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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Guinea*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 19 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. JS10 recommended that Guinea take all necessary steps to ratify or accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, without reservations.⁴

3. Amnesty International (AI) and JS5 recommended to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁵ AI and JS1 recommended to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to enable individuals to bring cases before the CEDAW.⁶

4. JS1 recommended that Guinea ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by December 2030 to enable individuals to bring cases before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.⁷

5. JS5 recommended that Guinea ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁸

6. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) urged Guinea to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.⁹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) recalled that the unconstitutional changes of government in Guinea infringed various rights enshrined in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, the right to due process, the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly, the right to participation, the right to self-determination and the right to peace and security. ACHPR reaffirmed its condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of government under the Constitutive Act of the African Union and its call for "respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance".¹⁰

8. ACHPR was also concerned that the military had disrupted the adoption of legislation to protect the media by suspending the operations of the legislative bodies and the Constitutional Court. ACHPR declared that military coups d'état are retrograde and contrary to human and peoples' rights and to the principles of democracy and constitutional order.¹¹

9. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that, even though Guinea's constitution had been suspended, the government was still responsible for upholding the rights enshrined in both the ICCPR and UDHR. Further, as Guinea was working on drafting a new constitution, ECLJ urged Guinea to ensure that protections for religious freedom and worship be enshrined in the new Constitution.¹²

10. AI recommended to amend the articles of the Criminal Code that were incompatible with international human rights standards on peaceful assembly, notably Articles 621 and 622, which establish the notification regime and abolish the civil liability of the "organizing committee members" of demonstrations contained in Article 625, in line with General Comment 37 of the United Nations Human Rights Committee.¹³

11. JS3, JS1 and Trans Arc-en-ciel Guinée (TAECG) recommended that Guinea repeal Article 274 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes consensual same-sex sexual activity between adults, and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law affording protection to all individuals, irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics.¹⁴

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

12. ACHPR called on the military authorities in Guinea to undertake relevant constitutional reforms covering, among other things: the separation of powers and the balance of power between the different branches of government; robust safeguards to protect judicial independence and freedom of the press; independent constitutional bodies, including human rights commissions; guarantees of financial transparency and of the fair distribution of opportunities, resources and services; and security sector reforms.¹⁵

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

13. JS11 noted that, in Guinea, the rights of women and girls are often flouted through acts of discrimination and violence against them, which are widespread and are not considered and treated by society as serious violations of their rights. In addition to this violence, they also face many challenges in the area of equal opportunities, starting with access to education and extending to access to employment and decision-making positions.¹⁶ JS11 recommended that Guinea: (i) include provisions aimed at eradicating discrimination and violence against women and girls in the new Constitution; (ii) maintain the principle of parity in the new Constitution to ensure that it applies to the entire legal framework in Guinea; and (iii) set up a strategy committee to discuss inclusion and equal opportunities with a view to establishing a senior council on equal opportunities and inclusion.¹⁷

14. JS1 noted that, because of the criminalization of homosexuality, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons living with HIV avoid seeking health treatment for fear of discrimination. JS1 and JS3 reported that prejudice and discrimination are among the main obstacles to education and employment for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.¹⁸ JS1 recommended that, by the next review cycle, Guinea should guarantee and protect equal access to employment, education and housing for key populations and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation in the workplace and at school.¹⁹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

15. JS10 noted that several prisoners were still facing death sentences, some for their involvement in the 2011 clashes in the N'Zérékoré region. JS10 recommended that Guinea commute the sentences of anyone currently facing a death sentence with sentences that are fair, proportionate, and aligned with international human rights standards.²⁰

16. AI noted that between 1 June 2022 and 15 March 2024, at least 44 people had been killed by members of the defence and security forces during protests against the transitional government, and dozens more injured. Under Alpha Conde's presidency, 50 people had been killed by defense and security forces in connection with protests between October and July 2020, and at least 16 after the presidential election of 18 October 2020 and during that same month.²¹

17. JS8 noted with concern that, between 2019 and 2024, there had been more than 150 cases of violations of the right to life and hundreds of people had been injured, including 47 incidents that had occurred during protests under the rule of the Comité National du Rassemblement pour le Développement (CNRD), as at 22 April 2024. Those acts had reportedly been perpetrated by members of the Guinean defence and security forces, most of whom belonged to the mobile intervention and security force, the national gendarmerie or the special forces. JS8 stressed that, although CNRD had promised to tackle the issue of excessive and disproportionate use of force by the defence and security forces during law enforcement operations under the presidency of Alpha Condé, this extremely serious situation persisted, against a backdrop of suppression of dissent.²²

18. JS8 and AI recommended that Guinea amend the Act of 25 June 2019 on the Use of Firearms by the National Gendarmerie to bring it into line with international standards in the area of law enforcement.²³ JS9 recommended that Guinea train police officers and members of the security sector regarding the proportionate use of force.²⁴

19. JS5 and JS8 noted with concern that, from 2020 to 2021, several opponents had died in detention without the causes and circumstances of those deaths having been investigated, including 21-year-old Mamadou Oury Barry, who, according to his family and his lawyer, died as a result of ill-treatment and an illness for which he had not received the appropriate medical care.²⁵ JS8 recommended that Guinea improve conditions of detention and investigate all deaths in custody.²⁶

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

20. AI noted that despite the large number of people killed and injured during protests since 2020, very few judicial proceedings were initiated to identify and bring to justice those suspected to be responsible for unlawful use of force.²⁷ This impunity constituted a green light for the repression of protests and deprived victims access to justice and effective remedies.²⁸

21. AI and JS9 recommended Guinea to: (i) initiate prompt, thorough, independent, impartial, transparent and effective investigations into all alleged cases of excessive use of force by members of the defence and security forces during protests; (ii) Bring to justice those suspected to be responsible in fair trials; (ii) In accordance with the right to an effective remedy under international human rights law, consider establishing a national compensation fund for victims of human rights violations, including those who have been seriously injured during protests as a result of excessive use of force in order to ensure that they have access to the emergency healthcare and long-term medical and psychological support they need.²⁹

22. JS1 recommended that Guinea ensure, by the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, that 50 per cent of acts of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons are promptly and impartially investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice.³⁰ JS1 also recommended that Guinea ensure, by the next review, that 90 per cent of justice system professionals, including judges, lawyers and prosecutors, routinely receive comprehensive training on preventing sexual violence, promoting gender equality and combating stereotypes, in order to prevent secondary victimization and discriminatory practices at all stages of legal proceedings.³¹

23. JS5 recommended that Guinea guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary vis-à-vis the CNRD authorities, provide the courts with sufficient resources and ensure respect for the due process rights of human rights defenders, in particular the right to a fair trial.³²

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

24. ECLJ noted that Christians faced persecution at the societal level, mainly from friends, family, and others in the community. Christian converts were threatened and harassed if they did not renounce their faith. ECLJ noted that churches had been attacked and destroyed as a result of political instability and unrest, including violence stemming from elections in March 2020. These violent clashes resulted in dozens of homes and churches destroyed or damaged. For example, on March 22, 2020, one of the largest Christian churches in Guinea was burned down. ECLJ recommended that Guinea, currently ruled by a transitional government, provide protections for religious freedom. Christians must be permitted to practice their faith freely and openly without fear of attacks or harassment by the Muslim majority.³³

25. AI and JS 5 noted that the enforcement of the May 2022 ban on demonstrations led to the arbitrary arrests and detention of people who participated in or called for peaceful demonstrations.³⁴ These included National Front for the Defence of the Constitution (Front National pour la Défense de la Constitution/FNDC). Thirteen journalists were arbitrarily arrested on the morning of 16 October and taken first to the central police station and then to the Court of First Instance in Kaloum (Conakry). The General Secretary of the Guinean Union of Press Professionals (SPPG) was among them. They were taking part in a peaceful demonstration organized by the SPPG to demand the lifting of restrictions on access to certain news websites, which they blame on the authorities. They were charged with ‘participating in an unlawful assembly on a public highway’. After more than a month in pre-trial detention, the General Secretary of the SPPG was sentenced on 23 February 2024 to six months in prison.³⁵

26. AI and JS 8 recommended that Guinea lift the general ban on demonstrations decreed on 13 May 2022, to 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.³⁶

27. AI stated that, on 2 September 2024, the Ministry of Territorial Administration had suspended the renewal of NGO licenses for four months, pending an assessment of their activities in relation to their statutes. By an Order on 21 May 2024, the Minister of Information and Communication revoked the licenses authorizing the installation and operation of FIM FM, Espace FM, Sweet FM, and Djoma FM radios, and Djoma TV and Espace TV televisions. Prior to this decision, the signals of FIM FM, Djoma FM, and Espace FM had been jammed since November 2023. A first restriction of internet access was observed in May 2023 by Guinean associations and international specialized organizations, when the Life Forces of Guinea (Forces Vives de Guinée/FVG) called for a demonstration to protest the CNRD’s handling of the transition. New restrictions were imposed for three months from November 2023 to February 2024. Furthermore, access to three news sites was blocked without explanation.³⁷

28. AI recommended Guinea to refrain from implementing total or partial internet shutdowns and comply with international standards on freedom of expression; to implement the ruling delivered on 31 October 2023 by the ECOWAS Court of Justice asking Guinea to “to adopt and implement laws, regulations, and safeguards to fulfil its obligations regarding the right to freedom of expression under international human rights law,” in response to

repeated internet and/or social media access restrictions between March and December 2020.³⁸

29. JS5 noted that the legal, legislative and institutional framework in Guinea was inadequate when it came to protecting human rights defenders. Moreover, Guinea still had no law on the protection of human rights defenders. Since the judiciary lacked independence, defenders had no means of redress or adequate mechanisms through which to assert their rights.³⁹ JS5 and TAECG recommended that Guinea adopt a law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders.⁴⁰

30. JS5 noted that many human rights defenders have been subjected to reprisals and intimidation by the CNRD authorities. Since July 2022, at least seven journalists have been harassed or attacked.⁴¹ Nearly a dozen activists have been forced into exile because of their opinions or their efforts to combat the authoritarian excesses of the ruling junta. Anyone who voices dissent is repressed, abducted, detained or even murdered.⁴²

31. JS5 recommended that Guinea fully restore freedom of peaceful assembly without any repression, promptly and transparently report on the situation of the political prisoners and human rights defenders who have been subjected to arbitrary detention, arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, and release those persons as soon as possible. JS5 and JS9 recommended ensuring that human rights defenders, members of civil society organizations and journalists no longer face reprisals for carrying out their legitimate activities.⁴³

32. ACHPR condemned the violation, in Guinea, of freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, as well as the right to life and physical integrity. It also condemned the dissolution of the Front national pour la défense de la Constitution (FNDC) by CNRD, the military junta in power since 5 September 2021. ACHPR called for the transition process to be conducted in full compliance with the requirements set out in the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, including the requirement that anyone involved in the military leadership during the transition should not be allowed to participate in the elections held at the end of the transition to restore constitutional order.⁴⁴

33. JS8 noted that the right to participate in public affairs and to vote, which is protected by article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has not been respected in Guinea since it gained independence. In Guinea, political affairs have often been managed using methods tainted by fraud and violence. JS8 noted that the protection of this right has deteriorated rather than improved since CNRD came to power.⁴⁵

34. JS8 recommended that Guinea set the date for the elections as soon as possible, in accordance with the dynamic agreement signed between Guinea and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and observe articles 46 and 55 of the transition charter, which prohibit the President, members of CNRD, the Prime Minister, members of the Government and members of the transition bodies from standing in the local and national elections that will be held to mark the end of the transition.⁴⁶

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

35. JS9 noted with concerns that there were credible reports of women being subjected to sexual exploitation at the workplace. This abuse of power forced many women to comply to their employer's pressure out of fear of unemployment and economic insecurity.⁴⁷ JS9 recommended that Guinea, in collaboration with civil society, implement a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign to reduce stigmatization of women who experience and report gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence.⁴⁸

Right to social security

36. JS2 noted that Guinea remains a fragile State as far as social protection is concerned. The scale of the deprivation suffered by people living in multidimensional poverty is huge.⁴⁹

Right to an adequate standard of living

37. JS4 noted that Guinea has the largest known reserves of bauxite in the world. Although the country is exceptionally rich in bauxite and other natural resources such as gold, iron and diamonds, poverty among the Guinean population is, paradoxically, on the increase.

Around 75 per cent of the urban population have access to drinking water, but this figure drops to 50 per cent in rural areas. Only 20 per cent of Guineans have access to adequate sanitation and access is even more limited in rural areas. According to JS4, this situation can be explained by slippages in economic and financial management, governance problems that have been ongoing since the start of the decade, the mismanagement of public resources, corruption, the lack of social dialogue and the failure to respect democratic principles.⁵⁰

38. JS4 pointed out that the mismanagement of natural resources not only prevents the Guinean people from reaching their full economic and social potential but also undermines the economic, social and cultural rights of the people living in mining areas.⁵¹ JS4 recommended that Guinea should: (i) continue its efforts to reduce poverty and corruption in line with national strategy documents, such as the Interim Reference Programme and Vision 2040, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; and (ii) combat poverty in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those relating to ending poverty (Goal 1), ending hunger (Goal 2), ensuring quality education (Goal 4), achieving gender equality (Goal 5) and reducing inequality (Goal 10).⁵²

Right to health

39. JS4 noted that healthcare remained one of the sectors where progress was slowest. Although efforts have been made to improve public health services, infrastructure is still largely inadequate, particularly in rural areas. It is well known that there is a lack of qualified medical staff, especially in remote areas. Access to basic health infrastructure is limited and the health system is fragile and vulnerable to health crises such as epidemics. Only around 35 per cent of the population have sufficient access to health services. This figure falls to below 20 per cent in rural areas. In 2021, the life expectancy in Guinea was 61.4 years. The maternal mortality ratio remains extremely high, with 576 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021, well above the world average. In 2021, the infant mortality rate was 64 deaths per 1,000 live births. Malaria remains a leading cause of death, accounting for around 30 per cent of medical consultations and 14 per cent of hospital deaths in 2021.⁵³

Right to education

40. Broken Chalk noted that primary education was theoretically compulsory and free, but numerous barriers, such as financial constraints, infrastructure shortages, and geographic disparities, hindered its universal implementation. The literacy rate remained low, estimated at around 32% for adults, while dropout rates are high, especially in rural areas where educational resources are scarce. Rural schools frequently lacked adequate infrastructure, including basic amenities such as electricity and clean water.⁵⁴ Broken Chalk recommended that the government prioritises increased investment in education, particularly in rural and marginalised areas where disparities were most pronounced. This includes building more schools, improving existing infrastructure, and ensuring every school has access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity.⁵⁵

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

41. JS4 noted that corruption was one of the main obstacles to respect for economic, social and cultural rights in Guinea. Although the Government has taken steps to increase transparency, notably in the management of mining revenues, corruption remains an endemic problem.⁵⁶ JS4 recommended that Guinea continue its efforts to fight corruption in line with national strategy documents, such as the Interim Reference Programme and Vision 2040, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.⁵⁷

42. JS6 noted that while mining had contributed to economic development in Guinea, large-scale bauxite mining in the Boké region, as well as the development of the Simandou iron project in the southeast, have had negative impacts on human rights, profoundly affecting local communities.⁵⁸

43. JS6 recommended that Guinea: (i) strengthen monitoring, inspection and enforcement measures to ensure mining companies comply with laws; (ii) Finalize the expected national framework on compensation, indemnification and resettlement of impacted communities; and, fulfill legal obligations in situations of expropriation; (iii) Require mining companies to

develop environmental management plans publicly accessible and ensure that local communities are involved in their approval and implementation; (iv) Adopt measures mandating regular public disclosure of mining revenues and progress towards local development agreements; (v) Adopt statutory or administrative measures to require that mining investors clean up contaminated tailings and complete ecological restoration works following the closure of mine sites; and (vi) Require mining companies to establish grievance mechanisms in consultation with affected communities.⁵⁹

44. JS4 noted that, in the area of natural resource management, Guinea has tried to better regulate the mining industry in terms of respect for the environment and the rights of local communities. Initiatives have been undertaken to mitigate the environmental impacts of mining, with mixed results. Stricter environmental regulation has been introduced in some mining areas, with efforts to limit land degradation and water pollution. Despite these efforts, water pollution and deforestation continue around the mining sites. Social conflicts continue to arise between mining companies and local communities over land expropriation and environmental impact.⁶⁰

45. JS4 noted that there were many obstacles to the implementation of environmental policies, such as weak institutional capacity, the technical and financial limitations faced by State bodies, a lack of resources for technical support, inadequate mitigation and adaptation measures, insufficient advocacy and awareness-raising among stakeholders, food insecurity, and low crop profitability due to soil degradation and saltwater intrusion.⁶¹

46. JS4 recommended that Guinea should: (i) build the capacities of environmental management bodies through training and public-private partnerships to attract innovative investments in conservation and renewable energy; (ii) step up the enforcement of environmental laws, including the Environment Code and the Mining Code, by applying stricter penalties for offenders; (iii) strengthen awareness-raising campaigns and introduce environmental education programmes to better involve young people; (iv) promote sustainable/smart agricultural practices and reforest areas affected by mining and deforestation; and (v) strengthen climate change adaptation initiatives by working to build the resilience of vulnerable areas and developing a national plan to combat soil salinization.⁶²

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

47. JS2 noted that the practice of female genital mutilation is deeply rooted in Guinean society. Even though the practice is prohibited by Act No. L10/AN/2000 on reproductive health, which protects the physical integrity of women and provides for the punishment of anyone who violates the Act, female genital mutilation remains extremely widespread in Guinea and continues to be practised. JS2 recommended that Guinea should: (i) further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation; (ii) incorporate training modules on female genital mutilation into school curricula; and (iii) run community awareness-raising and education campaigns on the negative consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices.⁶³

48. JS2 noted that over 13 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 years and, in particular, almost 22 per cent of girls in this age bracket are married. The child marriage rate varies enormously from region to region. For example, the rate of marriage among children aged 12 to 17 years is the lowest in Conakry, whereas the rate in Kankan is close to 20 per cent. According to the findings of the 2012 demographic and health survey, more than one in five women aged 25 to 49 years (27 per cent) were in a union before the age of 15 years. JS2 recommended that Guinea should: (i) step up education and awareness-raising on the adverse health consequences of child marriage; and (ii) enforce national legislation on the minimum legal age for marriage, which is applicable to all girls, and take measures to prevent girls from becoming victims of forced or early marriage, especially in rural areas.⁶⁴

49. JS7 noted that, despite the Government's efforts, the situation as regards violence against women remains worrying. JS7 recommended that Guinea should: (i) step up community education and awareness-raising campaigns on the negative consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices; and (ii) ensure that

perpetrators of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, early and forced marriage and rape, are consistently brought to justice through fair trials.⁶⁵

Children

50. JS2 noted that the situation of children was particularly worrying. On average, children in Guinea reach only 37 per cent of their potential compared with what would be possible if they benefited from optimal health conditions and a full, high-quality education.⁶⁶

51. Broken Chalk recommended a more inclusive education system, ensuring that children with disabilities, as well as those from minority and low-income backgrounds, have equal access to quality education. The curriculum should be adapted to cater to Guinea's diverse linguistic and cultural landscape, promoting multilingual education incorporating local languages alongside French. Broken Chalk also advocated for targeted programs supporting girls' education, such as scholarships, mentorship programs, and the creation of safe learning environments, particularly in rural areas. Legal frameworks to prevent early marriage and child labour should be strictly enforced. Reintegration programs should be available for girls who have dropped out due to pregnancy or domestic responsibilities, and awareness campaigns should be launched to challenge gender stereotypes.⁶⁷

Persons with disabilities

52. The Association Guinéenne pour la Promotion des Handicapés (AGPH) noted that, among the specialized preschool, primary, secondary, technical and vocational education establishments that have been opened for the education, training and professional reintegration of children with disabilities, there is only one school for blind children in the Urban Commune of N'Zérékoré. In terms of infrastructure, fewer than 20 schools have access ramps and no schools have appropriate lighting to facilitate access to classrooms for pupils with disabilities.⁶⁸

53. AGPH recommended that Guinea should: (i) build specialized preschool, primary, secondary, technical and vocational education establishments equipped with access ramps and appropriate lighting for children with motor disabilities, blind children, deaf children and signing deaf children, and/or renovate existing establishments to that end; (ii) train or recruit high-quality teachers to provide appropriate inclusive education, rehabilitation and vocational training in public, private and specialized schools; and (iii) build appropriate public toilets that are accessible to and specifically designed for pupils with disabilities in preschool, primary, technical and vocational education establishments, and/or adapt existing toilets in those establishments to that end.⁶⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

54. JS1 and JS3 noted that, since the coup d'état on 5 September 2021, the law enforcement authorities have carried out frequent raids on places where members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community gather and have made arrests. Meeting places specifically for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons were reportedly shut down during 2021. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons have been subjected to arbitrary arrests, violence and harassment by law enforcement officers, who accuse them of disrupting social order.⁷⁰

55. JS1 noted that the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community continued to face pressure from their families and the law enforcement authorities for openly expressing their gender identity. People who express their sexual orientation and gender identity are subjected to violence, such as stone-throwing and public insults, by some members of society. In some cases, the fear of reprisals limits their freedom of expression online, where they suffer attacks, harassment and campaigns of hate, vilification, mockery and stigmatization.⁷¹ JS1 recommended that Guinea launch, by January 2030, annual awareness-raising campaigns, in collaboration with organizations that defend the rights of key populations, to reduce the stigmatization and discrimination faced by those populations by 50 per cent in each region.⁷²

56. JS1 noted that in Guinea, it is not possible for individuals to change their gender identity on legal or civil status documents. There is no procedure for registering as non-binary, intersex or gender nonconforming. Same-sex marriage is not recognized by law; only

heterosexual marriage is recognized and promoted as the foundation for society's values and traditions.⁷³

Notes

¹ A/HRC/44/5, A/HRC/44/5/Add.1, and A/HRC/45/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AGPH	Association Guinéenne pour la Promotion des Handicapés, N'Zérékoré (Guinea);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CCEJG	Conseil Consultatif des Enfants et Jeunes de Guinée, Conakry (Guinea);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
TAECG	Trans arc en ciel Guinée, Conakry (Guinea).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Afrique-Arc-en-Ciel Guinée, Conakry (Guinea);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Aide à la famille Africaine, Conakry (Guinea);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Collectif d'ONG pour l'EPU, Conakry (Guinea);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Coalition of Center for Transnational Environmental Accountability and Les Memes Droits pour Tous for UPR-Guinea, Baltimore (United States of America);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Observatoire Citoyen Pour la Justice et la Paix, N'Zérékoré (Guinea);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Organisation Guinéenne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, Conakry (Guinea);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: Tim Sanders Szabo, Stinson LLP, Deinard Legal Clinic, Minneapolis (United States of America);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Coalition des ONG pour EPU-Guinée, Conakry (Guinea).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

ACHPR	The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul (The Gambia).
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³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

	against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ JS10, para 7.

⁵ JS5, p4; AI, para 31.

⁶ AI, para 40, JS1, para 33.

⁷ JS1, para 33.

⁸ JS5, p4.

⁹ ICAN, p1.

¹⁰ Résolution sur les coups d'état, les transitions militaires et les violations des droits de l'homme et des peuples qui en découlent au Burkina Faso, en Guinée, au Mali et au Soudan - CADHP/Rés.548 (LXXIII) 2022 : | African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² The European Centre for Law and Justice, para 15.

¹³ AI, para 25.

¹⁴ JS3, para 25, JS1, para 36, Trans Arc-en-ciel Guinée, paras 6.2–6.4.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ JS11, pp 3–4.

¹⁷ JS11, pp 6–7.

¹⁸ JS1 para 27; JS3, para 17.

¹⁹ JS1, para 42.

²⁰ JS10, paras 3–7.

²¹ AI, paras 12–13.

²² JS8, p2.

²³ JS8, p3, AI, para 27.

²⁴ JS9, p9.

²⁵ JS5, p1, JS8, p3.

²⁶ JS8, p3.

²⁷ Ministère de la Justice, communication n°539/PG/CA/C/2022, 4 mai 2022.

²⁸ AI, para 22.

²⁹ AI, paras 28–29, JS9, p9.

³⁰ JS1, para 30.

³¹ JS1, para 31.

³² JS5, p3.

³³ The European Centre for Law and Justice, paras 7–15.

³⁴ AI, para 11. JS5, p1.

³⁵ AI, para 11.

³⁶ AI, para 24, JS8, p3.

³⁷ AI, paras 15–18.

³⁸ AI, para 32.

³⁹ JS5, p3.

⁴⁰ JS5, P3, TAECCG, para 6.4.

⁴¹ JS5, p2.

⁴² JS5, p3.

⁴³ JS5, pp.3–4, JS9, p9.

⁴⁴ Résolution sur les coups d'état, les transitions militaires et les violations des droits de l'homme et des peuples qui en découlent au Burkina Faso, en Guinée, au Mali et au Soudan - CADHP/Rés.548 (LXXIII) 2022 : | African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

⁴⁵ JS8, p5.

- ⁴⁶ JS8, p5-6.
⁴⁷ JS9, para 44.
⁴⁸ JS9, p10.
⁴⁹ JS2, pp 3–4.
⁵⁰ JS4, p4.
⁵¹ JS4, paras 4–5.
⁵² JS4, para 5.
⁵³ JS4, p4.
⁵⁴ Broken Chalk, paras 4–5.
⁵⁵ Ibid, para 22.
⁵⁶ JS4, para 5.
⁵⁷ JS4, para 5.
⁵⁸ JS6, para 2.
⁵⁹ JS6, para 3.
⁶⁰ JS4, para 4.
⁶¹ JS4, p6.
⁶² JS4, p7.
⁶³ JS2, paras 12–14.
⁶⁴ JS2, paras 16–17.
⁶⁵ JS7, p8-9.
⁶⁶ JS2, pp 3–4.
⁶⁷ Broken Chalk, paras 23 and 31.
⁶⁸ AGPH, p2.
⁶⁹ Ibid, p3.
⁷⁰ JS1, para 11, JS3, paras 8–11.
⁷¹ JS1, para 12.
⁷² JS1, para 32.
⁷³ JS1, para 26.
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