kamsar and Kolaboui. A joint mission led by INIDH and the Guinean Alliance for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (AGUIDESC) had documented human rights violations in a report. On 15 September 2018, young people had risen up in Mandiana prefecture to demand the delivery of a number of basic social services. One death from a gunshot wound had been recorded during the incidents in question.<sup>45</sup>

*Right to health*<sup>46</sup>

34. JS8 noted that the Government and its health partners had focused almost all their efforts on dealing with the Ebola virus epidemic, which had broken out in the country in March 2014. The epidemic had claimed the lives of more than 2,000 people, disrupted the functioning of the health system following the death of more than 100 doctors and health workers, and forced patients suffering from other diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, out of health-care facilities. With the support of national and international partners, the Government had succeeded in limiting the spread of the disease by, inter alia, launching a robust awareness-raising campaign, monitoring contact persons, ensuring the secure burial of victims and authorizing an experimental vaccine against the Ebola virus.<sup>47</sup>

35. JS8 pointed out that, in April 2015, the Government had launched a health system recovery plan for the period 2015–2017 focusing on the recruitment and training of medical personnel, the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure, and the development of medical research. In October 2015, the President of the Republic had launched a project to renovate and extend Donka University Hospital (CHU Donka), which was the largest hospital in the country. The Government had also devised the National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2015–2024.<sup>48</sup>

*Right to education*<sup>49</sup>

36. INIDH pointed out that many children with motor, sensory and psychosocial disabilities and albino children struggled to gain access to education. INIDH recommended that Guinea make schools inclusive, accommodating and accessible for all students, including children with disabilities and albino children, and that it train specialized teachers to ensure that albino students and students with disabilities received an education.<sup>50</sup>

37. JS8 pointed out that the Government had made great strides towards improving the Guinean education system, particularly through the “Education for All” programme, which had been developed as part of the efforts to implement the national poverty reduction strategy. In addition, the education sector adjustment programme had led to a marked improvement in school infrastructure, access to education, quality of teaching and learning, and decentralized management. Corruption, however, was still widespread and undermined the effective and cost-free delivery of education, especially when it resulted in the imposition of unreasonable fees on parents. In some public schools in the Forest Region and Upper Guinea, in addition to the dues payable to the parents’ association, all new students were required to provide a table and bench or to pay the equivalent sum, to perform household tasks or farm work, and to provide personal services to some teachers. Those practices undermined the students’ right to education and must be punished by means of effective disciplinary measures.<sup>51</sup>

**4. Rights of specific persons or groups***Women*<sup>52</sup>

38. JS6 noted that, even though excision was prohibited by Act No. L/2000/010/AN of 10 July 2000 on reproductive health, which safeguarded the physical integrity of women and punished all those who violated its provisions, the practice remained widespread in Guinea. JS6 recommended that Guinea further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation, that it incorporate modules on female genital mutilation into school curricula and that it organize information and community awareness campaigns on the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices.<sup>53</sup>

39. Joint Submission 7 (JS7) deplored the low representation of women in decision-making bodies at the community and institutional levels (management boards, governing bodies, cabinet councils, Government and the National Assembly). JS7 recommended that Guinea promulgate the law on gender parity within the time frame prescribed by the Constitution and monitor its dissemination, and that it incorporate the principle of gender parity into the country’s electoral law and apply it in respect of all elected positions before the next elections.<sup>54</sup>

40. JS7 noted with concern that the retention rate of girls in school remained low on account of early and/or forced marriage and girls being used to perform domestic tasks (cooking, sale of food). JS7 recommended that Guinea draft a law requiring parents to enrol and keep girls in school.<sup>55</sup>

#### *Children*<sup>56</sup>

41. JS2 noted that, in order to prevent the sexual exploitation of children, there was a pressing need to conduct campaigns to raise public awareness of the issue and to create a movement to involve Guinean society in preventing cases from arising. The new strategy to combat gender-based violence focused on training security agents and on raising public awareness. If Guinea continued to rely chiefly on civil society to conduct awareness-raising campaigns, JS2 recommended that the Government provide it with adequate resources to that end, even though primary responsibility for conducting such campaigns normally lay with the State. That initiative was intended to raise general awareness of the prevalence of the phenomenon and to remind the population of the role that each member of the community could play in that connection.<sup>57</sup>

42. JS6 pointed out that the State had launched a programme to modernize the civil registry system. The programme included a strategy to develop synergies between the civil status and health sectors, including using vaccination as an opportunity to check whether a child had been registered. However, a number of challenges remained, such as the lack of computer-based tools in civil registry offices, difficulties in gaining access to registration points, particularly in rural areas, and the cost associated with asking civil registry offices to issue extracts of birth certificates. JS6 recommended that Guinea raise the awareness of the population and communal authorities of the importance of registering children at birth, that it expand the above-mentioned programme to cover the entire national territory, including rural areas, and that it abolish issuance fees for extracts of birth certificates.<sup>58</sup>

43. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children stressed that, in Guinea, corporal punishment of children was still lawful despite repeated recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It expressed hope that States will raise the issue during the review in 2020 and make a specific recommendation that Guinea enact the draft new Children's Code as a matter of priority to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in all settings including the home.<sup>59</sup>

#### *Persons with disabilities*<sup>60</sup>

44. JS8 noted with concern that children with motor, sensory and psychosocial disabilities could not fully enjoy their right to education because of ill-adapted and inaccessible schools, inadequate specialized institutions, a shortage of specialized teaching staff and a lack of teaching materials tailored to their needs. JS8 recommended that Guinea train specialized teachers to ensure that students with disabilities received an education.<sup>61</sup>

45. JS8 noted that, despite the Government's efforts to promote the realization of the right to health, persons with disabilities had been largely overlooked in the fight against the Ebola virus epidemic, both in terms of prevention and provision of means to fight the disease. The Government had failed to take into account the particular mode of communication used by persons who were hard of hearing when developing and broadcasting advertisements to explain how the population should go about protecting itself from the epidemic. None of the country's hospitals were currently equipped with an information service that could facilitate communication between medical staff and deaf patients, which made it difficult for those persons to gain access to care.<sup>62</sup>

#### *Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers*<sup>63</sup>

46. JS6 recommended that Guinea put in place a comprehensive birth registration strategy that took into account the special needs of refugee children, former refugees and migrants.<sup>64</sup>



## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children; London 5RR, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
ICAN	The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva, Switzerland;
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., 119 W 24th Street, Second Floor, New York, New York 10011;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Avenue Blanc 51, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> Centre Africain de formation et d'information sur les droits humains et environnement (cafidhe) on behalf of – Centre Africain de formation et d'information sur les droits humains et Environnement. (cafidhe) – Centre de promotion des droits humains. (cpdh) – Alliance des Médias pour les droits humains. (AMDH);
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> ECPAT International et le Monde des Enfants;
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Coordination des Organisations de défense des Droits Humains, (CODDH);
JS4	<b>Joint submission 4 submitted by:</b> Organisation guinéenne de défense des droits de l'homme et du citoyen (OGDH), Association des Victimes, Parents et Amis du 28 septembre 2009 (AVIPA);
JS5	<b>Joint submission 5 submitted by:</b> World Coalition Against the Death Penalty;
JS6	<b>Joint submission 6 submitted by:</b> Coalition des ONGs sur les Droits de l'enfant: Sabou Guinée, Appui aux femmes sans Enfants et Enfants déshérités (AFEED), Initiative des Femmes pour le Développement Durable(IFDED), Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs de Guinée (AEJTG), le Parlement des enfants de Guinée (PEG), SOS Villages d'Enfants, Enfance du globe, Aide à la Famille Africaine (AFA), Appui aux Femmes et aux Enfants pour un Développement Durable (AFEDD), Association d'aide aux personnes en situation difficile (2APSD), Conseil Consultatif des Enfants et jeunes de Guinée (CCEJG), Action Intégrée pour le Développement des Enfants et des Femmes (AIDEF);
JS7	<b>Joint submission 7 submitted by:</b> Coalition d'ONG pour les droits des femmes en Guinée: WAFRICA Guinée, Tostan, Korassy pour l'autonomisation des femmes en Guinée (KAFEG), Coalition nationale pour le droit et la citoyenneté des femmes (CONAG DCF);
JS8	<b>Joint submission 8 submitted by:</b> Alliance Guinéenne pour la promotion et la protection des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (AGUIDESC).

*National human rights institution:*

INIDH	Institution nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme de Guinée.
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- <sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

- <sup>3</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.1–118.35, 118.65–118.66, 118.68–118.74.

- <sup>4</sup> JS5, para. 6.

- <sup>5</sup> JS8, page 3.

- <sup>6</sup> ICAN, page 1.

- <sup>7</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.84, 118.110, 118.144, 118.146, 118.147, 118.123–118.130, 118.39, 118.61.
- <sup>8</sup> JS3, para. 16.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid, page 4.
- <sup>10</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.82, 118.85–86, 118.186–187, 118.88–89.
- <sup>11</sup> Just Atonement Inc, paras. 14 and 40.
- <sup>12</sup> JS6, para. 9.
- <sup>13</sup> HRW, page 5.
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid, pages 5–6.
- <sup>15</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>16</sup> JS1, page 9.
- <sup>17</sup> Ibid, page 6.
- <sup>18</sup> JS3, para. 10.
- <sup>19</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.96–97, 118.102, 118.104.
- <sup>20</sup> JS5, paras. 2–4.
- <sup>21</sup> HRW, page 3.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid, pages 3–4.
- <sup>23</sup> L’Institution Nationale Indépendante des Droits Humains, paras. 19–20.
- <sup>24</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.142, 118.145, 118.153, 118.155, 118.157.
- <sup>25</sup> HRW, pages 1–2.
- <sup>26</sup> JS4, paras. 11–14.
- <sup>27</sup> HRW, page 2.
- <sup>28</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>29</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.165, 118.161, 118.164, 118.166.
- <sup>30</sup> HRW, page 4.
- <sup>31</sup> JS1, p. 6–7.
- <sup>32</sup> L’Institution Nationale Indépendante des Droits Humains, paras. 15–16.
- <sup>33</sup> JS3, page 2.
- <sup>34</sup> Ibid, para. 9.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid, page 4.
- <sup>36</sup> JS3, para. 14.
- <sup>37</sup> Ibid, page 4.
- <sup>38</sup> JS1, page 8.
- <sup>39</sup> JS2, para. 10.
- <sup>40</sup> Ibid, para. 15.
- <sup>41</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.177.
- <sup>42</sup> JS8, para. 14.
- <sup>43</sup> Ibid, pages 4–5.
- <sup>44</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.169, 118.171.
- <sup>45</sup> JS8, para. 18.
- <sup>46</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.178.
- <sup>47</sup> Ibid, page 6.
- <sup>48</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>49</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.193–94.
- <sup>50</sup> L’Institution Nationale Indépendante des Droits Humains, paras. 29–30.
- <sup>51</sup> JS8, p 5.
- <sup>52</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.114, 118.107, 118.127, 118.121, 118.122, 118.180, 118.110, 118.84, 118.108, 118.113, 118.115, 118.123, 118.125, 118.129, 118.130, 118.36, 118.167, 118.111, 118.39, 118.43–44, 118.40, 118.109, 118.124, 118.128, 118.41.
- <sup>53</sup> JS6, paras. 18–20.
- <sup>54</sup> JS7, paras. 21–22.
- <sup>55</sup> JS7, para. 33–34.
- <sup>56</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.137, 118.180, 118.63, 118.87, 118.138, 118.141, 118.111, 118.113, 118.110.
- <sup>57</sup> JS2, paras. 30–31.
- <sup>58</sup> JS6, paras. 5–7.
- <sup>59</sup> The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, page 1.
- <sup>60</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6 paras.118.192.
- <sup>61</sup> JS8, pages 5–6.
- <sup>62</sup> JS8, pages 6–7.
- <sup>63</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.80, 118.83.
- <sup>64</sup> JS6, para. 7.