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|  |  | A/HRC/60/6 | |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | | Distr.: General  13 May 2025  Original: English/French |

**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Guinea

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Guinea was held at the 3rd meeting, on 29 April 2025. The delegation of Guinea was headed by the Minister of justice and human rights, Mr. Yaya Kairaba Kaba. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea: Algeria, China and Colombia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Guinea:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Sierre Leone, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation de la Guinée a souligné que le rapport national a été élaboré dans un élan de dialogue participatif et de concertation de tous les acteurs impliqués au niveau national, réunis dans le mécanisme national interministériel de rapportage et de suivi de la mise en œuvre des recommandations en matière des droits de l’homme institué par le Gouvernement.

6. La délégation a souligné les avancées enregistrées dans l’amélioration des droits de l’homme à travers la mise en œuvre des recommandations acceptées par la Guinée lors de la précédente évaluation.

7. La Guinée a notamment renforcé le cadre législatif et réglementaire des droits de l'homme à travers l’adoption des lois portant droit d’accès à l’information Publique, les lois portant protection et promotion des droits des personnes atteintes d’albinisme ; les lois portant contenu local, portant Aide juridictionnelle ; fixant les règles de protection des victimes, des témoins et des autres personnes en situation de risque ; portant statut des fonctionnaires des collectivités locales en République de Guinée ; portant identification des personnes physiques en République de Guinée ; portant Etat civil en République de Guinée ; portant lutte contre la traite des personnes et des pratiques assimilées en République de Guinée.

8. La délégation a également cité le Décret portant vulgarisation des textes de lois sur les droits de l’homme en lien avec les violences basées sur le genre dans les grilles de programme des médias publics et privés et l’Arrêté portant règlement intérieur type des établissements pénitentiaires en République de Guinée.

9. La République de Guinée a mis en place plusieurs institutions qui contribuent à la promotion et à la protection des droits de l’homme, notamment : (i) Le fonds d’indemnisation des victimes des violations des droits de l’homme ; (ii) Le fonds d’aide juridictionnelle avec pour objectif d’aider les indigents à avoir accès à la justice ; (iii) Le fonds spécial d’indemnisation des victimes des massacres du 28 septembre 2009 ; (iv) Le service central de protection des personnes vulnérables ; (v) L’Agence de gestion et de recouvrement des avoirs saisis et confisquées; et (vi) Le programme national pour le recensement administratif à vocation d’état civil.

10. La Guinée a inséré dans son arsenal juridique la Cour de répression des infractions économiques et financières qui est compétente pour connaitre toutes les infractions à caractère économique et financier portant sur un montant égal ou supérieur à un milliard de francs guinéens.

11. Le procès des évènements du 28 septembre 2009 attendu depuis plus d’une décennie, a été ouvert le 28 septembre 2022. Le 31 juillet 2024, le tribunal de première instance de Dixinn a rendu sa décision. L’appel interjeté est actuellement en instance d’examen à la Cour d’appel de Conakry. Le Président de la République a pris un Décret relatif à la prise en charge des frais d’indemnisation des victimes des évènements du 28 septembre 2009 par le budget national de développement. Une Commission d’indemnisation, élargie aux collectifs des avocats des parties civiles, a été constituée sous la coordination du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des droits de l’homme et ses collègues de l’Économie, des finances et du Budget.

12. Le montant de l’indemnisation des victimes, évalué à 119.900. 000 GNF (13.904.887 USD) est en train d’être mobilisés et mis à la disposition de l’Unité de gestion du projet d’appui à l’organisation du Procès des évènements du 28 septembre 2009 pour le paiement. Cette décision est une des preuves de la volonté du Président de la République de permettre aux victimes qui ont souffert de ces atrocités de pouvoir enfin, pour les uns, faire leur deuil et pour les autres d’entamer le processus de guérison.

13. La Guinée est signataire de la Convention contre la torture et poursuit sa lutte contre cette pratique. Les nombreuses missions de monitoring menées par les services étatiques ainsi que par les ONG montrent clairement que la tendance est à la réduction voire la disparition de cette pratique. Le Gouvernement reste engagé à s’attaquer à cette pratique auprès de tous les détenteurs de l’autorité publique.

14. La Guinée a pris d’importantes mesures pour lutter contre les violences basées sur le genre, parmi lesquelles on peut noter la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique national pour l’accélération de l’abandon des Mutilations génitales féminines. Le développement d’un Nouveau Programme pour l’accélération de l’abandon des Mutilations génitales féminine dont l’objectif est de réduire, d’ici 2026, la prévalence des MGF chez les filles âgées de 0 à 14 ans d’au moins 3 % dans certaines préfectures pilotes de la Guinée.

15. En ce qui concerne la protection et le bien-être de l’enfant, les reformes se sont focalisées sur la production des évidences à travers le lancement du processus de digitalisation, l’appui à l’institutionnalisation du parlement des enfants sous le prisme de l’élaboration des textes d’application du code de l’enfant.

16. Sur la question de la prise en charge sanitaire des détenus, le processus de signature d’un arrêté conjoint est en cours entre le Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l’homme, le Ministère de la Santé et de l’Hygiène Publique et le Ministère du Budget visant à affecter des personnels de santé, notamment féminin dans chaque établissement pénitentiaire pour appuyer ceux qui existent.

17. Concernant l’adoption de la loi sur la protection des défenseurs des droits de l’homme, et celle relative à la commission vérité et réconciliation, les projets de loi sont soumis au Gouvernement pour validation avant leurs transmissions au Conseil national de la Transition.

18. Lors de son discours à la nation à l’occasion du nouvel an, le Président de la République avait clairement déclaré que l’année 2025 sera une année électorale, en vue de doter la Guinée d’institutions issues d’élections libres, démocratique, inclusives et surtout apaisées.

19. Dans cette perspective, un décret du Chef de l’État publié le 1er avril 2025 a fixé la date du referendum constitutionnel au 21 Septembre 2025. Les autorités nationales garantissent que toutes ces élections, qui se veulent transparentes, inclusives, seront organisées dans le respect des droits de l’homme et du citoyen. Ces élections se dérouleront avec la participation de la communauté internationale à travers ses observateurs et les médias publics et privés sans exclusive dans le respect des lois et règlements en vigueur.

20. La délégation a reconnu que la Guinée avait des problèmes de violation de droits de l'homme à l’instar d’ailleurs de tous les autres pays. Mais la dynamique pour mettre fin à ces réalités était lancée et ce de façon irréversible. La prise de conscience et la détermination tant sur le plan social que politique étaient visibles afin de faire de la Guinée une société respectueuse des droits et libertés de tous et de chacun.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Eswatini commended the efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review and the revision of the childhood code.

23. Ethiopia commended the significant progress made in promoting human rights, particularly through its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review.

24. France noted the positive measures taken by Guinea since its last UPR.

25. Gabon commended progress towards the abolition of the death penalty, the fight against female genital mutilation, domestic violence and actions to promote birth registration.

26. The Gambia commended efforts to combat impunity, the establishment of the victims' compensation fund, and the revitalisation of the Inter-Ministerial mechanism for reporting and implementation of Human rights commitments.

27. Georgia commended efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery.

28. Germany expressed worry about the continued curtailment of political and civil rights, including restrictions on freedom of speech, the press and assembly, as well as instances of forced disappearances and arbitrary detentions.

29. Ghana commended the improved access to safe drinking water, the dedication to environmental protection and the establishment of the National Centre for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management.

30. The Holy See expressed its appreciation to Guinea for the efforts made to abolish the death penalty.

31. Iceland made recommendations.

32. Indonesia noted the implementation of the Interim Reference Programme and other national strategies, aimed at addressing poverty and social vulnerability, and efforts to strengthen the health sector.

33. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the efforts made to protect human rights, especially economic, social, and cultural rights.

34. Iraq welcomed the establishment of the Court for the Suppression of Economic and Financial Violations, which is tasked with combating corruption.

35. Ireland welcomed ongoing efforts to implement a national education programme. It expressed concern about the prevalence of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation.

36. Japan commended efforts to strengthen institutional framework and welcomed the upcoming constitutional referendum scheduled for September 2025, which marked the first step towards civilian administration.

37. Jordan commended the efforts made in preparing the current review, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights since the previous review.

38. Latvia noted the efforts made in protecting human rights since the previous review and encouraged Guinea to ensure full implementation of its human rights obligations and commitments.

39. Lesotho welcomed the steps taken to reduce poverty among vulnerable groups such as children, and for implementing numerous financial and educational initiatives to foster economic empowerment for women.

40. Madagascar welcomed the abolition of the death penalty, its prohibition in the preliminary draft of the new Constitution and the commutation of death sentences to life sentences.

41. Malawi commended Guinea for giving human rights special attention, particularly through the adoption of important laws and regulations.

42. Malaysia commended Guinea for undertaking various economic, social and cultural programmes to promote and protect human rights and sustainable development.

43. Maldives welcomed the efforts to harmonize national legislation with international treaties and the initiatives taken to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

44. Mali welcomed the creation, expansion and renovation of several detention centers and the release of several prisoners in prolonged pre-trial detention.

45. The Marshall Islands urged Guinea to prioritize the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. It acknowledged the announcement of a constitutional referendum and elections scheduled for 2025.

46. Mauritania commended the adoption of several laws, including the Transitional Charter, legislation protecting vulnerable groups, facilitating access to information, and combating violence and torture.

47. Mauritius welcomed Guinea's promotion of the autonomy and entrepreneurship of women and girls.

48. Mexico highlighted progress in attention to victims, legal assistance to people in vulnerable situations and the fight against impunity.

49. Montenegro expressed concern about the high number of children exploited in economic activities, and the high dropout rates from primary and secondary schools.

50. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the domestic legal framework and the establishment of political frameworks and national mechanisms to implement its international commitments.

51. Répondant aux questions et observations soulevées par les Etats, la délégation a souligné quela Guinée était une République laïque et sociale et qu’il n’y avait pas de problème entre musulman et chrétien en dehors de très rares cas isolés considérés comme minimes et qui n'affectent pas fondamentalement les relations entre les membres de ces deux communautés religieuses, qui vivent en symbiose, qui se marient entre elles, qui ont de bonnes relations.

52. Concernant la question des médias et des manifestations, la délégation a souligné l’importance de prendre en compte le contexte de la transition, qui est une période extrêmement sensible au cours de laquelle chacun doit faire attention à ses propos, à ses gestes, pour toujours apporter un apaisement et conduire cette transition en bons termes. Des mesures appropriées ont été prises dans le pays lors des manifestations pour éviter des dérapages. Le dérapage de certains médias a également préoccupé les autorités au point que des mesures préventives ont été prises afin de maintenir l'ordre public.

53. En Guinée le Code pénal ne fait pas de distinction entre viol tout court et viol conjugal. Le viol est réprimé de la même manière et pour tout le monde de la même façon.

54. La surpopulation carcérale a été constatée par endroits, mais le gouvernement a pris des mesures pour faire face à ce problème. La Guinée a lancé un ambitieux programme de construction de rénovation et d’extension de lieux de détention depuis 2021 dans plusieurs villes du pays. Mais les projets de construction les plus récents sont ceux qui concernent les Maisons centrales de Conakry, de Yorokoguia à Dubréka et Coyah pour une capacite totale de plus de 6000 places répondant aux normes internationales requises. Ces travaux ont été supportés par le budget national conformément à la vision du Général Mamadi DOUMBOUYA.

55. Namibia commended Guinea for accepting 203 out of the 213 recommendations made during the third review.

56. Nepal appreciated Guinea for its constructive engagement with the human rights mechanisms and its efforts to implement previous UPR recommendations.

57. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the conviction of eight individuals responsible for crimes against humanity, in the fight against impunity. It was concerned about the extrajudicial arrests and disappearances of opposition leaders, journalists and human rights activists.

58. Oman welcomed the provision of childcare facilities for female students and researchers, and the adoption of transitional classrooms to enhance the learning of out-of-school children and youth.

59. Panama made recommendations.

60. The Philippines commended the adoption of laws to modernize the civil registry system, combat human trafficking, address gender-based violence and protect children’s rights.

61. Portugal welcomed the revitalization of the National Interministerial Mechanism for Reporting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights Recommendations.

62. The Russian Federation noted efforts to overcome negative trends in human rights and stressed that the rights to freedom from torture of those deprived of liberty were violated.

63. Rwanda commended the adoption of several policies to strengthen the human rights legal framework, and the establishment of a victims' compensation fund.

64. Saudi Arabia welcomed cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and progress made in improving access to education and strengthening social protection.

65. Senegal noted the efforts to protect human rights and welcomed the constructive cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms.

66. Serbia encouraged Guinea to continue implementing free healthcare for women to improve maternal and child health.

67. Sierra Leone noted the criminalisation of torture and steps taken towards the abolition of the death penalty.

68. Singapore commended efforts to promote an inclusive society for persons with disabilities and persons with albinism, including the adoption of a law to protect persons with albinism, and training for persons with disabilities.

69. Slovenia commended efforts to abolish the death penalty and to prohibit female genital mutilation and expressed concern about gender-based violence in employment and education and restrictive conditions for abortions.

70. South Africa commended mass literacy campaign to improve access to learning for children and adolescents between the ages 8–15 who have never attended or dropped out of school.

71. South Sudan commended Guinea for adopting numerous texts to strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, and for establishing several public structures and institutions.

72. Spain made recommendations.

73. Togo welcomed efforts in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle.

74. Tunisia commended measures to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework for human rights and the adoption of a law to combat trafficking in persons.

75. Türkiye expressed hope that the constitutional referendum would be an important step towards restoring constitutional order and encouraged Guinea to guarantee that the referendum would be inclusive, transparent and respectful of human rights.

76. Ukraine welcomed legislative and policy measures to improve the protection of human rights and encouraged Guinea to address remaining human rights challenges.

77. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed steps to return to constitutional order and urged Guinea to decriminalise peaceful demonstrations.

78. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the establishment of a Legal Aid Fund and encouraged Guinea to continue implementing the recommendations of the UPR.

79. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Guinea to comply with its international human rights obligations.

80. Vanuatu welcomed the establishment of the National Centre for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management and efforts to promote women's rights and combat gender-based violence.

81. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the adoption of laws on human rights and measures to guarantee access to the right to housing, health care, and education.

82. Viet Nam recognised progress in the implementation of socioeconomic development programmes and efforts to meet challenges in protecting human rights.

83. Zambia commended the enactment of a comprehensive range of legislation to strengthen the human rights legal framework, including on the rights of persons with disabilities.

84. Zimbabwe praised efforts to strengthen the legislative framework and establish public structures and institutions on human rights since the last review.

85. Répondant aux questions et observations soulevées par les Etats, la délégation de la Guinée a souligné que les droits des personnes atteintes d'albinisme faisaient l'objet d'une attention particulière dans le droit positif guinéen. En 2021, la Guinée a été l'un des rares pays à adopter une loi spéciale sur la protection des personnes atteintes d'albinisme. La Guinée est opposée à l'appellation albinos et le gouvernement a achevé l'élaboration des textes d'application de cette loi et a consacré la journée du 13 juin comme journée nationale dédier aux personnes atteintes d'albinisme. Le gouvernement offre gratuitement aux personnes atteintes d'albinisme des crèmes de peau pour l'entretien et la protection de leur épiderme.

86. Le Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme, faisant application des dispositions du code de procédure pénale, a procédé à l'organisation et la tenue des référés pénaux, le mécanisme à travers lequel on a pu mettre fin aux longues détentions et faire recouvrer la liberté à des personnes dont les peines encourues étaient largement dépassées. Cela a servi à désengorger les prisons. Les femmes et les enfants qui sont en conflit momentané avec la loi ne sont pas détenus dans les mêmes cellules et les mêmes endroits que des délinquants criminels ou des délinquants récidivistes. La détention des mineurs en conflit avec la loi est strictement réglementée. Tout délit commis par un mineur jusqu'à l'âge de 13 ans n’est pas susceptible de qualification pénale.

87. L'accès à la justice a été facilitée en Guinée à travers la création d'une direction nationale de l'accès aux droits, au sein du ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme qui travaille en étroite collaboration avec d'autres départements, tels que le ministère de la promotion féminine, de l'enfance et des personnes vulnérables.

88. Le Gouvernement a également mis en place le Fonds d'aide juridictionnel pour venir en aide aux indigentes qui ont besoin des services de la justice.

89. Algeria welcomed the adoption of several legal frameworks, especially the law on combating human trafficking and the conformity of domestic law with CAT.

90. Armenia commended the efforts in combatting trafficking in persons and efforts to increase access to health services.

91. Australia welcomed the announcement of a Constitutional referendum on 21 September, towards restoration of democracy. It remained concerned by threats to the rights to freedom of opinion and expression.

92. Belgium considered that Guinea was currently at a crossroads regarding a return to constitutional order and called on the authorities to work towards this goal, notably through the organization of free and transparent elections.

93. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the revitalization of Guinea's national inter-ministerial mechanism for reporting and monitoring the implementation of human rights recommendations.

94. Botswana noted the measures taken to organise the courts, establish a victims’ compensation fund and bringing domestic laws in line with the Convention against Torture.

95. Brazil encouraged Guinea to effectively combat maternal and child mortality, expand access to antiretroviral treatment and intensify efforts to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

96. Burkina Faso welcomed the reforms undertaken to strengthen the normative and institutional framework on human rights, in particular the protection of vulnerable people and the fight against trafficking in persons.

97. Burundi welcomed the creation of a legal aid fund and encouraged initiatives taken to increase women's participation in decision-making bodies, and to reduce girls’ school dropout rate.

98. Cabo Verde welcomed the adoption and implementation of the Ten-Year Education Programme, the promulgation of the new Children's Code, and the renewed commitments at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

99. Cameroon welcomed the measures taken to implement national strategies aimed at combating inequality and poverty in order to accelerate economic and social development.

100. Canada was concerned about the ban on peaceful assemblies, mass and arbitrary arrests, and the excessive use of force by Guinean law enforcement.

101. Chad welcomed the law on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with albinism and the law establishing a legal aid fund.

102. Chile congratulated Guinea for the significant progress made in abolishing the death penalty and on amending its Penal Code to bring it into line with the Convention against Torture.

103. China hailed progress in poverty reduction through the national development strategy, the improvements in healthcare, education, public security and enhanced cooperation with the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms.

104. Colombia welcomed Guinea's transition process and highlighted the importance of advancing the drafting of the constitution with a human rights-based approach.

105. The Congo commended the ratification of international and regional human rights legal instruments and various commitments to strengthen the judicial system and the fight against impunity.

106. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed the criminalisation of discriminatory acts against people with albinism in the Penal Code and the new Children's Code prohibiting corporal punishment.

107. Cuba welcomed the adoption of a robust regulatory framework for human rights and recognised the results achieved in environmental protection and climate change.

108. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the ratification of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

109. The Dominican Republic welcomed the integration of a climate change approach in the national sustainable development policies and the creation of a National Disaster Management Center.

110. Costa Rica welcomed the implementation of the Interim Reference Programme and the reduction of multidimensional poverty and strengthening the social protection for the most vulnerable groups.

111. Cyprus noted human rights progress in Guinea, but raised concerns about poor law enforcement, persistent discrimination against women and minorities, and increasing domestic and sexual violence.

112. Egypt appreciated the establishment of a fund to compensate victims and measures to combat impunity and improve conditions in detention facilities.

113. Equatorial Guinea welcomed efforts to protect human rights throughout the country and address discrimination.

114. Estonia commended efforts to combat impunity and encouraged continued commitment to justice and accountability.

115. Italy welcomed the recent creation of the education programme for 2020–2029, which enshrined free education, particularly at the primary level.

116. India welcomed measures taken to establish institutional frameworks for human rights and the implementation of projects aimed at poverty reduction and promotion of employment.

117. Répondant aux questions et observations soulevées par les Etats, la délégation de la Guinée a noté que la situation des personnes âgées a fait l’objet de mesures concrètes prises par le Gouvernement à travers la revalorisation des pensions de retraite qui sont payées non plus annuellement mais mensuellement aux personnes âgées. Il y a également la création d'une unité au Centre de formation sociale appliqué du Centre Jean-Paul II, pour la prise en charge des personnes âgées et la prise en charge médicale gratuite de plus de 500 personnes âgées en 2024.

118. La liberté de la presse est bien plus qu'une simple notion juridique et constitue l'un des piliers essentiels de la démocratie. En application de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et des Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, les textes de loi de la République de Guinée consacrent la liberté de la parole, le droit d'informer et d'être informé. Mais le bon exercice et la jouissance de cette liberté et de ces droits sont cependant tempérés par l'exigence de ne pas se livrer à la diffusion de contenus diffamatoires ou mensongers. C'est l'abus de ces libertés et droits à travers la diffamation, l'incitation à la haine ethnique les unes contre les autres, le manquement aux droits et libertés d'autrui ou encore la publication de fausses nouvelles qui ont motivé la suspension ou la fermeture temporaire de certains organes de presse et médias.

119. Des mesures ont été prises pour lutter contre la traite des personnes notamment le renforcement du cadre institutionnel à travers la mise en place des démembrements du Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes et l'intensification de la répression à travers les décisions de justice rendues, l'élaboration et l'adoption d'une loi spéciale qui aggrave les peines à l'encontre des présumés auteurs de traite, la protection des victimes à travers la mise en place de deux centres d'accueil en leur faveur. Un Accord bilatéral existe avec le Mali sur la lutte contre la traite des enfants.

120. Le Gouvernement envisage l'introduction en Guinée du bracelet électronique dans le cadre des mesures alternatives à la détention, à la perte et à la privation de la liberté. Cela participera également au désengorgement des lieux de détention, à la gestion de certaines privations de liberté et au respect des exigences des droits de l'homme.

121. La nouvelle constitution qui sera soumise à référendum le 21 septembre 2025 prévoie la mise en place d'une institution nationale des droits de l’homme à travers une loi en cours de rédaction et conformément aux principes de Paris.

122. Le recensement biométrique a commencé, ce qui permettra l'établissement d'un nouveau fichier électoral. Le découpage administratif a permis l'identification des lieux de vote. Le programme national de recensement à vocation d'État civil permet de donner à tout citoyen guinéen âgé d’au moins 10 ans et plus une identité nationale numérique. Ce qui permet de trouver une solution à beaucoup de problèmes liés à l'État civil.

123. Le Gouvernement a une politique de tolérance zéro dans la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre et les mutilations génitales féminines. Des mesures concrètes ont été mises en place par le renforcement des compétences communautaires pour l'identification et le référencement des cas de violences basées sur genre. Une ligne d'assistance sociale reçoit les appels des victimes et des témoins de VBG en vue de leur prise en charge. Un document permettant d'assurer la prise en charge médicale et psychologique et l'ouverture d'un guichet unique pour la prise en charge des survivants existe au niveau national.

124. La délégation a sollicité le soutien et l'accompagnement des partenaires techniques et financiers en vue de mettre en œuvre les recommandations issues de l’EPU et a exprimé l'engagement et la détermination de la Guinée à tirer parti de l’EPU pour améliorer la situation des droits de l’homme dans le pays.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

125. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

125.1 **Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);**

125.2 **Consider ratifying and implementing the main international human rights instruments, including the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

125.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (South Sudan);**

125.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**

125.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

125.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia);**

125.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);**

125.8 **Continue the fight against enforced disappearances by ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and by communicating on the progress of investigations related disappearances (France);**

125.9 **Intensify ongoing efforts for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);**

125.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cabo Verde); (France); (Iceland); (Portugal); (Spain); (Uruguay);**

125.11 **Finalize the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);**

125.12 **Consistent with having abolished the death penalty, ratify the Second Optional Protocol for the ICCPR (Australia);**

125.13 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with aim of abolishing the death penalty (Latvia);**

125.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**

125.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus); (Ghana); (Madagascar);**

125.16 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

125.17 **Continue to advance the rights of women including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**

125.18 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);**

125.19 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia);**

125.20 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)); (Rwanda);**

125.21 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

125.22 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol Against Torture and designation of National Preventive mechanism to this end (Armenia);**

125.23 **Move towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

125.24 **Finalize the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);**

125.25 **Step up the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Serbia);**

125.26 **Continue its efforts to ratify remaining international instruments, in particularly those relating to the elimination of discrimination against women and the prevention of torture (Dominican Republic);**

125.27 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as guarantee fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life, particularly for political parties and civil society, as the country moves towards the restoration of constitutional order (Brazil);**

125.28 **Continue cooperating with UN human rights mechanisms (Malawi);**

125.29 **Continue to strengthen the constructive dialogue and cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms to enhance its own capacity building (China);**

125.30 **Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

125.31 **Issue a standing invitation to accept visits by all human rights special procedures (Marshall Islands);**

125.32 **Enshrine in the new constitution the right to education for all people without discrimination (Colombia);**

125.33 **Implement the national reconciliation strategy and the law aimed at creating an independent and functional truth and reconciliation commission (France);**

125.34 **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation on the promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

125.35 **Reform the independent national human rights institution to bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**

125.36 **Reform the independent national human rights institution so they fully comply with the Paris Principles (Serbia);**

125.37 **Reform the independent national human rights institution to align it with the Paris Principles and to be accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Colombia);**

125.38 **Consider reforming the NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

125.39 **Intensify efforts to establish National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**

125.40 **Continue to strengthen the capacities of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Morocco);**

125.41 **Work towards the fulfilment of its human rights commitments in accordance with the recommendations of the National Committee for the Universal Periodic Review (Mauritania);**

125.42 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting discrimination on any grounds (Estonia);**

125.43 **Consider the development of a general law against all forms of discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

125.44 **Take all necessary measures to combat all forms of intolerance and discrimination (Ukraine);**

125.45 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting discrimination and violence especially against women, the LGBT community, persons living with HIV/AIDS and persons with albinism, and ensure access to effective remedies for victims (Cyprus);**

125.46 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting all direct and indirect discrimination (South Africa);**

125.47 **Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in relation to access to property, employment and education (Namibia);**

125.48 **Take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Latvia);**

125.49 **Step up efforts to effectively address persistent discrimination against women and girls and promote equitable access to economic opportunities and education, in line with Guinea’s international obligations (Philippines);**

125.50 **Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in relation to access to property, employment and education (South Sudan);**

125.51 **Consider adopting a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination on any grounds, including those related to sexual and gender orientation (Uruguay);**

125.52 **Ensure that the legal framework guarantees the right to education without discrimination (Eswatini);**

125.53 **Carry out awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes about individuals and groups at risk of discrimination, such as persons living with HIV and persons with albinism (Ghana);**

125.54 **Bolster efforts to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against persons with albinism in the country (Lesotho);**

125.55 **Continue actions and initiatives aimed at strengthening protection activities of persons with albinism and people living with HIV/AIDS, including awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes affecting them (Panama);**

125.56 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes affecting individuals and groups who are victims of discrimination such as people living with HIV and people with albinism (Togo);**

125.57 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes that affect people and groups in vulnerable situations (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

125.58 **Take effective measures to protect the rights of persons with albinism (Russian Federation);**

125.59 **Establish a legal prohibition on discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics (Chile);**

125.60 **Continue with all efforts to promote gender equality (Malawi);**

125.61 **Take all necessary measures to prevent enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, acts of torture, as well as inhuman or degrading treatment, including by the security and defence forces (Cabo Verde);**

125.62 **Strengthen measures to protect individuals against enforced disappearances (Equatorial Guinea);**

125.63 **Continue its efforts to combat prison overcrowding (Gabon);**

125.64 **Redouble efforts to effectively combat prison overcrowding in order to implement alternative measures to detention (Congo);**

125.65 **Accelerate the efforts to provide a better living environment for persons deprived of their liberty, in particular through the implementation of the programme for the construction, renovation and extension of detention centers (Morocco);**

125.66 **Continue to improve prison infrastructure with a focus on separating minors from adults and address the widespread problem of long pretrial detention (Holy See);**

125.67 **Improve detention conditions by ensuring the separation of detainees by age and sex and by providing adequate hygiene facilities for women and children (Indonesia);**

125.68 **Ensure the upholding of international standards to create conditions for free democratic and transparent elections (Marshall Islands);**

125.69 **Take all necessary steps to hold free, fair and transparent elections this year (Ireland);**

125.70 **Set the specific date for the elections as soon as possible and ensure that the transition process is conducted in full compliance with the requirements set out in the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (South Africa);**

125.71 **Ensure a return to constitutional order with the drafting and adoption of a new constitution that promotes and protects human rights, and with elections held by universal suffrage by the end of 2025 (Canada);**

125.72 **Ensure electoral processes in 2025 are credible including during September's referendum on the constitution and local legislative and presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

125.73 **Continue its efforts to consolidate democratic institutions, guarantee equitable access to justice for all citizens and fully promote economic, social and cultural rights (Türkiye);**

125.74 **Take urgent action to tackle corruption in the judiciary and public administration, upholding due process in line with international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

125.75 **Continue efforts to enhance transparency and combat corruption (Algeria);**

125.76 **Further strengthen the justice system to tackle instances of corruption (Cuba);**

125.77 **Ensure that perpetrators of gender-based and sexual violence are brought to justice in fair trials (France);**

125.78 **Ensure that all forms of sexual violence are effectively prosecuted (Iceland);**

125.79 **Continue efforts to combat impunity and guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Türkiye);**

125.80 **Ensure due process for all and continue investigations into cases of missing persons (Holy See);**

125.81 **Engage in a transparent investigation process into allegations of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances of members of civil society and the opposition (Canada);**

125.82 **Continue efforts to combat impunity, particularly by ensuring the independence of the judiciary (Belgium);**

125.83 **Continue efforts to combat impunity and enhance accountability mechanisms and access to justice (Egypt);**

125.84 **Undertake actions to strengthen the independence, impartiality, and transparency of the judicial system (Lesotho);**

125.85 **Strengthen judicial mechanisms to ensure systematic investigations into human rights violations by defence and security forces (Malaysia);**

125.86 **Strengthen the capacities of the defence and security forces in the respect of human rights in the exercise of their functions (Togo);**

125.87 **Safeguard the strengthening and implementation of institutional and judicial reforms (Zimbabwe);**

125.88 **Continue to take effective steps to improve the functioning of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);**

125.89 **Guarantee the safety and respect for the freedoms of journalists and human rights defenders (France);**

125.90 **Guarantee the protection of democratic space by enforcing freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and establish legal protections for human rights defenders (Mexico);**

125.91 **Guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and ensure that journalists carry out their activities, in accordance with international human rights law (Uruguay);**

125.92 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment that allows journalists, opponents and human rights defenders to carry out their legitimate work without fear of arbitrary detention and other violations of their rights (Spain);**

125.93 **Ensure that all national legislation complies with the right to freedom of expression, in particular by reviewing provisions that unduly restrict it and decriminalize defamation to ensure that no one is imprisoned for exercising this right (Costa Rica);**

125.94 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders by strengthening the legal framework for a pluralistic and independent media space, in consultation with civil society and in compliance with international standards (Belgium);**

125.95 **Guarantee freedoms of expression and assembly for activists, journalists and political opponents, including by lifting the ban on protests and allowing political parties and media outlets to operate (Australia);**

125.96 **Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom, online and offline, including by putting an end to intimidation and arrest of journalists, and restrictions on access to the Internet (Estonia);**

125.97 **Lift the general ban on demonstrations and guarantee the exercise of the right to freedoms of assembly and expression for all citizens (Ireland);**

125.98 **Fully uphold the rights to peaceful assembly, association and freedom of expression online and offline (Latvia);**

125.99 **Lift the general ban on demonstrations from 13 May 2022, and guarantee and ensure respect for the right to peaceful assembly as provided for by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights to which Guinea is a state party (Montenegro);**

125.100 **Guarantee the full exercise of the right to freedom of expression, press, peaceful assembly, association and of political participation, among others, by repealing the general prohibition decree on demonstrations of May 2022 and by allowing free activity without undue restrictions of traditional and digital media, and of political parties (Spain);**

125.101 **Promote freedom of expression by decriminalising defamation, lifting the ban on private media channels and allowing peaceful public demonstrations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

125.102 **Lift restrictive measures on the right to assembly, on private media and to end forced disappearances to allow for free, transparent, and democratic elections (Germany);**

125.103 **Protect freedom of expression in civil society in order to ensure an inclusive transition process (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

125.104 **Ensure the protection of human rights defenders from all forms of harassment, intimidation or reprisals (Cabo Verde);**

125.105 **Effectively protect human rights defenders against all acts of harassment, intimidation and reprisals (Colombia);**

125.106 **Ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and students can carry out their activities in an environment free from intimidation and reprisals (Costa Rica);**

125.107 **Support the safe reintegration and political participation of exiled opponents (Holy See);**

125.108 **Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are duly respected and protected (Portugal);**

125.109 **Ensure that its citizens’ right to participate in public affairs is duly respected and protected during the process of the transition to civilian rule (Japan);**

125.110 **Adopt all measures to protect the rights to freedom of expression and association, in particular to put an end to the violence perpetrated against protesters (Italy);**

125.111 **Guarantee freedom of expression for the media by prohibiting prior censorship (Chile);**

125.112 **Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);**

125.113 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to end child marriages of girls under 18 (Chile);**

125.114 **Step up education and awareness-raising campaigns on the health consequences of child marriage, negative consequences of female genital mutilations and other harmful practices (Slovenia);**

125.115 **Enforce national legislation on the minimum legal age for marriage (Ukraine);**

125.116 **Take further measures to strengthen the protection of individuals, particularly women and children, from trafficking and exploitation, with a focus on prevention, accountability, and comprehensive support for victims (Georgia);**

125.117 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);**

125.118 **Intensify efforts to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking of women and children (Namibia);**

125.119 **Effectively investigate, prosecute and punish individuals for acts of trafficking in persons (Eswatini);**

125.120 **Effectively investigate trafficking in order to prosecute and punish perpetrators (Chad);**

125.121 **Create reception centers for victims of trafficking and ensure that they have access to assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration programs (Chad);**

125.122 **Redouble efforts to reduce the rates of unemployment by adopting strategies with action plans that include specific objectives and identify the financial and technical resources required for their implementation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.123 **Pursue initiatives to strengthen the integration of young people and women into the labour market, in particular through vocational training programmes (Viet Nam);**

125.124 **Reform and diversify vocational and technical training offers, in order to promote the acquisition of the skills needed in the labour market in order to meet the challenges related to the employability of young people (Congo);**

125.125 **Continue its efforts to raise living standards, promote employment, improve infrastructure, and combat poverty, particularly in rural areas (Singapore);**

125.126 **Continue to strengthen the national strategy to combat poverty by expanding social and economic support for the most vulnerable groups, particularly children and rural populations (Ethiopia);**

125.127 **Continue to combat poverty, including by adopting specific measures targeting rural areas, women, and children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.128 **Make further efforts to combat poverty and improve the conditions of the most vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas (Iraq);**

125.129 **Intensify efforts to reduce the poverty rate, particularly among women and children in rural areas (Viet Nam);**

125.130 **Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty as well as maternal and infant mortality particularly in rural areas, including by aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (Indonesia);**

125.131 **Continue its efforts for poverty alleviation and generation of employment particularly for youth and women (India);**

125.132 **Strengthen its plans to combat poverty, particularly by adopting specific measures to benefit those living in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

125.133 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable persons (Burkina Faso);**

125.134 **Enhance efforts to implement the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (Egypt);**

125.135 **Continue to implement the national development strategy to further improve its people's living standard (China);**

125.136 **Implement targeted programs for youth and women, particularly in rural and informal sectors with an emphasis on vocational training and local entrepreneurship (Maldives);**

125.137 **Continue national efforts to strengthen the National Land Policy and ensure access to decent and adequate housing (Cuba);**

125.138 **Undertake effective implementation of policies towards decent and affordable housing for all (Malaysia);**

125.139 **Expand the actions already undertaken for the construction and allocation of affordable social housing for the entire population, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

125.140 **Take measures to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for those living in rural areas (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.141 **Continue efforts to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation by investing in infrastructure development and sustainable water management systems (Maldives);**

125.142 **Strengthen access to drinking water especially in rural areas (Mali);**

125.143 **Take measures to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation throughout the territory (Côte d’Ivoire);**

125.144 **Redouble efforts towards ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection of the vulnerable communities (Zimbabwe);**

125.145 **Continue to protect and promote the right to health for all persons, by promoting universal health coverage (Japan);**

125.146 **Enhance healthcare infrastructure and services, including through the deployment of mobile health teams to rural and mining areas, and improve the training and availability of medical personnel (Indonesia);**

125.147 **Increase the budget allocated to health and education (Madagascar);**

125.148 **Significantly increase the budget allocated to the health sector to ensure equitable access to quality maternal and newborn healthcare for all social groups, including rural and marginalized populations (Colombia);**

125.149 **Continue efforts to enhance health care, especially for women and children (Tunisia);**

125.150 **Take all appropriate measures to combat maternal and infant mortality (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.151 **Strengthen access and quality of the health system to better combat maternal and infant mortality (Mali);**

125.152 **Take all measures to lower maternal and infant mortality rates for women and children in rural areas (Zambia);**

125.153 **Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

125.154 **Ensure universal and equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services and access to affordable, safe and effective contraceptives (Estonia);**

125.155 **Protect and promote SRHR and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);**

125.156 **Increase the investment in education, health care and other public services in rural and remote areas to better promote the basic rights and interests of vulnerable groups (China);**

125.157 **Prioritize increasing investment in education, particularly in rural and marginalized areas where disparities may prevail more (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.158 **Adopt all necessary measures to protect children and ensure access to quality education for all, without discrimination (Italy);**

125.159 **Invest primarily in education particularly in rural areas where disparities are most pronounced (Mali);**

125.160 **Scale up efforts to enhance the access to quality education for all, especially those living in rural areas (Nepal);**

125.161 **Strengthen strategies aimed at achieving equitable access to education in rural areas (Oman);**

125.162 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and ensure the sustainability of programs that contribute to enhancing access to education (Saudi Arabia);**

125.163 **Continue efforts to promote the right to education, especially in rural areas (Tunisia);**

125.164 **Continue to strengthen legislative and institutional mechanisms to guarantee the right to education for all children (Ethiopia);**

125.165 **Strengthen measures to address access to education for all children by enshrining the right to education in the Constitution and guaranteeing in law at least nine years of compulsory primary and secondary education (Gambia);**

125.166 **Continue to strengthen the right to education, in particular for children who are marginalised and for those who live in remote areas of the country (Sierra Leone);**

125.167 **Adopt legislation that guarantees at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education of which the first nine years should be compulsory (Zambia);**

125.168 **Take the necessary measures to ensure twelve years of free primary and secondary education, as recommended by UNESCO (Mauritius);**

125.169 **Take concrete measures to remove barriers to access and completion of education for all children (Sierra Leone);**

125.170 **Take the necessary measures to prevent any form of discrimination against girls in education (Mauritius);**

125.171 **Continue implementing initiatives to increase the proportion of women in higher education, as well as in technical and vocational training programs (Lesotho);**

125.172 **Consider adopting innovative mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainable financing of the education sector (Sierra Leone);**

125.173 **Adopt an interministerial strategy to limit the environmental and human impacts of mining (France);**

125.174 **Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of persons living in mining communities in full compliance with the mining code and the environmental code (Gambia);**

125.175 **Prevent abuses related to exploitation and displacement in the mining sector while balancing economic development with community welfare and respect for the environment (Holy See);**

125.176 **Adopt human rights-based and gender responsive approaches in environmental climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);**

125.177 **Integrate the climate action and the prevention of environmental degradation as a priority in national and sectoral plans, policies and strategies, ensuring that special attention is given to the needs of children and women (Panama);**

125.178 **Ensure the integration of a humanitarian approach into climate change policies (Dominican Republic);**

125.179 **Continue initiatives to promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Morocco);**

125.180 **Continue taking measures for environmental protection and adaptation to climate change (India);**

125.181 **Redouble efforts to protect environment and mitigate the impacts of climate change (Nepal);**

125.182 **Continue with the adoption of laws and legal instruments to strengthen the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights of all the population, including the right to development (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

125.183 **Oblige private and public mining companies to develop plans for the rehabilitation of areas affected by mining, in inclusive and transparent consultations with local communities and to monitor its implementation (Germany);**

125.184 **Respect the principle of free, prior and informed consent of communities impacted by mining projects (Mexico);**

125.185 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights under the UNGPs, in the context of the development of the Simandou project (Japan);**

125.186 **Strengthen the work of the National Center for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management and its 2024–2030 national strategy (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

125.187 **Include provisions aimed at eradicating discrimination and violence against women and girls in the new Constitution (Eswatini);**

125.188 **Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, particularly in access to education and work (Cameroon);**

125.189 **Foster gender equality by effectively reducing child marriages and illiteracy (Germany);**

125.190 **Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat all forms of violence against women (Costa Rica);**

125.191 **Strengthen measures to protect and promote women’s rights, particularly to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);**

125.192 **Intensify measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, significantly in relation to access to land ownership (Botswana);**

125.193 **Further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Cyprus);**

125.194 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women and implement the National Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation (Egypt);**

125.195 **Increase public investment in protection services and holistic care for women and girls who are victims of sexual violence and harmful practices, particularly rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage (Panama);**

125.196 **Strengthen national initiatives aimed at promoting the standard of living and advancing women’s empowerment in the country (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

125.197 **Continue efforts to support women’s empowerment and enhance their leadership role in economic activities (Oman);**

125.198 **Continue national endeavours to enhance women’s participation in public life and expand opportunities for them (Saudi Arabia);**

125.199 **Enact the law on quotas for women in elected positions, and adopt an implementation mechanism (Côte d’Ivoire);**

125.200 **Continue strengthening the implementation of national legislation on empowering women, children and people living with disabilities (Zimbabwe);**

125.201 **Incorporate a human rights-based approach in national poverty reduction strategies including specific measures targeting women and children in rural areas, with specific focus on food insecurity, access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Cyprus);**

125.202 **Develop laws on all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Equatorial Guinea);**

125.203 **Eradicate female genital mutilation (Iceland);**

125.204 **Work to accelerate the implementation of laws against female genital mutilation and conduct awareness campaigns against these practices (Canada);**

125.205 **Continue and implement the new program aimed at accelerating the abandonment of the practice of female genital mutilation and forced child marriage (Burundi);**

125.206 **Continue its efforts for elimination of harmful practices such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation (India);**

125.207 **Completely eliminate female genital mutilation throughout the entire territory (Equatorial Guinea);**

125.208 **Continue its efforts in the fight against female genital mutilation (FGM) by establishing and strengthening reporting mechanisms for health professionals involved in the medicalization of FGM, as well as health professionals and law enforcement officers who discourage survivors and their families from filing complaints (Burkina Faso);**

125.209 **Fully enforce legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation and child marriage, including by ensuring perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);**

125.210 **Enforce the existing ban on FGM and address the cultural beliefs and social norms that underpin the practice (Ireland);**

125.211 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and harmful practices, particularly female genital mutilation, through enforcement of laws, public awareness, and victim support services (Armenia);**

125.212 **Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (South Africa);**

125.213 **Continue efforts to implement the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Togo);**

125.214 **Continue its efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Gabon);**

125.215 **Continue the efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation, by raising awareness of the harmful consequences of these practices, including through community-based approaches and inclusion in school curricula (Belgium);**

125.216 **Combat gender-based violence, and guarantee access to justice and care for victims of domestic violence, female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage and rape (Mexico);**

125.217 **Ensure effective and impartial investigation of cases of violence against women and female genital mutilation, as well as the prosecution of perpetrators and access to reparation for victims (Montenegro);**

125.218 **Conduct comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against women, including female genital mutilation, and ensure prompt and impartial investigations into such cases to hold perpetrators accountable (Philippines);**

125.219 **Guarantee the implementation of legislation to combat and eliminate violence against women, including female genital mutilation (Portugal);**

125.220 **Combat gender-based violence, especially by following up on commitments to eradicate female genital mutilation (Germany);**

125.221 **Take the necessary measures to strengthen the fight against gender-based violence, female genital mutilation yet welcoming the advancements made, and children's marriage, among others, adopting a comprehensive law on violence against women, intensifying awareness-raising campaigns, and combating impunity in all these areas (Spain);**

125.222 **Continue taking measures to combat gender-based violence (India);**

125.223 **Continue to promote women’s rights and combat all forms of violence, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Jordan);**

125.224 **Step up the fight against violence against women and harmful practices and promote women’s active participation in public life (Türkiye);**

125.225 **Continue to protect and promote women’s rights, through combatting violence against women and girls (Japan);**

125.226 **Step up efforts to combat gender-based violence, and to increase women’s representation in the decision-making bodies (Nepal);**

125.227 **Expand the application of electronic database to support reporting and protection mechanisms for gender-based violence (Malaysia);**

125.228 **Create a mechanism to collect data on gender-based violence (Costa Rica);**

125.229 **Continue its efforts on ensuring birth registration remains accessible to everyone, including the rural and marginalised populations (Vanuatu);**

125.230 **Enhance measures to combat child labour by effectively enforcing existing laws and expanding support services for affected children (Philippines);**

125.231 **Take urgent measures to reduce the high dropout rate in primary and secondary schools, in particular among girls (South Sudan);**

125.232 **Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including female genital mutilation, and improve the legal and social status of women, with particular attention to girls (Italy);**

125.233 **Step up the protection of children's rights with particular attention to access to education and prevention of abuse (Türkiye);**

125.234 **Continue to take measures to prevent and effectively fight against abuse, violence and discrimination that undermine the well-being of children (Cuba);**

125.235 **Strengthen the implementation of comprehensive protection policies for children and adolescents (Dominican Republic);**

125.236 **Strengthen legislation against the exploitation of children in artisanal mines (Côte d’Ivoire);**

125.237 **Continue to promote the integration of the issues of persons with disabilities into all national development plans, ensuring their effective participation in decision-making processes (Jordan);**

125.238 **Continue its efforts to reduce discrimination of persons with disabilities and integrate them into society (Singapore);**

125.239 **Develop vocational training centers aimed at rehabilitating and integrating persons with disabilities into development programs (Oman);**

125.240 **Put in place policies aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of person with disabilities (Rwanda);**

125.241 **Take and strengthen measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);**

125.242 **Implement mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs to support persons with disabilities (Cameroon);**

125.243 **Ensure effective implementation of amended law on the promotion, protection and advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities, including through public awareness campaigns on the amendments and their consequences (Botswana);**

125.244 **Promulgate more policies, laws and regulations to enhance the protection of women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly and other specific groups (China);**

125.245 **Enact the implementing regulations on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism (South Africa);**

125.246 **Address the emerging phenomenon of discrimination against Christians by ensuring equal access to land, burial grounds and housing including the fair renewal of leases and by curbing funding based on anti-Christian conditions which threatens the historic peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Christians (Holy See);**

125.247 **Repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

125.248 **Repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual same-sex sexual conduct (Italy);**

125.249 **Repeal Article 274 of the Penal Code to decriminalize same-sex relationships and combat hate speech and violence against LGBTQIA+ people (Brazil);**

125.250 **Initiate a process aimed at repealing Article 274 of the Penal Code, which penalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Colombia);**

125.251 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual activities between adults (Slovenia);**

125.252 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Estonia);**

125.253 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and prevent and combat discrimination and violence against LGBTI people (Spain);**

125.254 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations, and ensure legal protection and non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (Mexico);**

125.255 **Consider decriminalizing same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Chile);**

125.256 **Criminalizes all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);**

125.257 **Redouble efforts to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers and facilitate their access to durable solutions, in particular through the adoption of decrees for the implementation of the 2018 asylum law (Uruguay).**

126. **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 de la délégation

La délégation de la Guinée était dirigée par Monsieur Yaya Kairaba KABA, Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la justice et des droits de l’homme et composée des membres suivants:

• Madame Fatoumata Binta DIALLO, Cheffe de Cabinet, Ministère de la Promotion féminine, de l’Enfance et des personnes vulnérables;

• Monsieur Lounceny CONDE, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Guinée à Genève;

• Monsieur Abdoulaye BALDE, Conseiller principal, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Monsieur Mamadi DIAWARA, Conseiller juridique, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Monsieur Aboubacar Sidiki CAMARA, Conseiller juridique, Ministère de la Promotion féminine, de l’Enfance et des personnes vulnérables;

• Elhadj Mory DOUNOH, Conseiller National, Secrétaire Parlementaire au Conseil National de la Transition (CNT);

• Monsieur Mohamed FOFANA, Deuxième Secrétaire Chargé des Questions de Droits de l’homme à la Mission permanente de Guinée à Genève;

• Elhadj Bassirou DIALLO, Conseiller du Président du CNT chargé des Droits de l’Homme et de la Justice Transitionnelle au Conseil National de Transition (CNT);

• Monsieur N’famara CAMARA, Conseiller chargé des Questions Institutionnelles, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Madame Aminata Sobra BANGOURA, Directrice nationale adjointe des libertés publiques et des frontières, Ministère de l’Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation;

• Madame Aissatou SACKO, Directrice générale adjointe du Fonds d’aide juridictionnelle, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Monsieur Robert II KAMANO, Directeur national adjoint des droits de l’homme au Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Monsieur Saa Foré MILLIMONO, Coordonnateur de l’Unité de gestion du projet d’appui à l’organisation du procès des évènements du 28 septembre 2009 au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l’Homme;

• Madame Sarata Diogo BALDE, Cheffe de division Etudes et Coopération à la Direction nationale de l’administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Madame Maimouna DIOUBATE, Assistante Particulière de Monsieur le Ministre de la justice et des droits de l’homme;

• Monsieur Thierno Younoussa BAH, Journaliste reporter.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)