



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fifth session
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Compilation 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 compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea begin the process of accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.³

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Guinea ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁴

4. The United Nations country team in Guinea recommended that Guinea ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).⁵

5. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Guinea strengthen its cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and that it explore increased cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations entities in the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.⁶



6. The United Nations country team noted that Guinea had yet to respond to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, regarding their requests to visit the country.⁷

7. In accordance with a recommendation made during the second cycle of the universal periodic review,⁸ the country office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guinea continues to provide support to the Government in the field of economic, social and cultural rights. Since 2017, the country office has been carrying out investigations into human rights in the mining sector, in response to which the Government has made some improvements to the corresponding institutional framework.⁹

III. National human rights framework¹⁰

8. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea provide the independent national human rights institution with a sufficient budget and enough trained permanent staff to enable it to discharge its mandate in full, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). It should also consider applying for accreditation with the Sub-Committee of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and enhancing the visibility of the institution's mandate and activities among the general public.¹¹ The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea amend the law governing the independent national human rights institution in order to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles and provide the institution with the resources necessary to discharge its mandate.¹²

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹³

9. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) ensure that all victims of discrimination had knowledge of and access to effective civil and administrative remedies and that they received reparations; (b) begin a process aimed at the repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized individuals' conduct on account of their sexual orientation; (c) effectively protect persons with albinism and persons living with HIV/AIDS and safeguard their fundamental rights, while ensuring that all cases of discrimination were duly examined, that all cases of violence were systematically investigated, that the perpetrators were brought to justice and convicted and that adequate compensation was provided to the victims; and (d) adopt a legal framework with specific, mandatory targets concerning the accessibility of services to persons with disabilities.¹⁴

10. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families recommended that Guinea ensure that, both in law and in practice, migrant workers and members of their families, including those in an irregular situation, had the same opportunities as nationals of the State to file complaints and to obtain legal redress in the event that their rights under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had been violated. The Committee also recommended that the Guinea take measures to inform migrant workers and members of their families, including those in an irregular situation, of the judicial and other remedies available to them in the event of violations of their rights under the Convention.¹⁵

11. The United Nations country team noted that persons with albinism faced multiple forms of discrimination in the absence of a legal and institutional framework to protect their dignity. Most persons with albinism, in particular children, lived by begging. A draft law on

the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism had been prepared in 2018 with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and in collaboration with associations of persons with albinism. The draft law had been adopted by the National Assembly in May 2019. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea: (a) promulgate the law on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism; (b) adopt implementing regulations for the law; and (c) establish policies and strategies to ensure the dignity, empowerment and participation of persons with albinism.¹⁶

2. Development, the environment, business and human rights

12. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea ensure public participation and hold genuine consultations with local communities before concluding contracts related to natural resource management or to projects that had a social and environmental impact in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent.¹⁷

13. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about the insufficient enforcement of article 130 of the Mining Code (2011), which regulated relations between private mining enterprises and local communities, and the lack of inclusion of a legal obligation to consult and share revenues with local communities in contracts between the State and international mining companies that had been concluded in the 1970s and 1980s. It recommended that Guinea ensure that private investment in the mining industries adequately benefited local communities, including children, by expediting the review by the Ministry of Mines and Geology of the proposed Local Development Agreements, in line with article 130 of the Mining Code (2011), and by working with mining companies to ensure that local communities were consulted.¹⁸

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the State establish, implement and monitor regulations to ensure that the mining sector complied with international and national human rights, labour, environmental, health and other standards, particularly with regard to children's rights, and apply appropriate sanctions and provide remedies for any violations found. It also recommended that Guinea expeditiously remove children of all ages from hazardous work situations, reintegrate such children into school and ensure that the mine operators responsible for such exploitation were promptly prosecuted with commensurate sanctions; require companies to undertake periodic child-rights impact assessments; establish regulations on the procedure for, and scope of, compensation for dispossessed families; and strengthen child protection measures, including against sexual exploitation.¹⁹

15. The United Nations country team emphasized that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) had contributed to the implementation of international environmental conventions by supporting plastic waste recovery, controls on prohibited organic pollutants and waste recycling, which also created employment opportunities for young people and women. UNIDO had also supported the implementation of a project to develop small multipurpose hydroelectric plants in order to ensure energy inclusion and promote renewable energy in rural areas. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea strengthen the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development.²⁰

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person²¹

16. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the removal of the death penalty from the Criminal Code of 2016 and the Code of Military Justice of 2017. However, it regretted that persons who had been sentenced to death prior to those legislative changes had not yet had their sentences commuted. It recommended that Guinea ensure that the sentences of persons who remained under sentence of death were commuted without delay.²²

17. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that many clashes had occurred from April to October 2015 between law enforcement officers and groups of

protesters and between the President's sympathizers and opposition supporters, resulting in death and injury owing to the violence resorted to by the protesters and excessive use of force by the police. The country office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guinea had recorded six killings during protests by the political opposition between April and October.²³

18. The High Commissioner also noted that, in April 2016, staff of the country office in Guinea had followed up two cases of torture committed during questioning and interrogation, one by a mixed unit comprising police officers and gendarmes, and the other by a special mobile intervention unit. In both cases, the units had usurped the functions of criminal investigation officers, since their tasks were normally limited to arresting suspects and did not include interrogations. The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection had imposed disciplinary measures, including the suspension of 12 officers and agents involved in one of the cases.²⁴

19. The High Commissioner stated that, in March 2016, a joint unit comprising police officers and gendarmes, Crime Squad No. 8, had arrested a man on suspicion of theft. Officers from the unit had tortured him for three consecutive days to force him to admit his involvement. He had then been sent to an investigation department within the gendarmerie, where he had spent three days in handcuffs.²⁵

20. The High Commissioner noted that the country office in Guinea had documented other cases that constituted cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, recording 26 injured persons, 25 of whom had been admitted to medical centres following violence and ill-treatment at the hands of soldiers during an incident in the prefecture of Mali. The victims had included three women. During that incident, which had taken place in June 2016, the commander of an infantry camp in Mali, Moyenne-Guinée, had forced a driver to leave his lorry, slapped him and ordered his guard to whip him. In response, the population had demanded that the prefect order the commander to leave the prefecture. That had been followed by a confrontation during which soldiers had made excessive use of lethal weapons by firing live ammunition. Twenty-five persons had been injured during those clashes, including five men who had been shot, while shops had been set alight and livestock killed. The military region command and the public administration had convinced the commander to leave the prefecture.²⁶

21. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture and an independent mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.²⁷

22. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) update its legislative framework to ensure that the acts described in article 232 (2) of the Criminal Code, such as electric shocks or burns, were categorized as torture and were subject to specific penalties that were commensurate with the seriousness of such acts; (b) ensure that all suspected cases of torture or ill-treatment were thoroughly investigated and that the alleged perpetrators were prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties, and that the victims received reparations; and (c) establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture and an independent mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.²⁸

23. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports that prisons were overcrowded, in part because of the large number of detainees awaiting trial, and that the conditions of detention were extremely harsh, particularly with regard to access to food, sanitation and health care. It recommended that Guinea: (a) improve the living conditions and treatment of prisoners; (b) address prison overcrowding, in keeping with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules); and (c) separate prisoners according to age, sex and detention regime.²⁹

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law³⁰

24. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that, despite the notable efforts that had been made by the Government to reform the justice and security sectors, impunity remained a major challenge. The case relating to the events of 28 September 2009, during which more than 150 persons had been killed and more than 100

women raped, remained pending before the courts. Despite the notable progress made in the investigations, particularly the charging of 14 persons and the willingness of the Guinean authorities at all levels to cooperate with the international community, particularly the International Criminal Court, the victims were yet to obtain justice. Moreover, some of those charged with crimes against humanity by the courts continued to occupy positions of significant responsibility. According to the judicial authorities, the trial had not been able to go ahead in 2016 because two key individuals could not be questioned.³¹

25. The United Nations country team noted that, on 29 December 2017, the investigating judges handling the case relating to the events of 28 September 2009 had issued an order closing the investigation and referring the case to a criminal court. In that order, they had also recategorized the acts as murder, rape and grievous bodily harm, thereby contradicting the International Commission of Inquiry, which had categorized them as crimes against humanity, as well as the Ministry of Justice order of 2010 appointing the judges and their previous orders in the same case. All the persons mentioned in the report of the International Commission of Inquiry had been charged, apart from one senior army officer.³²

26. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) expedite the conduct of investigations and trials and the imposition of penalties in relation to past human rights violations, in particular those that had taken place on 28 September 2009; (b) ensure that all persons suspected of serious violations, including members of the Government, were suspended from their duties for the duration of the investigations and trials; (c) see to it that all victims and members of their families received full reparation for the violations suffered; (d) ensure that the families of victims of disappearance or execution had access to the truth, in particular by arranging for the exhumation of mass graves and the identification of remains by scientific means; and (e) establish the truth, justice and reconciliation commission as soon as possible and ensure that it had sufficient resources to discharge its mandate effectively.³³

27. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea expedite the proceedings relating to the events of 28 September 2009. It also noted that, with regard to the transitional justice process, no significant developments had been recorded since the transmission of a draft law on the establishment of the truth, justice and reconciliation commission to the Government in 2017.³⁴

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life³⁵

28. The Human Rights Committee was concerned to note that Guinean legislation still contained provisions that curbed freedom of expression, in particular: (a) article 363 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized defamation of the civil service, public authorities, the army, and the courts and tribunals; and (b) article 31 of the Cybercrime Act of 28 July 2016, which criminalized, on vague criteria, the production, dissemination and provision of data that might jeopardize public order or security. The Committee was also concerned about allegations, confirmed by the delegation, of arbitrary closures and suspensions of private media outlets, suspensions of interactive programmes and arrests of journalists for spreading rumours about the President. It deplored the fact that human rights defenders had been reported to have been threatened, detained and physically harmed.³⁶

29. The same Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) ensure that all provisions of its legislation were brought into conformity with article 19 of the Covenant and, in the meantime, ensure that no one was imprisoned for defamation; (b) ensure that any restrictions imposed on press and media activities were strictly in accordance with the provisions of article 19 (3) of the Covenant; and (c) ensure that human rights defenders were protected from threats and intimidation, in particular through the adoption of a specific and effective law for the protection of human rights defenders.³⁷

30. The same Committee expressed concern at reports that demonstrations, particularly by opposition parties, had been arbitrarily prohibited and that mass arrests had been carried out during demonstrations. Also regrettable was the fact that the provisions of the Associations Act of 4 July 2005 were not observed in practice, particularly with regard to the conditions imposed, without any legal basis, for the granting and renewal of permits for

associations. The Committee expressed concern at reports of: (a) restrictive legal requirements for the establishment of trade unions and the organization of strikes; and (b) arrests of trade unionists during strikes.³⁸

31. The United Nations country team noted that, since July 2018, public demonstrations had effectively been banned. However, there seemed to be a degree of tolerance shown to groups known to have close ties to the Government. The country team also stressed that the country had yet to establish a national observatory for demonstrations, as had been recommended during the 2015 universal periodic review.³⁹

32. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) ensure that, with regard to peaceful demonstrations, all restrictions that were not strictly necessary and proportional within the meaning of article 21 of the Covenant were lifted; and (b) revise its legal framework in order to effectively protect the right to freedom of association, including the right to organize and the right to strike, and refrain in practice from any act of intimidation against trade union movements and members.⁴⁰

33. The same Committee recommended that Guinea: (a) ensure that administrative authorities abided by their duty of impartiality and neutrality during elections; (b) investigate, prosecute and convict those responsible for acts resulting in death or injury in connection with the violence surrounding the February 2018 elections and implement safeguards to ensure that such acts did not recur; (c) fully implement the political agreement of 12 October 2016 as soon as possible; and (d) ensure the effectiveness and full independence of the Independent National Electoral Commission.⁴¹

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery

34. The Human Rights Committee noted the establishment of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and Similar Practices and the National Unit to Combat Human Trafficking. However, it was concerned about the fact that anti-trafficking measures were still sporadic and limited in practice. In particular, it regretted that there had been few complaints filed, investigations and prosecutions conducted and convictions handed down. The Committee also expressed concern about: (a) the situation of Guinean migrants who were still in Libya; (b) the situation of children, girls and women who were victims of domestic servitude and prostitution networks in foreign countries, especially in North Africa and the Middle East; and (c) reports that nearly half the children in the country were working and that some of them were subjected to forced labour or forced begging.⁴²

35. The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended that Guinea: (a) systematically collect data disaggregated by gender, age and origin so as to better combat human trafficking and smuggling; (b) step up campaigns on the prevention of trafficking and smuggling of migrant workers, and take appropriate measures to stop the dissemination of misleading information regarding emigration and immigration; (c) improve the training of police officers and other law enforcement officials, border guards, judges, prosecutors, labour inspectors, teachers, health-care providers and the State's embassy and consular personnel on how to combat human trafficking and smuggling; and (d) promptly, effectively and impartially investigate, prosecute and punish all acts of trafficking in persons, human smuggling and other related offences, and deal expeditiously with cases filed against traffickers and human smugglers.⁴³

36. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Guinea to combat trafficking in children and to: (a) strengthen effective policies and procedures to identify and support child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and raise awareness about preventing trafficking and reporting cases to authorities; (b) promptly investigate, prosecute and sanction trafficking offences, prevent interference from administrative or religious authorities in judicial proceedings and increase access to and confidence in the judiciary; and (c) allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to efficiently implement multilateral and bilateral agreements to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on combating trafficking of children.⁴⁴

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁴⁵

37. The United Nations country team stressed that, although the Guinean Agency for Employment Promotion was in place, its impact on the ground was still limited. Private investors were taking advantage of the weakness of labour inspection to establish working conditions that were not in compliance with applicable regulations.⁴⁶

2. Right to social security

38. While welcoming the recent National Policy on Social Protection, and in the light of the high rates of children living in poor households in Guinea, and also taking note of target 1.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged the Government to strengthen the application of its poverty reduction strategies, with a particular focus on children. It also recommended that Guinea increase coordination among the ministries and national directorates responsible for the implementation of the Policy and facilitate access to social protection programmes for vulnerable children, including children whose parents resorted to informal, alternative social protection systems.⁴⁷

3. Right to an adequate standard of living⁴⁸

39. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea make malnutrition prevention part of its political agenda, implement high-impact interventions to reduce chronic malnutrition, ensure the availability of water points and latrines at all health-care facilities, schools and community childcare centres and carry out a review of the water, hygiene and sanitation sector.⁴⁹

4. Right to health⁵⁰

40. The United Nations country team recommended that Guinea: (a) implement the road map towards universal health coverage through a national financing strategy; (b) implement the National Community Health Policy; (c) ensure emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction; (d) improve the governance of health-care facilities in order to strengthen the accountability of health-care workers and community involvement in the management of such facilities; (e) strengthen human and material resources so as to provide high-quality and diversified care services; (f) ensure the effective provision of free maternity delivery services; (g) set up a national social protection policy; and (h) strengthen inspections of health-care facilities.⁵¹

41. The Human Rights Committee recommended improving women's access to sexual and obstetric health-care services in order to prevent and combat maternal mortality. It also recommended amending national laws to guarantee safe, legal and effective access to abortion in cases where the life or health of the pregnant woman or girl was at risk or where carrying the pregnancy to term would cause her substantial pain or suffering, most notably where the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest or the fetus was not viable. Guinea should also: (a) prevent the stigmatization of women and girls seeking to obtain an abortion and ensure that criminal sanctions were not applied against them or against medical service providers assisting them in doing so; and (b) ensure access for women and men and, especially, girls and boys to quality and evidence-based information and education about sexual and reproductive health and to a wide range of affordable contraceptive methods.⁵²

5. Right to education⁵³

42. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that free education was not a reality and had yet to be legally guaranteed. In addition, the proliferation of private schools was a concern, as their fees made it extremely difficult for children from disadvantaged, rural or vulnerable backgrounds to access high-quality education. Gender exacerbated wealth disparities, with poor women significantly worse off than poor men. Along with gender and wealth disparities, geographical disparities also existed. The literacy rate among young people (aged 15 to 24 years) was just under 80 per cent in urban areas, compared with 35 per cent in rural areas. In rural areas, 25 per cent of

the poorest men could read and write, compared with less than 10 per cent of the poorest women.⁵⁴

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁵⁵

43. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern that discrimination against women persisted in the area of family law, particularly with regard to inheritance, choice of residence, custody of children, freedom to work, repudiation, adultery and polygamy. While noting that many objections to the draft new Civil Code had been raised, particularly with regard to the prohibition of polygamy, which was already prohibited by law but was widely practised in the State, the Committee regretted that the adoption of the Code had been delayed since 2002. It recommended that Guinea adopt, as soon as possible, a new Civil Code abolishing all provisions that discriminated against women in matters relating to family law. It should in particular ensure that the prohibition of polygamy was maintained in the draft and adopted by the legislature.⁵⁶

44. The same Committee expressed deep concern about the prevalence and persistence of practices that were harmful to women, in particular forced marriage, early marriage and female genital mutilation. It was particularly concerned at reports that, despite the introduction of a ban on such practices in the new Criminal Code, very few investigations and prosecutions had been undertaken, and the penalties for those crimes had been extremely lenient. It recommended that Guinea: (a) prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including by criminalizing marital rape; (b) prevent and combat the practices of forced marriage, early marriage and female genital mutilation; and (c) see to it that all cases involving practices harmful to women were thoroughly investigated, that those suspected of responsibility for such acts were prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties, and that victims received reparation.⁵⁷

2. Children⁵⁸

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Guinea to engage with the tourism industry on the harmful effects of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, disseminate widely the World Tourism Organization global code of ethics for tourism among travel agents and tourism agencies and encourage those enterprises to become signatories to the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism. It also urged the State to impose appropriate penalties on the perpetrators of the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.⁵⁹

46. The United Nations country team emphasized that hundreds of children were in contact with the law as victims, perpetrators or witnesses. The juvenile justice system was very poorly organized and, despite a supportive legal framework, there were few protection and reintegration programmes. The country team recommended that Guinea: (a) strengthen the capacity of actors in the criminal justice system in order to ensure the application of legislation protecting children and women; (b) accelerate the adoption of the revised Children's Code; (c) accelerate the digitization of the birth registration system; (d) establish civil registry sub-offices at the neighbourhood and sectoral levels; (e) allocate an adequate budget to the child protection sector; and (f) strengthen the technical and operational capacity of those responsible for child protection and establish a cadre of social workers.⁶⁰

3. Persons with disabilities⁶¹

47. The United Nations country team noted that, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and civil society, the Government had adopted the Act on the Protection and Advancement of Persons with Disabilities in May 2018. However, great efforts should be made to mainstream disability into sectoral policies and strategies and ensure the rehabilitation, inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities, especially children. Children with disabilities experienced difficulties in accessing education, rehabilitation, care services and leisure activities. Tailored and specialized services were clustered mainly in Conakry and fell far short of demand. The

country team recommended that Guinea adopt implementing legislation for the Act on the Protection and Advancement of Persons with Disabilities and put in place a national policy and specific strategy to ensure the dignity, autonomy and participation of persons with disabilities.⁶²

4. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers⁶³

48. The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended that Guinea: (a) facilitate access by Guinean migrant workers residing abroad to consular and diplomatic assistance from the State, particularly in cases of detention or expulsion; (b) ensure that its consular services effectively carried out their duty to protect and promote the rights of Guinean migrant workers and members of their families and, in particular, provided the necessary assistance to any such persons who were deprived of liberty or subject to an expulsion order; and (c) take the steps necessary to ensure that the consular or diplomatic staff of States of origin, or of a State representing the interests of those States, were systematically informed when one of their nationals was taken into custody in Guinea.⁶⁴

49. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Guinea: (a) adopt all the decrees and administrative procedures necessary to facilitate the effective implementation of Law No. L/2018/050/AN on Asylum and the Protection of Refugees in the Republic of Guinea and increase the human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Service on Humanitarian Assistance; (b) repeal article 73 of Law No. L/94/019/CTRN in order to decriminalize irregular migration, and prohibit the detention of asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children and provide alternatives that allowed children to remain with their family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts; and (c) ensure that cases involving unaccompanied asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children were processed in a positive, humane and expeditious manner in order to find durable solutions.⁶⁵

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Guinea will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/GNIndex.aspx.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.1–118.35, 118.65–118.66 and 118.68–118.74.
- ³ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 28.
- ⁴ CRC/C/GIN/CO/3-6, paras. 49–50.
- ⁵ United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Guinea, p. 4.
- ⁶ CRC/C/OPAC/GIN/CO/1, para. 31.
- ⁷ United Nations country team submission, para. 18.
- ⁸ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/6, para. 118.73 (United Arab Emirates).
- ⁹ United Nations country team submission, para. 19.
- ¹⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.39–118.61, 118.84, 118.110, 118.123–118.130, 118.144 and 118.146–118.147.
- ¹¹ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 10.
- ¹² United Nations country team submission, p. 4.
- ¹³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.82, 118.85–118.86, 118.88–118.89 and 118.186–118.187.
- ¹⁴ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 18.
- ¹⁵ CMW/C/GIN/CO/1, para. 18.
- ¹⁶ United Nations country team submission, para. 78.
- ¹⁷ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 50.
- ¹⁸ CRC/C/GIN/CO/3-6, paras. 14–15.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ²⁰ United Nations country team submission, para. 25 and p. 4.
- ²¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.96–118.97, 118.102 and 118.104.
- ²² CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, paras. 27–28.
- ²³ A/HRC/31/48, paras. 10–11.
- ²⁴ A/HRC/34/43, para. 17.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

- ²⁶ Ibid., paras. 19–20.
- ²⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 9.
- ²⁸ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 34.
- ²⁹ Ibid., paras. 35–36.
- ³⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.142, 118.145, 118.153, 118.155 and 118.157.
- ³¹ A/HRC/34/43, paras. 31 and 35.
- ³² United Nations country team submission, paras. 28–30.
- ³³ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 16.
- ³⁴ United Nations country team submission, para. 32.
- ³⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.161 and 118.164–118.166.
- ³⁶ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 43.
- ³⁷ Ibid., para. 44.
- ³⁸ Ibid., para. 45.
- ³⁹ United Nations country team submission, paras. 48 and 50.
- ⁴⁰ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 46.
- ⁴¹ Ibid., para. 48.
- ⁴² Ibid., para. 39.
- ⁴³ CMW/C/GIN/CO/1, para. 54.
- ⁴⁴ CRC/C/GIN/CO/3-6, para. 44.
- ⁴⁵ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/6, para. 118.177.
- ⁴⁶ United Nations country team submission, para. 60.
- ⁴⁷ CRC/C/GIN/CO/3-6, para. 37.
- ⁴⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.169 and 118.171.
- ⁴⁹ United Nations country team submission, p. 13.
- ⁵⁰ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/6, para. 118.178.
- ⁵¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 13.
- ⁵² CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, para. 26.
- ⁵³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.193–118.94.
- ⁵⁴ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Guinea, pp. 4–5.
- ⁵⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.36, 118.39–118.41, 118.43–118.44, 118.84, 118.107–118.111, 118.113–118.115, 118.121–118.125, 118.127–118.130, 118.167 and 118.180.
- ⁵⁶ CCPR/C/GIN/CO/3, paras. 21–22.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., paras. 23–24.
- ⁵⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.63, 118.87, 118.110–118.111, 118.113, 118.137–118.138, 118.141, 118.180.
- ⁵⁹ CRC/C/OPSC/GIN/CO/1, para. 25.
- ⁶⁰ United Nations country team submission, para. 72 and p. 16.
- ⁶¹ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/6, para. 118.192.
- ⁶² United Nations country team submission, paras. 75–76 and p. 17.
- ⁶³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/6, paras. 118.80 and 118.83.
- ⁶⁴ CMW/C/GIN/CO/1, para. 26.
- ⁶⁵ CRC/C/GIN/CO/3-6, para. 41.
-