

# Women's rights in Guinea

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS DURING THE 3RD CYCLE

### 114/223 RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY STATES DURING THE PREVIOUS CYCLE INCLUDING

**France (113.84):** Ensure the systematic prosecution of perpetrators of gender-based violence, including FGM/C and forced marriage.

**Luxembourg (113.109):** Adopt a law on the protection of human rights defenders.

**Oman (113.136):** Ensure better access for young women to accommodation structures in higher education.

**Mexico (113.146):** Strengthen the fight against GBV, including early marriage and the criminalization of marital rape.

### STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Some measures have been initiated (PRI, data collection platform), but their effectiveness is limited; Lack of rigorous monitoring of legal cases linked to GBV. Lack of accommodation facilities for survivors. Insufficient resources allocated to protection and support organizations.

### NATIONAL CONTEXT

In Guinea, the rights of women and girls remain largely violated through violence and structural discrimination. Gender-based violence (GBV): 80.7% of women and girls aged 15 to 69 have suffered an act of violence, including 29.3% sexual violence (EN-VBG 2016).

The number of **rape victims is estimated at 223,091 each year, but only 205 cases were recorded in 2023** by OPROGEM (Office for Prevention and Response), or **less than 1% of cases**.

**Early marriages:** 46% of girls are married before the age of 18 (EDS-2018), or 654,858 girls each year.

**Female genital mutilation (FGM/C):** although its prevalence decreased slightly between 2012 and 2018 (97% to 95%), nearly 390,376 girls under 15 are still cut each year.

**Political and economic representation of women:** Low access to decision-making positions despite the parity law. In 2023: 21.1% of ministers are women, 7.4% of general secretaries, 2 presidents of special delegations out of 375 municipalities.

These inequalities are reinforced by the **lack of precise data and concrete measures to enforce existing laws**.

### CHALLENGES/ PROBLEM

1. Persistent **impunity** for perpetrators of gender-based violence and numerous amicable settlements
2. **Low access** to justice and insufficient and costly support
3. Maintenance of FGM/C and early marriage by a **patriarchal environment**
4. **Inequalities in access** to education and employment for girls and women in particular
5. **Low representation** of women in politics and decision-making bodies

### IMPACTS

1. Silence of victims reinforced and recidivism encouraged
2. **Less than 1% of rape cases** are brought to justice and survivors do not seek treatment
3. **Negative impact** on girls' health and education
4. Only 9% of girls pursue **higher education**
5. **Absence of female figures** in strategic decisions

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Justice and the fight against impunity:** Establish a system for monitoring GBV cases in court in collaboration with OPROGEM and the Ministry of Justice; Ensure free care for victims of gender-based violence.
2. **Strengthening care structures:** Increase funding for reception and reintegration centers for survivors; Develop a one-stop shop for victim support throughout the country.
3. **Prevention and awareness:** Strengthen campaigns against FGM/C and early marriage in rural and urban areas; Strengthen the toll-free number just set up to report violence in a university environment.
4. **Access of women to education and employment:** Facilitate access to accommodation structures for female students; Encourage female entrepreneurship through a quota for public procurement.
5. **Strengthening the participation of women in politics:** Maintain the principle of parity in the new Constitution and impose compulsory quotas; Force political parties to respect parity on the lists. electoral; Develop training and mentoring programs for women leaders.

## QUESTIONS

1. What concrete measures have been taken to ensure the systematic prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence?
2. What are the results obtained since the establishment of the GBV data collection platform?
3. What actions are planned to guarantee the effective application of the law on parity and increase the representation of women in politics?
4. What financial commitments does the State plan to strengthen the support structures for survivors of GBV?

## SOURCES

- Alternative report UPR Guinea 2024 – Women working group;
- National Survey on Gender-Based Violence (EN-VBG, 2016);
- Demographic and Health Survey (EDS-2018) ;
- Afrobarometer and OPROGEM data (2023)

## CONTACT DETAILS

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