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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea-Bissau

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held at the 9th meeting on 23 January 2015. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by José António da Silva Gonçalves, Adviser to the Minister of Justice on Strategic Planning. At its 14th meeting held on 27 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea-Bissau.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea-Bissau: Estonia, Kazakhstan and Botswana.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Guinea-Bissau:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Guinea-Bissau through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La Délégation a rappelé que, après le dernier examen périodique universel en 2010, la Guinée-Bissau avait subi un nouveau revers dans sa route vers la consolidation démocratique, la primauté du droit, les droits de l'homme et le développement, car en 2012, le gouvernement constitutionnellement élu avait à nouveau été renversé par les militaires.
6. Pendant deux longues années, l'isolement international auquel la Guinée-Bissau a été soumise et la crise politique qui s'est développée, ont reflétés en outre dans le statut socio-économique de la population et une résurgence de certains cas déplorables de violations des droits de l'homme.
7. C'est dans ce contexte troublé, caractérisé par l'insécurité, que se sont tenues des élections générales dans la première moitié de 2014, grâce à l'engagement de la communauté internationale, notamment les Nations Unies, l'Union Européenne, la Communauté Economique des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest et la Communauté des Pays de Langue Portugaise, permettant de retracer les objectifs pour le fonctionnement normal des institutions démocratiques dans un cadre de dialogue politique qui a permis la création d'un gouvernement inclusif et représentatif.
8. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations formulées dans le premier cycle de l'EPU, l'Etat de Guinée-Bissau a fait des efforts et a réussi à mettre en œuvre un nombre important de ces recommandations, bien que quelques-uns soient encore en cours

d'implémentation, en particulier dans le secteur de la défense, de la sécurité, de la justice et de l'administration publique, dont la mise en œuvre dépend non seulement de la volonté politique, mais également d'un engagement fort de la communauté internationale.

9. C'est dans ce contexte que, malgré toutes les contraintes inhérentes à la gestion actuelle du pays découlant d'une situation économique défavorable en termes économiques et financiers, les responsables gouvernementaux au plus haut niveau ont multiplié les contacts à l'échelle sous régionale et internationale, afin que la Table Ronde pour la mobilisation des ressources pour la mise en œuvre du Programme de Développement et qu'aura bientôt lieu avec les partenaires de internationaux, soit couronnée de succès.

10. En ce qui concerne les recommandations qui ont été mises en œuvre, la Guinée-Bissau a souligné: la création du Département spécial pour la question du Genre auprès du Ministère de l'Intérieur; la création de brigades spéciales pour les personnes vulnérables auprès de la police judiciaire; et la création de centres d'accès à la justice avec des fonds de soutien pour les victimes de la violence, à travers le Ministère de la Justice et dans le cadre de la réforme du secteur de la défense, sécurité et justice, afin de fournir assistance juridique aux plus vulnérables.

11. Il a également souligné l'approbation par le Conseil des Ministres en 2011, du projet de loi de protection des témoins visant à assurer une plus grande sécurité pour les témoins de diverses violations des droits de l'homme, y compris contre les femmes. Enfin, la Délégation a noté le développement du Plan stratégique pour l'élimination de la violence basée sur le genre en 2013. La Délégation a fait référence aussi à l'adoption récente de la loi sur la mutilation génitale féminine, la loi contre la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants, la loi contre la violence domestique, ainsi qu'à l'adoption de certaines mesures d'accompagnement de la situation des plus vulnérables, y compris les femmes et les enfants comme l'embauche des professionnels des services sociaux, des sociologues et d'autres à fin des fournir un soutien dans les tribunaux.

12. En ce qui concerne les questions préalables, la Guinée-Bissau a indiqué, en ce qui concerne la promotion et le respect de l'orientation sexuelle et l'identité de genre, que jusque-là cette question ne fait pas l'objet d'un débat public car ce phénomène n'a pas encore atteint des dimensions impliquant leur priorisation dans l'agenda législatif national. Le pays est confronté à de nombreuses autres questions auxquelles il doit donner des réponses urgentes. Non pas que cela n'est pas une question qui peut inquiéter le pays, mais à ce point, celui-ci devrait donner la priorité à d'autres questions relatives aux droits de l'homme. En outre, la Guinée-Bissau ne peut pas prendre des mesures pour dépenaliser les relations homosexuelles, puisque la législation ne criminalise pas de telles relations. La Constitution garantit que toutes les personnes sont égales.

13. La Délégation a aussi souligné qu'une des mesures importantes pour promouvoir la participation des femmes à la vie politique et pour l'égalité des sexes dans la prise de décisions dans les sphères politiques est l'adoption du Plan national pour l'égalité et l'équité de genre, ainsi que la nomination de femmes à des postes supérieurs dans le gouvernement actuel, en particulier Ministre de la Défense, Ministre de l'Éducation, Ministre de la Justice, Ministre de la Femme, de la Famille et de la Cohésion sociale, Ministre de la Santé, Secrétaire d'Etat au Budget, Directeur général de la police judiciaire, en plus de l'augmentation du nombre de députées et de leurs responsabilités à l'Assemblée nationale parlementaire.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Uruguay highlighted the signature and/or ratification of various international instruments and the open standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate-holders. It urged Guinea-Bissau to launch the necessary reforms to achieve political stability, and to allocate the necessary human and financial resources to the National Human Rights Commission so that it can effectively and independently carry out its mandate. It made recommendations.

16. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated efforts by Guinea-Bissau to comply with recommendations received previously. It noted that despite constraints, Guinea-Bissau had made progress in the area of human rights, noting the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and Equity, the Domestic Violence Act and free access to health care services. It stated that the international community should offer its cooperation and technical assistance to enable the country to continue its progress. It made a recommendation.

17. Algeria indicated that despite the particularly difficult context faced, Guinea-Bissau had engaged in praiseworthy institutional and legislative reforms to improve the human rights situation. The country had additionally acceded to numerous international and regional human rights instruments. It welcomed efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights through the adoption of policies and programmes on health, education and poverty reduction, and strategies aimed at reforming the justice and penitentiary systems. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue efforts to combat violence against women and particularly female genital mutilation. It made recommendations.

18. Angola noted efforts by Guinea-Bissau to return to constitutional order indicating that this would allow the government to promote measures to improve human rights protection. It welcomed Guinea-Bissau's accession to most international human rights instruments and well as actions adopted in support of the stability of national institutions, access to justice, health care and social and economic rights and cooperation with human rights mechanisms, particularly the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty. It urged the international community to continue supporting Guinea-Bissau's efforts. Angola made recommendations.

19. Argentina welcomed the delegation and the presentation of the National Report. It noted that it had followed with concern the political, security and human rights situation in Guinea-Bissau as outlined in Resolution 2186 of the Security Council. It made recommendations.

20. Australia congratulated progress made since the first review, including the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act and legislation on human trafficking. It commended the 2014 free elections, the ratification of ICCPR-OP2 and actions taken to reform the defence, security and justice sectors. It also welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation but was concerned by reports that the practice was increasing. It made recommendations.

21. Botswana noted efforts to implement previous recommendations, in particular the adoption of laws aimed at the protection of human rights, including the criminalisation of female genital mutilation, human trafficking and domestic violence. It commended the strengthening of the justice, defence and security sectors. It noted that the political and economic instability made it difficult for Guinea-Bissau to undertake programmes and policies aimed at the protection of human rights. It made recommendations.

22. Brazil welcomed recent positive developments in different fields of human rights promotion and protection despite challenges related to the attainment of economic and social rights and civil and political rights. It highlighted that the recent elections represent a significant step ahead and called upon the Government to continue its efforts towards the

consolidation of democratic institutions in the country. Brazil noted Guinea-Bissau's respect for diversity. It made recommendations.

23. Cabo Verde noted the multiple challenges faced by Guinea-Bissau and welcomed the recent emergence of favourable political conditions for the promotion of human rights. It highlighted existing constraints including institutional, financial and administrative capacity to develop, negotiate and implement the necessary reforms. It was encouraged by the determination and realism demonstrated by the new Government as demonstrated by recent actions adopted or under consideration. It appealed to Guinea-Bissau's international partners to provide it with additional support. It made recommendations.

24. Canada welcomed the 2014 elections in Guinea-Bissau, which marked an important step in the country's return to democratic government and the protection of the human rights of its people. It welcomed the country's agreement in 2010 to revise the provisions in the legislation prohibiting FGM and the promulgation of the law in 2011 to this effect and asked Guinea-Bissau to provide information on the progress made in the implementation of this law and eradication of this scourge. It made recommendations.

25. Chile noted progress since the first review, namely the ratification of human rights instruments, and the implementation of new laws and programmes including the reform of the judiciary, the criminalisation of female genital mutilation, and the enactment of legislation on domestic violence and reproductive health. It urged Guinea-Bissau to continue this process with the support of the international community. It made recommendations.

26. China appreciated the ratification of several treaties, increase of investment in the public sector including education, health and public service, the enhancement of the role of women in politics, the fight against existing prejudices and stereotypes against women and children, and the implementation of national plans on poverty alleviation and education. China called upon the international community to provide Guinea-Bissau with technical assistance. It made recommendations.

27. Costa Rica noted the ratification of international instruments and urged Guinea-Bissau to align its national legislation with international law and ensure its effective implementation. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the 2014 election process and expressed the hope that these will mark the definitive return of the country to democracy. It noted progress on gender equality and encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to ensure a greater inclusion of women in all spheres of society, particularly in public and political life. It made recommendations.

28. Cuba acknowledged Guinea-Bissau's commitment to human rights, despite the many challenges faced. It indicated that the reforms undertaken of the justice, defence and security sectors were important steps in the implementation of certain of the recommendations received during the first UPR cycle. It urged the international community to continue to support Guinea-Bissau's efforts to fight against HIV/AIDS. It also highlighted measures to combat poverty and improve education. It made recommendations.

29. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted efforts made by Guinea-Bissau despite the interruption of international aid following the political instability that had been faced by the country. It highlighted the adoption of legislation on trafficking and the criminalisation of female genital mutilation. It noted the considerable challenges faced, including in the fight against poverty, effectively combating transnational crime, particularly drug-trafficking and money-laundering, and improving school attendance of girls so as to avoid forced and early marriages in rural areas. It made recommendations.

30. Denmark commended Guinea-Bissau's constructive engagement in the UPR process and progress to protect human rights since its last review. Denmark noted that following its

first review Guinea-Bissau had ratified CAT and had signed OP-CAT in 2013. It indicated that the Convention against Torture Initiative, which aims to assist governments in overcoming technical obstacles to ratification, stood ready to explore avenues to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau if deemed helpful. It made a recommendation.

31. Djibouti congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the presentation of its National Report and noted with satisfaction actions adopted for the promotion and protection of human rights, notably the adoption of a plan against trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children. It made recommendations.

32. Egypt recognized measures adopted to enhance human rights, particularly the enactment of the Law on the Prevention and Fight against Human Trafficking, particularly Women and Children. It urged Guinea-Bissau to pursue the same positive path, with a view to further promoting human rights. It made recommendations.

33. Estonia commended the ratification of several treaties and encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue efforts to become a part of all main international human rights instruments. It noted progress to implement previous recommendations, including the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act. It was concerned about recurrent harmful practices and strongly urged the authorities to step up efforts in eradicating such practices. It was also concerned by the high illiteracy rate, low school attendance rate and discrimination against girls. It made recommendations.

34. Ethiopia commended the adoption of the National Policy of Equality and Gender Equity and the National Strategy Paper on Poverty Reduction 2011-2015. It noted the special attention given to child rights and the aim to improve basic education for all children, as well as progress to combat infant mortality. Ethiopia encouraged Guinea-Bissau to further work on the existing mechanisms to fully implement the recommendations received during its first UPR review process. It made recommendations.

35. France welcomed progress made by Guinea-Bissau to restore democracy and strengthen the rule of law, especially through the proper holding of parliamentary and presidential elections in 2014 as well as by launching major reform in the security sector. It made recommendations.

36. La Délégation a assuré les intervenants qu'elle continuerait à faire des efforts pour ratifier les instruments internationaux mentionnés.

37. La Guinée-Bissau a répondu aux questions soulevées sur la mutilation génitale féminine, l'éducation des filles, le travail des enfants, des mariages forcés et précoces, l'institution nationale pour la protection des droits de l'homme et la réforme du système judiciaire.

38. Le Gouvernement a continué le travail de sensibilisation après l'adoption de la loi sur la mutilation génitale féminine. En outre, il y a déjà eu quelques condamnations contre des personnes engagées dans cette pratique. Ces démarches sont un début et le Gouvernement compte continuer à prendre des mesures, notamment pour sensibiliser les femmes qui par la tradition s'engagent dans ces pratiques et en encourageant des femmes qui ont déjà abandonné ces pratiques à s'engager dans des campagnes de sensibilisation en expliquant tous les dommages que de telles pratiques causent à la santé des enfants.

39. Par rapport aux mesures prises en faveur de l'éducation et en particulier l'encouragement de l'éducation des filles, la Délégation a indiqué que, avec ses partenaires de la société civile et aussi avec le Programme Alimentaire Mondial, le programme de la cantine scolaire avait été renforcé. Le Gouvernement compte également adopter une série de mesures visant à améliorer la scolarité et le taux de rétention des filles à l'école.

40. Le travail infantile, et surtout les pires formes de travail des enfants, est un fléau très grave et le Gouvernement n'épargne pas ses efforts pour son éradication. C'est dans ce sens qu'une enquête nationale vient d'être réalisée et ses résultats annoncés et qui a concerné 5 000 ménages, pour aboutir à un diagnostic de la situation. A partir de cette initiative, et avec l'aide de ces partenaires, le Gouvernement compte mettre en place des programmes et des actions pour combattre ce phénomène.

41. La Guinée-Bissau a informé que le Gouvernement venait de procéder à la validation d'un programme de réforme du secteur de la justice pour la période 2015-2019, qui dans ses grands axes prévoit des actions pour combattre l'impunité et la corruption, pour améliorer l'accès à la justice des citoyens, pour améliorer l'infrastructure judiciaire, ainsi que la capacitation des techniciens du secteur de la justice. Ce programme sera réalisé dans le cadre plus large de la réforme de la fonction publique et de la réforme des secteurs de la défense et de la sécurité.

42. La Délégation a rappelé que le pays venait de restaurer l'ordre démocratique, soulignant que les défis sont énormes. Le Gouvernement espère, pas à pas, avec les moyens existants, mais aussi avec le soutien de la communauté internationale, prendre des mesures pour que la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme soit dotée des ressources nécessaires et soit conforme aux Principes de Paris.

43. Concernant les mariages forcés et précoces, la Délégation a rappelé que c'est un phénomène enraciné dans la tradition culturelle et que son combat prendra beaucoup de temps et exige des mesures et une approche sensible à ces questions. Cependant, des progrès peuvent être constatés sur le terrain et le Gouvernement a l'intention de continuer à travailler sur ce thème.

44. En Guinée-Bissau il n'y a pas de prisonniers politiques et des mesures sont en train d'être prises pour améliorer les conditions de détention dans le cadre de la réforme du système judiciaire déjà mentionnée.

45. Quant à la question de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes, ce principe est reconnu dans les articles 24 et 25 de la Constitution.

46. Gabon noted that difficulties linked to the political situation had hindered full cooperation with international human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. It appreciated the measures taken in the area of gender equality, non-discrimination and reforms in the judiciary and security sector. It urged the international community to strengthen its support. Gabon made recommendations.

47. Germany welcomed Guinea-Bissau's renewed commitment to achieve stability and security in the country, in particular to fight against the drug-trade, which led to significant human rights challenges in the country. It appreciated efforts to combat poverty and improvements concerning freedom of the press and opinion. It was however deeply concerned by on-going human rights problems. It made recommendations.

48. Ghana noted with appreciation implementation of some of the recommendations Guinea-Bissau had received during its first cycle including the ratification of many key international human rights instruments. It invited Guinea-Bissau to join the core group of the CAT Initiative in order for it to benefit from international assistance in implementing the CAT, following ratification. Ghana noted the successful general presidential and legislative elections held in 2014 after several years of military conflict. It made recommendations.

49. Indonesia noted the many challenges faced in the transitional period following the internal political development in 2012 and expressed the hope that the Government would spare no efforts in continuing its measures to promote and protect human rights in the country. Indonesia welcomed the review of the statutes of the National Commission of

Human Rights. Further, Indonesia noted the challenges faced, including the high maternal and child mortality rate caused by malaria, acute respiratory infection and pneumonia. It made recommendations.

50. Ireland noted efforts to address the issue of female genital mutilation, particularly the 2011 Law to Prevent, Fight and Suppress FGM, the national action plan, and the strengthening of the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices. However it expressed concern at the prevalence of FGM, as well as about cases of ritual murders, noted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It made recommendations.

51. Italy commended Guinea-Bissau on recently adopted legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women. Italy also welcomed the National Action Plan to Combat FGM and commended inclusion of provisions to protect the rights of children in a number of domestic laws. It made recommendations.

52. Kuwait thanked the delegation for the presentation of its National Report and welcomed the progress made by Guinea-Bissau in several areas, particularly in the protection of human rights and gender equality. Kuwait encouraged continuing action on health. It made recommendations.

53. Libya welcomed the progress made, including the implementation of some recommendations of the previous cycle of the UPR, including ratification of several human rights treaties. Libya also noted efforts to review the statutes of the National Commission for Human Rights to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. It made recommendations.

54. The Maldives congratulated Guinea-Bissau for the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in 2014 and urged the Government to make the maintenance of peace and stability in the country a priority. The Maldives further called on Guinea-Bissau to urgently address its economic situation, and to take substantive steps to reduce extreme poverty. It reiterated the calls made by Guinea-Bissau to the international community to provide it with technical and financial assistance, which would be essential for the country to move forward with plans for its sustainable development. It made recommendations.

55. Mali welcomed the efforts undertaken in order to better implement the recommendations received during the first cycle. It was pleased to note the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments, criminalization of FGM, as well as the adoption of legislation on human trafficking. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue and strengthen current efforts to ensure the wellbeing of its population. It made a recommendation.

56. Mauritania was pleased to note that Guinea-Bissau is a party to the majority of international human rights instruments and had adopted a number of laws in order to better protect these rights. It also noted that the country had undertaken a number of reforms, in particular in the area of education. It made a recommendation.

57. New Zealand recognized progress made since elections in May 2014 and commended efforts in restoring democracy and the rule of law. It encouraged the continued strengthening of democratic institutions and security sector reform. It also encouraged Guinea-Bissau to work towards accountability for political violence that occurred during the coup d'état. It made a recommendation.

58. Montenegro noted concerns about discrimination against children living with disabilities, children living with HIV/AIDS and girls subjected to multiple forms of gender-based discrimination such as FGM and child marriage. It urged the Government to take the necessary measures to eliminate negative attitudes and practices against girls, especially in the rural areas. Montenegro asked whether the Government planned to review, adopt and implement national legislation to combat transnational organized crime, particularly drug-trafficking and money-laundering. It made recommendations.

59. Morocco noted the efforts to strengthen the national human rights architecture reflected in the broad reforms Guinea-Bissau had undertaken. It welcomed the mid-term review of the criminal procedure code, the national plan for civil registration as well as the creation of a national forum for justice and reorganisation of the judicial map. It also congratulated Guinea-Bissau for the success of the 2014 visit of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and noted the approval by Parliament of the statutes of the National Human Rights Commission. It made recommendations.

60. Mozambique highlighted the fact that Guinea-Bissau had to implement part of the recommendations it had accepted during its first UPR cycle under protracted political instability and praised its ratification of a number of human rights instruments. It stated that if the country had not suffered a coup d'état it could have made additional progress. It appealed to the international community to be responsive to the new Government's plea for multifaceted assistance and capacity building. It made a recommendation.

61. Namibia took note of the political situation in the country since 2012 and commended efforts made despite the challenges faced as a result. It commended the adoption of the law against domestic violence and the National Strategy for Social Protection of Children and the Childhood National Plan. It made recommendations.

62. The Netherlands commended Guinea-Bissau for the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections, as well as the significant increase in women appointed as ministers. It expressed concern that girls continue to be subjected to multiple forms of gender-based discrimination and human rights violations such as FGM, child, early and forced marriages, and lack of enrolment in, or completion of education. It made recommendations.

63. Mexico acknowledged the standing open invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders and the ratification of various international instruments since the first review. It valued the adoption of several national plans, including the plan to combat human trafficking. It made recommendations.

64. The Niger congratulated Guinea-Bissau for re-establishing the democratic process and the return to peace and stability after the recurrent crises the country has faced in the last few years. It welcomed the determination to combat all forms of trafficking and the ratification of a large number of international legal instruments. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau for having adopted a panoply of legislative texts and regulations guaranteeing access to justice, establishing minimum standards for the treatment of detainees, to combat female genital mutilation and to combat trafficking. It made a recommendation.

65. Portugal particularly welcomed the steps taken towards the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls, including the criminalization of FGM and the adoption of a National Action Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325. It expressed its willingness to maintain its cooperation in the education and health sector. It called on the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in these areas in the Donor Conference that will take place on 25 March. It made recommendations.

66. Romania commended Guinea-Bissau on the holding of elections in 2014, as well as on its cooperation with the international community. Romania welcomed Guinea-Bissau's issuing a standing invitation to the Special Procedures. It made recommendations.

67. Rwanda took positive note of measures taken by the Government aimed at implementing its international human rights obligations, particularly the adoption in 2011 of the national policy for the justice sector. Rwanda also appreciated the adoption of the national law criminalizing FGM and awareness campaigns on violence against women and the creation of the children's parliament. It made recommendations.

68. Senegal welcomed that, despite the difficult economic climate, Guinea-Bissau continued to work towards promoting and protecting human rights. It further welcomed the adoption of the law against human trafficking and the law to combat domestic violence as well as initiatives taken to favour vulnerable groups, such as women and children. It invited the international community to provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the recommendations of the second cycle. It made recommendations.

69. Sierra Leone congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the successful holding of elections in 2014. It asked how the children's parliament worked and what issues they address. It urged Guinea-Bissau to seek international assistance to meet the financial and technical challenges that have impeded the human rights promulgation in the country. It should consider establishing a human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It expressed concern about the poor performance in the social sectors of health and education and urged the international community to assist in addressing the gaping needs in these sectors. It made recommendations.

70. Singapore recognized the steps taken to educate women of their rights through public awareness campaigns. It noted that the Women's Economic Activity Organization and Network of Agricultural Women had played an important role in empowering women through training, credit and developing income-generating activities. Singapore noted efforts to promote education by extending free primary education to students up to grade 6 and the exemption of registration fees for the year 2014/2015, as well as reforms in the justice sector. It made recommendations.

71. Slovenia welcomed the ratification of several human rights treaties, the issuing of a standing invitation to Special Procedures, the prohibition of the death penalty, the criminalization of FGM, and adoption of legislation on domestic violence and human trafficking. Slovenia shared the concerns of the Security Council regarding violations and abuses of human rights and the atmosphere of residual political tension in the country and recalled the remarks by the Secretary-General that it will be critical for the authorities to ensure the sustainable functioning of State institutions and the timely delivery of basic services. It made recommendations.

72. South Africa commended Guinea-Bissau on the peaceful 2014 general elections, the return to constitutional order and the new Government's commitment to inclusiveness, tolerance and initiating reforms. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue efforts towards the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights, including the right to development. It made recommendations.

73. Spain noted the need to reform the judicial and penitentiary system. While welcoming the Law on Reproductive Health, Spain was concerned about the increase of early and forced marriages. It commended the Law of 2011 prohibiting female genital mutilation and cutting and the National Committee on Elimination of Harmful Practices, but noted that it seemed that cases of FGM were increasing among girls. It made recommendations.

74. The Sudan commended Guinea-Bissau on the holding of peaceful elections in 2014, and appreciated the important legislative and policy making developments aimed at providing further protection for human rights. The Sudan noted with satisfaction the National Policy for the Justice Sector 2010-2015, the National Health Development Plan, the National Strategy of Poverty Reduction and the National Plan to combat drugs. It made recommendations.

75. Sweden stated that impunity remained a key structural problem for the State and society indicating that efforts to combat impunity were important in order to contribute to stability in Guinean society. Sweden noted that the law allowing for sentences of up to 10 years imprisonment for cases of corruption in public office and the administration seemed

to have not been effectively implemented, and that corruption exists at all levels and branches of government. It noted reports that corruption is a serious problem and the situation had deteriorated over time. It made recommendations.

76. Thailand commended Guinea-Bissau on the criminalization of FGM and the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act, and legislation on human trafficking. Thailand expressed concern about sexual exploitation of minors, which occurred mainly in tourist areas. Thailand offered assistance through its Thai-Africa Initiative in areas such as agriculture and animal husbandry to enhance food security and secure the peoples' right to food in the country. It made recommendations.

77. Timor-Leste commended ratification of various international instruments and implementation of a number of recommendations made in the first cycle, such as the approval of the Law against Domestic Violence, the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the adoption of legal measures to combat trafficking including the adoption of the National Action plan. It also congratulated Guinea-Bissau for its presidential and legislative elections, which registered record numbers in terms of local participation. It made a recommendation.

78. Togo noted with concern that the political instability faced had hindered the implementation of recommendations received during the first UPR. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to comply with its international commitments, notably the ratification of the key instruments to promote and protect human rights as well as the submission of all reports due to Treaty Bodies. It noted measures taken in the area of equality and non-discrimination such as the adoption of a strategic plan for the eradication of gender-based violence. It made recommendations.

79. Trinidad and Tobago commended Guinea-Bissau for its resilience in the face of difficulties and its commitment to realizing its urgent, medium and long-term plans. It noted the high-level mission to Guinea-Bissau conducted by the UN Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights at the request of the Government. It commended efforts to provide human rights training in the administration of justice and to support its National Human Rights Commission. It made recommendations.

80. Turkey noted the difficulties faced and was pleased at the peaceful holding of the 2014 elections. It noted reform efforts undertaken after the elections, including in the security and public service sectors. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau for extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures and the adoption of legislation on domestic violence and trafficking. It noted challenges regarding food security and birth registration and supported efforts for the reduction of poverty and for the protection of vulnerable children. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to pursue efforts in the area of education. It made recommendations.

81. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the return to constitutional order following the 2014 elections. It applauded the Government's commitment to implement the security sector reform programme and expressed the hope that this process will reinforce the primacy of civilian authority, and reduce the potential for human rights violations by members of the security forces. It urged Guinea-Bissau to accelerate plans to strengthen the justice sector, making it more accessible, reliable and independent. It noted efforts to encourage the abandonment of harmful practices, particularly FGM. It made recommendations.

82. The United States of America commended Guinea-Bissau for a free and fair election process in 2014. It also commended efforts to implement the law against female genital mutilation or cutting and encouraged continued efforts to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence. It remained concerned about the failure to prevent the worst forms of child labour and to address child trafficking. Though Guinea-Bissau had laws that

prohibit human trafficking, the government had not used these laws to prosecute suspected human traffickers. It made recommendations.

83. The Philippines commended Guinea-Bissau on the introduction of reforms in the defence and security sector, which will strengthen the rule of law, and help consolidate peace. The Philippines also welcomed Guinea-Bissau's addressing the unemployment and under-employment of its youth, despite its meagre resources. It called on the international community to extend technical cooperation and other assistance to Guinea-Bissau. It made recommendations.

84. En ce qui concerne le crime organisé, la corruption et l'impunité, la Délégation a réaffirmé que dans le cadre du programme de réforme de la justice 2015-2019, des actions sont prévues pour la lutte contre ces phénomènes et aussi afin d'améliorer l'accès à la justice. Ce programme comporte cinq axes principaux, soit l'indépendance de la justice, un système de justice transparent, un système de justice efficace et un système de justice disposant des ressources humaines matérielles suffisantes et appropriées et enfin la réforme du cadre juridique. Ce dernier se réfère non seulement aux instruments nationaux, mais aussi à l'harmonisation de la législation nationale afin d'être en conformité avec la législation et les instruments internationaux.

85. Outre ce programme, le Gouvernement a repris son collaboration avec l'ONUSC et l'implantation d'une unité de combat contre le trafic de drogue dans les aéroports est déjà prévue cette année. La Guinée-Bissau a également repris sa coopération avec l'ONUSC pour combattre la corruption à travers une unité qui sera également intégrée avec l'aide d'INTERPOL.

86. Le Gouvernement prend également des mesures pour enquêter sur les crimes mentionnés par certaines délégations. Cependant, le Gouvernement entend en outre réaliser un dialogue inclusif pour la réconciliation nationale, afin que le suivi de ces enquêtes ne porte pas préjudice aux progrès réalisés et que celles-ci se réalisent dans un cadre de réconciliation et de justice transitionnelle.

87. Dans le cadre de l'harmonisation de la législation nationale avec les obligations internationale de la Guinée-Bissau, il est également prévu d'adopter des dispositions légales pour combattre le crime organisé, car pour l'instant un tel concept n'existe pas dans la législation du pays.

88. En ce qui concerne l'accès à la justice, la Délégation a annoncé que dans les premiers six mois de l'actuel gouvernement, celui-ci a déjà commencé la construction de deux tribunaux régionaux, à savoir, non pas dans la capitale, mais dans les régions du pays, avec l'appui du PNUD.

89. En ce qui concerne les registres de naissance, il est prévu une campagne nationale, pour que toutes les inscriptions soient gratuites pour un an pour permettre à ceux qui ne sont pas enregistrés de le faire.

90. Quant à la traite des enfants et l'exploitation commerciale et sexuelle des filles, la Guinée-Bissau a rappelé que le pays avait ratifié les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT, sur l'âge minimum d'admission à l'emploi et sur les pires formes de travail des enfants. Pendant la période où la Guinée-Bissau a bénéficié de l'appui effectif d'un programme actif du BIT, beaucoup de mesures ont été prises pour combattre ces phénomènes. Il a été rappelé qu'il existe un Comité national de combat de la traite des êtres humains et, parallèlement, il existe une Commission nationale de combat du travail des enfants. Le problème qui se pose est le manque de moyens. La Guinée-Bissau a bénéficié de cet appui de l'OIT pendant une courte période (septembre 2010- février 2014 mais après la conclusion de ce projet, le pays a été laissé à ses propres moyens pour continuer cette action.

91. La Délégation a fournis des informations sur le Parlement des enfants, une institution composée par des membres des associations juvéniles appuyé par le Parlement de la Guinée-Bissau, qui bénéficie d'un petit budget et suit toutes les questions relatives aux droits des enfants.

92. En relation avec le combat contre la pauvreté, la Délégation s'est référée à des mesures adoptées dans le cadre des instruments stratégiques, comme par exemple le Deuxième Document de Stratégie Nationale pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté-DENARP II, ainsi qu'à d'autres mesures dans le programme social ayant pour but de diminuer la pauvreté extrême, combattre la non-scolarisation des filles, de rendre le système judiciaire plus indépendant et efficace et combattre la corruption.

93. La Délégation a rappelé que la situation du pays est difficile et a exhorté à la communauté internationale à continuer à soutenir les efforts déployés par la Guinée-Bissau, principalement appuyer la Table Ronde qui est en train d'être organisée, où le Gouvernement présentera toutes ses priorités stratégiques et besoins pour le développement du pays et l'amélioration de la situation des droits de l'homme.

94. La Guinée-Bissau a réitéré qu'elle est disponible pour coopérer de manière permanente avec les procédures spéciales des Nations Unies.

95. Finalement la Délégation a remercié les tous les participants pour leur attention et leurs encouragements.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

96. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea-Bissau which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 29th session of the Human Rights Council in 15 June – 3 July 2015:**

96.1. **Complete the process of ratification of international legal instruments (Gabon);**

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);**

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

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 Congo);**

96.5. **Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Ghana);**

96.6. **Adopt and ratify the ICRMW (Morocco); Ratify ICRMW (Timor-Leste);**

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 (CRPD) (Brazil);**

** Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 96.8. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);
- 96.9. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), already signed by Guinea-Bissau (Spain);
- 96.10. Ratify OP-ICESCR, and accept its investigation and inter-State communications mechanisms (Uruguay);
- 96.11. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);
- 96.12. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Romania); Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Maldives); Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Montenegro)
- 96.13. Ratify the Rome Statute as soon as possible (Spain);
- 96.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (signed in 2000) and incorporate it into its national legislation (Uruguay); Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and incorporate into its national law (France);
- 96.15. Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Netherlands);
- 96.16. Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Estonia);
- 96.17. Accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (Estonia);
- 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 into its national legislation (Uruguay);
- 96.19. Restructure and give new impetus to the National Human Rights Commission (Gabon);
- 96.20. Finalise 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 Congo);
- 96.21. Finalise the process of revision of the Statute of the National Commission of Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 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);
- 96.23. Speed up its efforts in reviewing the Statutes of the National Commission of Human Rights with a view to make the Commission fully comply with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 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);

- 96.25. Continue the review of the Statutes of the National Commission for Human Rights to bring it in line with the Paris Principles to arrive at the adoption of these new Statutes as soon as possible (Libya);
- 96.26. Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan aimed at addressing all human rights violations (Botswana);
- 96.27. Improve the performance of public institutions in the protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights in the country (South Africa);
- 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);
- 96.29. Pay the highest possible attention to children's rights particularly through adopting a comprehensive Code on Children's rights (Cabo Verde);
- 96.30. Draft a national strategy and adopt a code for the protection of children (Turkey);
- 96.31. Improve the civil registration system in order to register all children at birth (Turkey);
- 96.32. Increase its efforts to raise public awareness of the fundamental rights of women and children (Sudan);
- 96.33. Continue its cooperation with the UN in the field of human rights (Romania);
- 96.34. Finalize implementation of the unimplemented UPR recommendations from the first cycle review (Kuwait);
- 96.35. Endeavour to implement the remaining recommendations of the previous and present UPR process (Mozambique);
- 96.36. Establish an inter-ministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations, inter alia, for implementing UPR recommendations and drafting overdue reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies (Portugal);
- 96.37. Submit the various overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);
- 96.38. Strengthen cooperation with Treaty Bodies (Niger);
- 96.39. Continue to undertake measures to promote and enhance the rights of women (Singapore);
- 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 CEDAW (Canada);
- 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);
- 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);
- 96.43. Further promote gender equality and women's participation in public life (Rwanda);

- 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);
- 96.45. Promote further women's rights in the field of education and health (Niger);
- 96.46. Strengthen measures to fight discrimination against women and children, particularly in rural areas (Senegal);
- 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 CRC recommendation (Chile);
- 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);
- 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 encourage girls to attend school (Estonia);
- 96.50. Continue to improve conditions of detention (Djibouti);
- 96.51. Improve detention conditions for all, particularly women and youth (Rwanda);
- 96.52. Ensure the effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women (Italy);
- 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);
- 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);
- 96.55. Raise awareness of the criminalisation of female genital mutilation and also ensure perpetrators of female genital mutilation are brought to justice (Australia);
- 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 programs (Chile);
- 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);
- 96.58. Assess the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (Italy);
- 96.59. Identify lessons learnt and develop a new action plan to reduce the incidence of the heinous practice of female genital mutilation/cutting (Italy);

- 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 allocation for its implementation in rural areas (Mexico);
- 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 National Committee on Elimination of Harmful Practices (Spain);
- 96.62. Continue to fight against Female Genital Mutilation and early marriages (Djibouti);
- 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);
- 96.64. Enhance efforts to eliminate FGM, as well as early and enforced marriage of girls (Portugal);
- 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);
- 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);
- 96.67. Enforce national legislation in rural areas in order to prevent child early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);
- 96.68. Strengthen efforts to eliminate early and forced marriage (Maldives);
- 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);
- 96.70. Adopt measures that ensure compliance with the Law on Reproductive Health, by promoting the provision of education allowances in areas with high rate of forced and early marriages (Spain);
- 96.71. Investigate and vigorously prosecute crimes perpetuated against vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and persons with albinism (Sierra Leone);
- 96.72. Take the necessary measures to prevent the ritual murder of persons with albinism, children with disabilities, twins and children accused of practicing 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);
- 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 of (Mexico);

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

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);

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);

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);

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

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

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

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

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

96.83. Pursue reforms in the justice sector (Algeria);

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

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

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

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);

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);

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

- 96.90. Reinforce plans and programs to strengthen and guarantee the independence and effectiveness of judicial institutions, by providing them with adequate structures and financial resources (Chile);
- 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);
- 96.92. Adopt follow up actions to the national justice plan, which include administrative measures to ensure access to the justice system, training programs, and legislative measures on safeguards to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Mexico);
- 96.93. Provide adequate resources, including taking capacity building measures, to enable the judiciary and the legal authorities to function properly (Sweden);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 96.97. Undertake reforms in the defence and security sectors to avoid military interferences in government affairs and to create the necessary conditions to put in place the rule of law (Costa Rica);
- 96.98. Consolidate its justice, security and defence sector reforms to prevent the recurrence of coup d'états and ensure a sustainable constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (Ghana);
- 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);
- 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);
- 96.101. Strengthen the judiciary in order to fight against impunity and all forms of crime (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- 96.102. Combat prevailing impunity, thereby defending victims' rights and promoting respect for human rights (Portugal);
- 96.103. Take the necessary measures to fight against impunity for human rights violations, regardless of who the perpetrators are (France);

- 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);
- 96.105. Address the serious impunity issues regarding alleged arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention of government critics (Australia);
- 96.106. Ensure the respect of 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);
- 96.107. Bring juvenile justice into conformity with Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mali);
- 96.108. Create a legal framework that gives sufficient protection for “whistle-blowers” testifying in crimes related to corruption (Sweden);
- 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);
- 96.110. Consider implementing possible legislative mechanisms that would assist in combating transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money-laundering (Egypt);
- 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);
- 96.112. Give priority to ensuring protection of freedom of speech (Australia);
- 96.113. Continue to enhance its programmes towards employment of its youth in agriculture and fisheries sectors (Philippines);
- 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));
- 96.115. Continue the fight against poverty as one of the country’s key priorities (Cuba);
- 96.116. Strengthen policies aimed at reducing poverty (Angola);
- 96.117. Adopt appropriate measures to reduce the high rate of people living in extreme poverty (Togo);
- 96.118. Continue to prioritize poverty alleviation in its efforts to raise the living standards of its people (China);
- 96.119. Continue efforts to reduce poverty particularly through the implementation of the 2011 -2015 National Strategy (Algeria);
- 96.120. Take significant measures to reduce poverty, especially taking into consideration, the rights of children (Maldives);
- 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);

- 96.122. **Develop a sustainable mechanism to protect its population against food insecurity, through prevention strategies and the implementation of social programmes (Turkey);**
- 96.123. **Explore possible ways of providing adequate allocation of human, financial and technical resources to the health sector so as to ensure access to quality health services (Egypt);**
- 96.124. **Further enhance efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality (Ethiopia);**
- 96.125. **Strengthen efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (South Africa);**
- 96.126. **Enhance efforts to reduce the high maternal and under-five morbidity and mortality rates (Portugal);**
- 96.127. **Intensify its efforts to significantly reduce the rate of maternal and under-five child mortality and morbidity (Togo);**
- 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);**
- 96.129. **Increase the health budget allocation to the recommended minimum of 15 per cent GDP, in line with commitments under the Abuja Declaration, in order to counter the alarming maternal and under-5 mortality and morbidity rates (Slovenia);**
- 96.130. **Take all necessary measures to reduce the number of HIV/AIDS infections by means of enhancing national education programmes and to increase efforts to ensure the availability and access to antiretroviral treatment drugs (Namibia);**
- 96.131. **Improve the health and education systems (Angola);**
- 96.132. **Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, in addition to improving the education and health system (Kuwait);**
- 96.133. **Create conditions for the most vulnerable to have access to basic education and health services (Rwanda);**
- 96.134. **Implement all possible measures to improve the country's education system (Cuba);**
- 96.135. **Improve the development of education by increasing school enrolment and improving the quality of education (China);**
- 96.136. **Continue to take steps to raise education standards (Singapore);**
- 96.137. **Continue its efforts to improve the national education system and to include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);**
- 96.138. **Increase funding for education and enforce compulsory schooling for all children (Slovenia);**
- 96.139. **Take the necessary measures to ensure access to education without discrimination and establish universal free primary education (Turkey);**
- 96.140. **Pursue its efforts to provide access education to all children (Togo);**

- 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);
- 96.142. Seek to ensure access to education for all children and to improve the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Egypt);
- 96.143. Establish a national plan to ensure universal access to education (Morocco);
- 96.144. Pursue its efforts aimed at allowing all children to have access to schooling and address disparities in access to education (Mauritania);
- 96.145. Enhance efforts to ensure that all children have access to free, compulsory and quality primary education (Portugal);
- 96.146. Ensure free primary education for all without any discrimination, including by increasing funding for education (Estonia);
- 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 to upgrade the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Libya);
- 96.148. Establish the necessary conditions to provide access for the most vulnerable population to basic education and re-launch its policy to encourage the enrolment of girls in schools (Gabon);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
97. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by Mr. José António Gonçalves, Adviser to the Minister of Justice on Strategic Planning and composed of the following members:

- Mme Aida Injai Fernandes, President of the National Human Rights Commission;
 - Mr. Cletche Sanhá, Director of the Treaties Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Luís Vaz Martins, President of the National Human Rights League.
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