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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Guinea-Bissau*

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 28 stakeholders' submissions[2] for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[3] and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. JS12 recommended that Guinea-Bissau ratify OP-CAT.[4] OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau ratify ICPPED and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[5]

3. AU-ACHPR noted that Guinea-Bissau had not submitted any periodic reports on the implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights since having ratified it.[6]

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. Regarding a supported recommendation from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review,[7] OAGB stated that the Constitution had been revised but that the process had not been finalized as Parliament had been dissolved and recommended that the National People's Assembly be reopened so that the new Constitution could be approved.[8]

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

5. JS12 stated that the National Human Rights Commission did not comply with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (Paris Principles) and recommended

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

that Guinea-Bissau review the statutes of the National Human Rights Commission to bring them into line with the Paris Principles.[9] OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission to monitor the state's human rights obligations.[10]

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

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

6. JS10 stated that from the year 2020 to the present, the exercise of fundamental freedoms had suffered setbacks with the occurrence of arbitrary arrests, torture and beatings of citizens who were exercising their rights.[11] LGDH-GNB made similar observations and expressed the view that it was essential to re-establish the rule of law and combat systematic human rights violations.[12]

7. JS12 noted an increase in cases of kidnappings, abductions, arbitrary arrests and cases of torture and that those responsible for such practices and violations remained unpunished.[13] LGDH-GNB also reported that serious violations of the right to life and physical integrity had taken place in Guinea-Bissau, where a significant increase in homicides had been recorded. An attack on Government House in 2022, described as an attempted coup, had resulted in 11 deaths. In 2022, 47 homicides – mainly affecting young people and men – had been recorded.[14]

8. LGDH-GNB recommended that Guinea-Bissau train its security forces and judicial authorities in appropriate legal practices, with a view to guaranteeing the protection of citizens' rights and preventing abuses by establishing clear protocols for dealing with complaints.[15] AGAC-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau: fight corporatism and impunity within the police and end random recruitment for police and security forces.[16]

9. JS12 stated that prison conditions continued to be precarious, because there was a lack of minimum humane conditions, a lack of mattresses, terrible sanitary conditions, no water or electricity, and no medical care.[17] LGDH-GNB reported that overcrowding was still a problem and that corruption and extortion were recurring issues in the prison system. The prisons in Bafatá, Mansoa and Bissau were in an alarming condition.[18] OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau built prisons and detention centers and improve sanitary conditions.[19]

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

10. Nô-Terra reported that the unconstitutional dismissal of parliament following an alleged attempted coup in 2023 and the forced resignation of the President of the Supreme Court under threat from armed security forces highlighted the fragility of the rule of law.[20] Nô-Terra recommended that Guinea-Bissau investigate and prosecute threats and interference with the judiciary.[21]

11. LGDH-GNB stated that the lack of independence of the judiciary from political and economic influence, including pressure in relation to appointments to key positions, exacerbated the perception that the system was more aligned with partisan and financial interests than with the principles of justice.[22]

12. Nô-Terra recommended that Guinea-Bissau strengthen judicial independence by ensuring that appointments to the judiciary were based on merit, free from political interference.[23] OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau depoliticize the justice sector and provide it with its own budget so that it is not dependent on the Ministry of Finance.[24]

13. Nô-Terra reported that the justice system lacked resources and capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute human rights violations and recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement reforms to strengthen the judiciary and ensure it can operate independently and fairly.[25]

14. OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau allocate a sufficient budget for judicial reforms.[26] AGAC-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau ensure the independence of the judiciary by improving judges' salaries, preventing interference from the executive and increasing the number of members of the Public Prosecutor's Office.[27]

15. LGDH-GNB recommended that Guinea-Bissau establish effective mechanisms for investigating all allegations of human rights violations, ensuring that perpetrators were identified and held accountable in accordance with the law.[28]

16. LGDH-GNB took note of the measures adopted to facilitate access to justice. However, it reported that the judicial system faced significant challenges, such as the precarious working conditions of employees.[29] JS12 noted that there was an absence of sectoral and regional courts in some parts of the country, and that the courts that existed did not function independently.[30]

17. JS10 recommended that Guinea-Bissau reopen the sectoral courts to facilitate access to justice for the population and set up access to justice centres in different rural areas.[31] AGAC-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau reduce court fees to enable access to justice and develop a law to protect victims and witnesses.[32]

18. JS7 called on the justice system to speed up the prosecution of gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful traditional practices and recommended creating specific police stations for women and children.[33]

19. AGAC-GB recommended training traditional authorities on human rights to avoid a clash between traditional justice and human rights.[34] JS8 recommended developing a law on traditional justice which explicitly indicated the subjects on which and how the traditional leaders (régulos) should judge.[35]

20. AJEP-GB recommended that in order to develop an effective juvenile justice system, Guinea-Bissau: create specific laws to protect the rights and interests of young people; and promote alternatives to prison, such as rehabilitation programmes, counselling and community service, prioritising their social reintegration.[36]

21. OAGB noted that despite the approval of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2021–2030), little action had been taken to mitigate corruption and that the lack of transparency in the management of public affairs remained conspicuous.[37] AGAC-GB made similar observations.[38]

22. OAGB recommended that Guinea-Bissau conduct a public awareness campaign on corruption and provide the judicial police with the means to fight corruption.[39] Nô-Terra recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement robust anti-corruption measures, including greater transparency and accountability mechanisms for public officials.[40] JS9 recommended guaranteeing the impartiality of corruption investigations, especially with regard to party relations.[41]

23. OAGB noted the adoption of an Integrated National Plan to Combat Drugs, Organized Crime and Risk Reduction from 2021–2027 and recommended creating a national policy to combat this practice.[42] JS12 recommended that Guinea-Bissau create a specialised office to combat drug trafficking and strengthen collaboration between Interpol and the judicial police to effectively control the movement of drugs.[43]

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

24. JS14 stated that over the reporting period, there had been a severe deterioration to freedom of the press and freedom of expression.[44] JS13 raised concerns regarding threats to freedom of expression and press freedom on multiple fronts including, physical attacks, abduction, harassment and intimidation; threats of or commencement of legal proceedings, arbitrary detention, and imprisonment of journalists; as well as suspension of broadcasts and broadcast licenses and increases of licensing fees.[45] Several submissions reported on attacks against Radio Capital FM in 2020 and in 2022 by groups of men in some cases dressed in military uniforms.[46]

25. RDDH-GB stated that in recent years human rights defenders had been victims of attacks, kidnappings and threats, with total impunity for the perpetrators of these violations.[47]

26. RDDH-GB also noted the lack of legislation to protect whistleblowers and recommended the adoption of a "National Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders" in the country and of a law for the protection of whistleblowers.[48]

27. LGDH-GNB stated that freedom of association had also been attacked by means of detentions and threats against trade union leaders and the banning of demonstrations.[49] ITUC highlighted that in May 2023, the offices of National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau UNTG–CS were attacked and forcibly taken over by individuals claiming the support of the Government for their actions, with the goal of replacing the democratically elected union leadership with pro-government leadership.[50]

28. JS3 recommended that Guinea-Bissau investigate and punish all acts of arbitrary detention, torture and other ill-treatment against human rights defenders, including journalists and activists.[51] SINJOTECS recommended that Guinea-Bissau: ensure the full exercise of press freedom and freedom of expression, guaranteeing that crimes and violations against human rights defenders and journalists were properly investigated and prosecuted, with the effective punishment of those responsible;[52] and create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists.[53]

29. Nô-Terra reported that access to public information remained limited, undermining transparency and accountability.[54] Several submissions made similar observations.[55] JS14 reported that there had been efforts to facilitate the enactment of an information law.[56] SINJOTECS recommended that Guinea-Bissau create and implement legislation that ensures transparent access to public information.[57] Four submissions made similar recommendations.[58] JS3 also recommended that Guinea-Bissau refrain from censorship.[59]

30. JS12 recommended that Guinea-Bissau revise the criminal law on defamation and insult and include these in the Civil Code so that offences can be dealt with in the civil sphere.[60] JS13 recommended that Guinea-Bissau cease the use of criminal defamation and insult charges to prosecute journalists and media outlets.[61]

31. SINJOTECS stated that the Government, through the Ministry of the Interior had issued an order in January 2024 banning civic or political demonstrations citing security concerns.[62] JS10 and JS12 made similar observations.[63] RDDH-GB indicated that despite the fact that the law on demonstrations only required a warning to the authorities, demonstrations in recent years had been prevented or their authorization refused, always citing the security situation.[64]

32. LGDH-GNB reported that freedom of demonstration had been severely curtailed and that several attempts to hold peaceful protests had been repressed.[65] JS10 noted that peaceful demonstrations had been dispersed with the use of disproportionate force, through defence and security forces using tear gas and sometimes firearms.[66]

33. LGDH-GNB recommended that Guinea-Bissau lift the illegal suspension of freedom of demonstration.[67] JS10 recommended that Guinea-Bissau review the demonstration law (Law No. 3/92), clarifying the requirements for restrictions on the right to free demonstration.[68] RDDH-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau investigate abuses relating to the demonstrations held in 2023 and 2024.[69]

34. LGDH-GNB stated that there had been increasing repression of pluralism and fundamental freedoms and that the political opposition had been persecuted and attacked. Opposition leaders had faced threats, violence and travel restrictions while the security forces had been used to hinder the activities of political parties opposed to the Government in power.[70] JS12 noted that following the last elections in June 2023 the President of the Republic had dissolved the Assembly, going against the Constitution of the Republic.[71]

35. SINJOTECS recommended that Guinea-Bissau take measures to ensure respect for and compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, guaranteeing the holding of legislative and presidential elections within the constitutional deadlines.[72] Three submissions made similar recommendations.[73]

36. JS11 indicated that despite a 2018 law which mandated that 36% of all political party candidates be women, lack of female participation in the executive and legislative branches

of government, persisted.[74] JS8 recommended applying the Parity Law and working to ensure that women were at the head of the list.[75] JS6 recommended establishing the mechanism for monitoring and implementing the application of sanctions provided for in the regulations of the Parity Law.[76]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

37. JS11 indicated that child trafficking continued to pose a severe risk, particularly the trafficking for forced labour in street vending, agriculture and mining, and begging of children in a third country.[77] ECLJ noted that Quranic teachers and intermediaries targeted poor and vulnerable families, telling them that their children would be receiving an education, when in reality the children, known as Talibé children, were often forced into begging for money and being exploited for forced labor in a third country.[78]

38. JS5 noted the existence of a Law to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons but indicated that no cases of this crime had been prosecuted, and that there had been an increase in the number of cases of trafficking and child labour.[79]

39. ECLJ noted that women and girls were trafficked internally and exploited for work at bars, nightclubs, and hotels in Bijagos a group of islands where many foreigners owned hotels.[80] JS5 stated that child sex tourism on the Bijagós Islands was still a visible local practice.[81]

40. JS5 recommended that Guinea-Bissau mobilise resources to implement the Action Plan to combat trafficking in human beings 2024–2028.[82] JS8 recommended strengthening non-governmental organisations, so that they could raise awareness in communities, and working with traditional leaders to protect potential victims.[83] JS8 and JS9 recommended improving border protections and ensuring that minors cannot cross borders without their parents or without explicit written authorisation.[84]

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

41. AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau establish partnerships between the Government, private companies and educational institutions to create training programmes that prepare young people for jobs available in the local economy; and ensure that vocational training was accessible to all young people.[85]

42. ITUC noted that the law in Guinea-Bissau excluded several key categories of workers from the scope of the rights to organize and to collective bargaining, including agricultural and dockworkers, which was incompatible with internationally agreed labour standards, according to which all workers, with the exception of armed forces and the police, should be able to form and join trade unions.[86]

43. ITUC stated that the new labour legislation failed to regulate the right to collective bargaining and created far reaching exclusions of categories of workers with implications for their freedom of association and collective bargaining rights.[87] ITUC stated that the Working Group should recommend that Guinea-Bissau: review its laws and regulations to ensure that all workers, with the sole exception of armed forces and the police, have access to the right to form and join trade union of their choosing, and to bargain collectively.[88]

Right to social security

44. Nô-Terra noted that a social protection strategy had been approved, and that its implementation remained a critical challenge and recommended that Guinea-Bissau adopt programs and policies to ensure the effective implementation of the strategy, focusing on poverty reduction and social inclusion.[89]

45. LGDH-GNB recommended ensuring that social protection policies included specific mechanisms for supporting vulnerable groups such as children and persons with disabilities.[90]

Right to an adequate standard of living

46. JS11 reported that 70 per cent of Guinea-Bissau's population lived below the poverty line, with poverty heavily concentrated in rural areas and that Guinea-Bissau was consistently

ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. Minority groups often faced intersectional economic marginalization.[91]

47. LGDH-GNB recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement policies to promote sustainable and inclusive development, addressing issues such as extreme poverty, inequality and lack of access to essential services.[92]

48. JS4 stated that a national policy and strategy to combat malnutrition, was being implemented, but that it had insufficient national coverage and had not been updated since 2019 and recommended that the policy and strategy be updated.[93]

49. JS2 recommended that Guinea-Bissau: increase funding for all nutrition programmes by 2028; and extend national programmes to monitor malnourished children to all health regions by 2030.[94] JS9 recommended investing in the agricultural sector by providing materials and seeds for farmers; and creating places to store food so that there were stocks of food beyond the harvest period.[95] RCJJ recommended implementing advances in technologies so that the food supply exceeded demand.[96]

50. JS2 recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement a comprehensive water and sanitation policy by 2030, contributing to the prevention of diseases related to water quality.[97] JS8 recommended that Guinea-Bissau build public latrines to prevent waste from being left out in the open.[98]

Right to health

51. LGDH-GNB reported that the healthcare system in Guinea-Bissau comprised a public and a private sector, practitioners of traditional medicine and community initiatives. In 2022, 10 per cent of the budget had been allocated to healthcare, which is below the target of 15 per cent set by the Abuja Declaration. The system relied on contributions made by both the State and the population, which resulted in relatively affordable consultations and medicines.[99]

52. JS4 recommended that Guinea-Bissau increase the percentage of health in the general state budget to 15 per cent and draw up an innovative programme that can attract funding to help increase the health budget.[100]

53. AJEP-GB stated that strengthening health legislation and implementing policies and guidelines to improve access to health services was crucial to meeting the needs of specific groups.[101] JS4 recommended that Guinea-Bissau review the national health policy and create a strategic document for monitoring and evaluation.[102]

54. JS4 stated that there was a lack of qualified human resources for effective care and recommended that Guinea-Bissau train specialists in different areas of health.[103]

55. JS5 stated that there were insufficient health centres in rural areas.[104] JS2 recommended that Guinea-Bissau: adjust the distribution of health centre types according to the population and the degree of isolation of the areas.[105] Three submissions made similar recommendations.[106]

56. JS4 noted the lack of follow-up and monitoring during pregnancy and of adequate infrastructure, equipment and materials in health centres to carry out safe deliveries.[107] LGDH-GNB stated that Guinea-Bissau had high rates of maternal and infant mortality, with a maternal mortality rate of 667 deaths per 100,000 live births. Poverty, low levels of education, lack of access to information and inadequate services all contributed to this situation.[108]

57. JS4 reported that many children died from contaminated food and cases of diarrheal diseases.[109] Additionally, immunisation campaigns for children aged 0 to 5 were not consistent and should be regularly implemented.[110]

58. JS5 recommended that Guinea-Bissau reinforce the awareness programme on prenatal consultations[111] JS2 recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement community maternal and child health programmes, including mobile campaigns;[112] and ensure continued funding for programmes to reduce maternal and child mortality.[113] JS4 recommended that Guinea-Bissau rehabilitate its infrastructure; and strengthen the obstetric capacity of community health

workers, midwives and nurses.[114] JS5 recommended that Guinea-Bissau create hospital canteens for the nutrition of pregnant women and children.[115]

59. JS4 stated that there was a lack of implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Response Plan.[116] JS1 recommended that Law 05/2007 be revised and that the national legal framework on HIV be reviewed in order to identify and eliminate obstacles to the national response to HIV. [117] JS2 recommended updating national HIV/AIDS prevalence data taking into account that the last national prevalence study dated back to 2010.[118]

60. Nô-Terra recommended improving access to reproductive healthcare services, particularly in rural areas.[119] JS4 recommended strengthening educational programmes on sexually transmitted infections among adolescents and young people.[120] JS9 stated that health workers needed to improve their knowledge of female genital mutilation (FGM) in order to better assist victims.[121]

61. AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement policies that promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities, women and young people in all aspects of health services.[122] JS1 recommended creating accessibility conditions in hospitals and health centres to include persons with disabilities.[123]

62. JS2 stated that mental health had been a neglected area in the health system, as had the treatment of addictions to legal or illegal drugs and recommended drawing up a strategic plan for mental health and a national addictions response policy.[124]

Right to education

63. JS11 stated that the level of literacy in Guinea-Bissau was low; 52.3 per cent among men and 32.6 per cent among women, with figures even less in rural areas; 32.4 per cent among men and 16.3 per cent among women.[125]

64. Broken-Chalk indicated that the education sector faced significant challenges, and that the quality of education was below standard, leaving many children who accessed schooling unable to learn effectively. Approximately one-third of school-age children were out of school, and those who attended lacked conducive learning conditions.[126]

65. JS12 noted that in 2022 the Government had allocated 14 per cent of the general state budget to the education sector, which did not meet the sector's basic needs recommended that Guinea-Bissau increase the budget for the education sector.[127] JS1 and RCJJ made related recommendations.[128]

66. LGDH-GNB reported that the education sector in Guinea-Bissau was facing serious problems. Since 2017, a total of 97 per cent of spending in the sector had been used to pay salaries and just 3 per cent had been used for other purposes.[129]

67. LGDH-GNB stated that problems such as frequent strikes, precarious infrastructure, politicization of school administration and an outdated curriculum were affecting the quality of education.[130] JS5 stated that there were insufficient schools in rural areas and insufficient adequate materials for teaching and learning.[131]

68. AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau invest in the training and capacity building of teachers, especially those working in rural areas;[132] and improve and expand school facilities, especially in rural and remote areas. [133] JS8 recommended increasing teachers' salaries and paying them regularly.[134]

69. Broken-Chalk stated that incomplete school cycles in rural areas, lack of sanitation facilities, extreme poverty, sexual harassment, and early marriage were some of the contributing factors to low school attendance.[135] Vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities and children from rural communities, faced significant barriers in accessing education.[136]

70. AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau develop specific strategies to combat school dropout by identifying and addressing the underlying causes;[137] and implement anti-poverty policies and programmes that help families overcome the financial barriers that prevented their children from attending school, such as indirect education costs like uniforms,

school supplies and transport.[138] JS8 recommended banning children from leaving school during the cashew harvest and during the fanado period (an initiation ceremony).[139]

71. JS9 recommended increasing efforts to implement the National Inclusive Education Policy.[140] JS10 recommended that Guinea-Bissau strengthen school accessibility and inclusion, increasing adequate school infrastructure for all children.[141] JS1 recommended updating the teacher training curriculum to include inclusive education.[142]

72. Broken-Chalk indicated that despite efforts to promote gender equality, many girls in Guinea-Bissau still dropped out of school due to early marriages, pregnancies, and the pressure to contribute to household labour.[143] AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement policies and programmes that encourage the equal participation of girls and boys in education, eliminating gender barriers such as early marriage and teenage pregnancies.[144] Broken-Chalk recommended that Guinea-Bissau divide the educational resources between boys and girls equally.[145]

73. JS9 recommended including topics such as sexual and reproductive health in the school curriculum.[146]

74. JS11 recommended that Guinea-Bissau ensure that linguistic and ethnic minority groups, such as Kriol speakers, have equal access to education, through continued consultation.[147]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

75. Palmerinha reported that in recent years climate change had had a negative impact on the population highlighting the rise in tide levels leading to the invasion of land by salt water and flooding of agricultural land; and the invasion of rainwater into homes and coastal erosion, which impacted the tourist infrastructure of Varela and many fishermen.[148] JS11 highlighted that the effects of global warming threatened fisheries, a primary source of livelihood for the Bijagós people.[149]

76. Palmerinha recommended that Guinea-Bissau: support communities to build housing and infrastructure adapted to climate change; implement the Paris Agreement; and promote awareness raising actions, in particular on mitigation measures for affected communities.[150]

77. Palmerinha reported that from mid-2012 there had been abusive and intense exploitation of forests by individuals, damaging the national economy.[151] JS8 recommended that Guinea-Bissau reforest deforested areas, focusing mainly on the Pirada sector, which is threatened by desertification.[152] Nô-Terra recommended addressing illegal deforestation and ensuring that environmental protection laws were upheld.[153]

78. Nô-Terra reported that the exploitation of natural resources, including the extraction of heavy sand in Varela, phosphate in Farim, and bauxite in Boé, had led to human rights violations, including threats of forced evictions. These activities had not benefited local communities, exacerbating regional inequalities and environmental degradation.[154]

79. Nô-Terra recommended that Guinea-Bissau: establish and enforce regulatory frameworks to ensure that natural resource exploitation was conducted sustainably and benefited local communities; and protect local populations from forced evictions, ensuring they are consulted and compensated in any resource exploitation projects.[155] RCJJ stated that the State must work to prevent construction in protected areas.[156]

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

80. ECLJ stated that even though Guinea-Bissau had criminalized FGM, the harmful practice continued in many regions across the country and that approximately 52.1 per cent of women between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine had undergone FGM.[157] JS5 indicated that the application of laws on FGM still came up against habits and mentalities rooted in society, including in the judicial system.[158]

81. JS7 recommended sensitising communities with strongly rooted customs about the harms of traditional practices including FGM and early marriage, and drawing up a strategy

and corresponding action plan for training and capacity building for all professionals involved in combating such practices.[159] JS5 recommended providing training for stakeholders and greater cooperation between different human rights organisations and religious and traditional leaders to report cases of FGM.[160] Three submissions recommended creating labour alternatives for the people who practice female genital mutilation (fanatecas).[161]

82. JS8 stated that people who reported cases of FGM had no protection or security and recommended that creating a law and protection mechanism for those who report such cases.[162]

83. JS7 noted that most mechanisms to combat GBV existed only in the capital and recommended implementing such mechanisms throughout the country.[163]

84. OAGB noted that despite the existence of a Domestic Violence Law, women continued to be victims and that the shelters provided for in the law had not been built.[164] LGDH-GNB stated that the rate of gender-based violence was alarmingly high, with 97 per cent of women reporting that they had experienced such violence and, in most cases, that it had taken place in the home.[165]

85. JS6 recommended raising awareness of women on the Domestic Violence Law and putting in place mechanisms for reporting cases.[166] OAGB recommended creating independent investigation mechanisms within the police forces to uncover possible offenders;[167] and creating shelters for victims.[168] AJEP-GB recommended that Guinea-Bissau guarantee access to adequate support services including legal assistance, and specialised medical services for victims.[169]

86. JS11 noted that gender disparities for women persisted, with significant pay gaps in the labour market, limited access to assets, and inadequate protection of those assets. Very few women owned the land they cultivated, which posed a significant problem as the economy of Guinea-Bissau was largely agricultural.[170]

87. JS6 recommended training political leaders and government bodies on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (2025–2029);[171] and adopting a mechanism to address women's land ownership, in particular the issue of inheritance.[172]

Children

88. JS5 recommended that Guinea-Bissau accelerate the approval by the National People's Assembly and consequent implementation of the Comprehensive Child Protection Code, the National Comprehensive Child Protection Policy and its action plan.[173]

89. JS5 noted reports that 54 per cent of children up to the age of 7 were not registered at birth and recommended that Guinea-Bissau create mobile civil registration centres and promote information and awareness campaigns in communities about the benefits of birth registration.[174]

90. JS5 indicated that there was a lack of a specific law to combat forced and early marriages and of temporary public shelters for child victims of violence and exploitation.[175]

91. JS5 recommended that Guinea-Bissau revise the civil code to bring it into line with the draft Comprehensive Child Protection Code with regard to the minimum age of marriage.[176] JS10 recommended the adoption of a law criminalising child and forced marriage.[177] AJEP-GB stated that the effective enforcement of existing laws that prohibit child marriage should be ensured through strengthening of the judicial system and adequately training officials to handle such cases[178] and that strengthening child marriage prevention measures in Guinea-Bissau required a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving various stakeholders.[179]

92. JS5 noted that despite the existence of a National Commission to Combat Child Labour, it had been inactive since 2014 and recommended that Guinea-Bissau draw up the National Plan to Combat Child Labour and reactivate the National Commission.[180]

93. ECP stated that the near universal acceptance of a certain degree of violence in childrearing necessitated clarity in law that no degree of corporal punishment was acceptable.[181] ECP hoped that a specific recommendation would be made that Guinea-Bissau accelerate its efforts to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives.[182]

Older persons

94. AU-ACHPR noted with concern allegations of violations of the rights of older persons, including acts of violence and accusations of witchcraft.[183]

Persons with disabilities

95. JS1 noted that a National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities had been adopted and recommended that it be effectively implemented;[184] and that a budget be adopted to implement the Strategy.[185] JS4 recommended that Guinea-Bissau implement the CRPD.[186] JS1 recommended that a monitoring structure be set up for CRPD as provided in Article 33 of that instrument.[187]

96. JS8 stated that persons with disabilities were still incarcerated at home and not included in communities.[188] LGDH-GNB reported that persons with disabilities faced enormous challenges, with limited access to education, healthcare and employment. Violence against persons with disabilities and a lack of financial assistance for them were exacerbated by prejudice and a lack of accessibility.[189]

97. LGDH-GNB recommended that Guinea-Bissau develop and implement a legal framework and public policies that guaranteed access to employment and health services for persons with disabilities.[190] JS1 recommended that appropriate measures be taken to eliminate begging by people with disabilities.[191] JS8 recommended that Guinea-Bissau create specialised centres for persons with disabilities and carry out awareness-raising campaigns on their rights.[192]

Minorities

98. JS11 stated that Guinea-Bissau had strong legal safeguards for minorities, yet issues persisted with implementation and that minority groups, such as the Fulani tribe, were marginalised. It noted that as semi-nomadic pastoralists, the Fulani faced conflicts with agricultural communities over land use. Another minority group, the Bijagós people residing on the Bijagós Archipelago, known for their matriarchal social structure and animist beliefs, had a distinct cultural heritage.[193]

99. JS11 recommended that Guinea-Bissau: officially recognise minority groups, including the Fula and Bijagós Peoples; and support NGOs in research and data collection to understand the needs of minority groups.[194]

Notes

1 A/HRC/44/11, A/HRC/44/11/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:

AGAC-GB	Guinean Anti-Corruption Association, Guinea-Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
AJEP-GB	AJEP-GB Association of Young Peace Ambassadors of Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels (Belgium);

LGDH-GNB	Human Rights League of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
Nô Terra	Nô Terra - Ação Integrada para a Promoção da Paz, Solidariedade e Desenvolvimento Durável, Safim (Guinea-Bissau);
OAGB	Ordem dos Advogados da Guiné-Bissau (OAGB), Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
Palmeirinha	ONG Palmeirinha, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
RCJJ	Rede de Crianças e Jovens Jornalistas, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
RDDH-GB	Rede dos Defensores dos Direitos Humanos da Guiné-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
SINJOTECS-GNB	Sindicato dos Jornalistas e Tecnicos da Comunicacao Social, [Union of Journalists and Media Technicians], Bissau (Guinea-Bissau).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Plataforma Nacional das Organizações das Pessoas com Deficiência para Desenvolvimento Inclusivo (PNOPDDI), Bissau (Guinea-Bissau: the Albino Association of Guinea-Bissau (AAGUIB), the Guinean Association for the Support of People with Disabilities in Education (AGUIPADE), the Association of People with Disabilities of the Gabu Region (ADRG), the Association of People with Disabilities of the Tombali Region (ADRT), the Association of People with Disabilities of the Biombo Region (ADRB), the Association of People with Disabilities of Cacheu (APDC);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by:** ENDA Tiers Monde / Santé Guiné-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), Tostan, the Italian Association of Friends of Raul Floreau (AIFO);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Ordem dos Jornalistas da Guine-Bissau, (OJGB) [Order of Journalists of Guinea-Bissau] Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), Escola Superior de Comunicação e Jornalismo (ESCJ) [Higher School of Communication and Journalism], Consórcio Media, Inovação da Comunicação Social (CMICS) [Media Innovation Consortium], Rede Nacional das Rádios e Televisões Comunitárias (RENARC) [National Network of Community Radios and Televisions], Rede de Jornalistas sobre Mercados e Economia Ilícitos (REJOMEI) [Network of Journalists on Illicit Markets and Economy];
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Coalizão de ONGs para o UPR – Guiné-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau): Plan International, Federação das Associações de Defesa e Promoção dos Direitos dasPessoas com Deficiência da Guiné-Bissau (FADPD-GB) [Federation of Associations for the Defence and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities in Guinea-Bissau], NGO VIDA – Voluntariado Internacional para o Desenvolvimento Africano [International Volunteering for African Development], Movimento de Ação Juvenil (MAJ) [Youth Action Movement], Caritas Guinea-Bissau, Organizacao de Defesa do Meio Ambiente Proteção das Mulheres e Crianças Fornecimento Água Potável nas Zonas Rurais (ORDEMAR)[Organisation for the Defence of the Environment, Protection of Women and Children and Provision of drinking water in rural areas], Fórum Nacional da Juventude e População (FNJP) [National Youth andPopulation Forum], NGO NADEL – Associação Nacional para o Desenvolvimento Local e Urbano [National Association for Local and Urban Development];
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Coligação das Organizações de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança (Coalition of Children’s Rights Organisations] Bissau (Guinea-Bissau),

	Associação dos Amigos da Criança [Association of Friends of Children), Associação Guineense dos Assistentes Sociais (Guinean Association of Social Workers), Associação Guineense de Luta Contra a Migração Irregular e Tráfico de Seres Humanos (Guinean Association for the Fight Against Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings), Rede de Jovens Defensores e Promotores dos Direitos Humanos nas Zonas Rurais (Network of Young Human Rights Defenders and Promoters in Rural Areas), Confederação Nacional das Associações Estudantis da Guiné-Bissau (National Confederation of Student Associations of Guinea-Bissau), Federação das Associações de Defesa e Promoção dos Direitos das Pessoas com Deficiência na Guiné-Bissau (Federation of Associations for the Defense and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities in Guinea-Bissau);
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by:** PPM-GB – Women's Political Platform(Guinea-Bissau), IMI-ROFEDA – International Musdair Institute, REMUME– Network of Women Mediators, CEPEM-GB, MIKAT-Mindjer i ka tambur [A woman is no drum] movement, RENAGELF – National network of young women leaders, PPM-GB, Mulheres para Cidadania [WOMEN FOR CITIZENSHIP], PRO-ATIVA Community prevention action, EMPODERAMENTO Feminino [Women's EMPOWERMENT], AMPROCS, CNJ-GB, MIGUILAM, RENLUV – Network against gender-based violence, REMPSECAO – ECOWAS Peace and Security Network, Conselho das mulheres da Guiné-Bissau [Women's Council of Guinea Bissau];
JS7	**Joint submission 7 submitted by:** AGMJ – Associação Guineense de Mulheres Juristas [Guinean Association of Women Lawyers] Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), RENLUV-GC-GB-, Rede Nacional de Luta contra Violência Baseada no Género e Criança na Guiné-Bissau [National Network to Combat Gender-Based Violence and Children in Guinea-Bissau], RNMT-UNTG-CS- Rede Nacional das Mulheres Trabalhadoras [National Network of Working Women], REMOVAL- Rede Paz e Segurança para as Mulheres no Espaço da CEDEAO [Peace and Security Network for Women in the ECOWAS Area], NEFESFORP– Núcleo de Empoderamento Feminino das Escolas de Formação dos Professores [Women's Empowerment Centre of Teacher Training Colleges], Mulheres para Cidadania [Women for Citizenship], JMIC Boniface, Mosdair –Rofeda, AMPROCS Associação das Mulheres Profissionais da Comunicação Social [Association of Women Media Professionals], PRO-ATIVOS;
JS8	**Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Associação dos Criadores de Gados e Suínos da Região de Gabu, Gabu (Guinea-Bissau), Associação de Deficientes da Região de Gabú [Disabled People's Association of the Gabú Region], ADCRG – Associação de Defesa dos Comerciantes da Região de Gabu [Association for the Defence of Traders in the Gabú Region], AJUB/DC – Associação dos Jovens Unidos de Boé para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário [Association of the United Youth of Boé for Community Development], Conselho Regional da Juventude de Gabú [Gabú Regional Youth Council],], Associação de Criadores de Gado [Cattle Breeders], Karem Demem [We're together], PPM – Plataforma Política das Mulheres [Women's Political Platform], Teri Cafo [People united],CSJ – Conselho Setorial da Juventude [Youth Sector Council], Camuca, Associação No Djunta Mon [Association Let's Lend a Hand], LGDH – Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos [Guinean Human Rights

	League], Mulheres Líderes [Women Leaders], Plataforma das ONGs e Associações de Base da Região de Gabú [Platform of NGOs and Grassroots Associations in the Gabú Region], AJUMAES/PJ – Associação Juvenil para Melhorar o Ambiente e a Educação para a Saúde [Youth Association for Improving the Environment and Health Education], Movimento Nacional da Sociedade Civil [National Civil Society Movement], Badim Kafo [We grow the family], Sindicato de Jornalistas [Union of Journalists; Rede de Defensores de Direitos Humanos [Human Rights Defenders Network]
JS9	**Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Rede de Defensores de direitos Humanos de Bafata, Bafata (Guinea-Bissau); ALUMNI-GB, AJD- Association of Dynamic Young People of the Bafatá Region [Associação dos Jovens Dinâmicos da Região de Bafatá], RENALJF– National Network of Young Women Leaders [Rede Nacional de Jovens Mulheres Líderes], LGDH – Guinean Human Rights League[Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos], AMPN – Ponte-Nova Women's Association [Associação das Mulheres de Ponte-Nova], CCCJ – Children and Youth Consultative Council of Guinea-Bissau [Conselho Consultivo de Crianças e Jovens da Guiné-Bissau, CRJ – Bafatá Regional Youth Council [Conselho Regional da Juventude da Região de Bafatá], AMAE – Economic area for women peddlers and traders [Área Económica de Mulheres Bideiras e Comerciantes], ASDI – Solidarity and Integrated Development Association [Associação de Solidariedade e Desenvolvimento Integrado], PPM – Women's Political Platform of Guinea-Bissau [Plataforma Política das Mulheres de Guiné-Bissau], RDDH – Human Rights Defenders Network [Rede dos Defensores dos Direitos Humanos], REMUME – Network of Women Mediators of Guinea-Bissau[Rede de Mulheres Mediadoras da Guiné-Bissau];
JS10	**Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Associação Juvenil para a Promoção e Defesa dos Direitos Humanos (AJPDH) [Youth Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights], Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), Rede das Crianças e Jovens Jornalistas (RCJJ), Parlamento Nacional Infantil (PNI).;
JS11	**Joint submission 11 submitted by:** International Communities Organisation (ICO), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Youth Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (AJPDH);
JS12	**Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Liga Guineense de Direitos Humanos (LGDH) [Guinean League for Human Rights] – Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), MNSCPD – Movimento Nacional da Sociedade Civil para Paz e Democracia [National Civil Society Movement for Peace and Democracy], VOZ DI PAZ [VOICE OF PEACE], CONAEGUIB – Confederação Nacional das Associações Estudantis da Guiné-Bissau [National Confederation of Student Associations of Guinea-Bissau], RENAJ-GB-Rede Nacional das Associações Juvenis Guiné-Bissau [National Network of Youth Associations Guinea-Bissau], CNJ-Conselho Nacional da Juventude [National Youth Council], PPM-Plataforma Política das Mulheres [Women's Political Platform], MJA-Movimento de Jovens pelas Autarquias [Youth Movement for Local Authorities], CM-Conselho de Mulheres [Women's Council],WANEP-GB Rede Oeste-Africana Para Edificação de Paz na Guiné-Bissau [West African Peacebuilding Network in Guinea-Bissau], RDDH-GB- Rede dos Defensores dos Direitos Humanos da Guiné-Bissau [Network of Human Rights Defenders of

	Guinea-Bissau], AU-Académia Ubuntu [Ubuntu Academy], RENARC – Rede Nacional das Rádios Comunitárias [National Network of Community Radios], AJPDH – Associação Juvenil para Promoção e Defesa dos Direitos Humanos [Youth Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights], SINJOTECS- Sindicato Nacional dos Jornalistas e Técnicos de Comunicação Social [National Union of Journalists and Media Technicians], FOSCAO-GB – Fórum das Organizações da Sociedade Civil da África Ocidental/Guiné-Bissau [Forum of Civil Society Organisations in West Africa/Guinea-Bissau], ANPEE-GB – Associação Nacional dos Pais e Encarregados da Educação da Guiné-Bissau [National Association of Parents and Guardians of Guinea-Bissau], CNV-GB- Comité Nacional dos Voluntários da Guiné-Bissau [National Committee of Volunteers of Guinea-Bissau], REMUME-Rede das Mulheres Mediadoras da Guiné-Bissau [Network of Women Mediators of Guinea-Bissau];
JS13	**Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), New York (United States of America), Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), The Guinea-Bissau Union of Journalists and Social Communication Technicians (SINJOTECS);
JS14	**Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); – The Guinea-Bissau Union of Journalists and Social Communication Technicians (SINJOTECS) – Coalition des Organisations de la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant en Guinée Bissau (CODEDIC-GB) – Associação das mulheres profissionais de Comunicação Social (AMPROCS).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

AU-ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul (Gambia).

[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] JS12, p. 3.

[5] OAGB, p. 2.

[6] AU-ACHPR, p. 4.
[7] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/44/11, paragraph 119. 22 (South Africa).
[8] OAGB, p. 1. See also JS8, p.1, JS12, p. 3, and Nô-Terra, p.2.
[9] JS12, p. 2–4. See also AU-ACHPR, p. 4 and Nô-Terra, p.3.
[10] OAGB, p. 1.
[11] JS10, pp. 1–2. See also JS12, pp. 1–3.
[12] LGDH-GNB, pp. 3 and 6.
[13] JS12, p. 3.
[14] LGDH-GNB, p.3.
[15] LGDH-GNB, p.8. See also JS8, p. 1.
[16] AGAC-GB, p. 3. See also JS10, pp. 1–2.
[17] JS12, p. 5.
[18] JS10, p. 5.
[19] OAGB, p.2.
[20] Nô-Terra, p.1.
[21] Nô-Terra, p.1.
[22] LGDH-GNB, p. 4.
[23] Nô-Terra, p.1.
[24] OAGB, p. 7.
[25] Nô-Terra, p.3. See also AGAC-GB, p. 3 and JS8, p. 1.
[26] OAGB, pp. 4–5. See also AGAC-GB, p. 3, JS10, p. 1, LGDH-GNB, p. 7.
[27] AGAC-GB, p. 2.
[28] LGDH-GNB, p.8. See also JS12, pp. 1–2.
[29] LGDH-GNB, p. 4.
[30] JS12, p. 2.
[31] JS10, p. 5. See also JS12, p. 6.
[32] AGAC-GB, p. 3–4.
[33] JS7, p. 4. See also AJEP-GB, p. 1, JS12, p. 5.
[34] AGAC-GB, p. 3.
[35] JS8, p. 3.
[36] AJEP-GB, pp. 9–10. See also JS10, p. 2.
[37] OAGB, p.6.
[38] AGAC-GB, p. 1.
[39] OAGB, p. 3.
[40] Nô-Terra, p. 2. See also LGDH-GNB, p. 8.
[41] JS9, p. 6.
[42] OAGB, p. 8. See also AGAC-GB, p. 5.
[43] JS12, p. 5.
[44] JS14, para. 11.
[45] JS13, para. 9. See also JS3, p. 2, LGDH-GNB, p. 3 Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[46] JS12, p. 1, JS13, para. 12, JS14, para. 17, LGDH-GNB, p.3. RDDH-GB, p. 8 and SINJOTECS, p. 1.
[47] RDDH-GB, p. 6.
[48] RDDH-GB, pp.11 and 13.
[49] LGDH-GNB, p.3.
[50] ITUC, p. 2. See also RDDH-GB, pp. 8–9.
[51] JS3, p. 2. See also JS13, para. 43.
[52] SINJOTECS, p.1. See also Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[53] SINJOTECS, p. 3. See also JS13, para. 30, and RDDH-GB, p. 13.
[54] Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[55] JS3, p. 4, JS12, p. 12–13, JS14, para 26, OAGB, p. 6, SINJOTECS, p. 6.
[56] JS14, para. 26.
[57] SINJOTECS, p.6.
[58] AGAC-GB, p. 5, JS3, p. 4, JS12, p. 13, Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[59] JS3, p. 5.
[60] JS12, p. 2. See also JS14, para. 33.
[61] JS13, para. 37.
[62] SINJOTECS, p. 2.
[63] JS10, p. 2, JS12, p. 11.
[64] RDDH-GB, p. 11.
[65] LGDH-GNB, p. 3. See also AGAC-GB, p. 5.
[66] JS10, p. 2.
[67] LGDH-GNB, p. 6.
[68] JS10, p. 1.

[69] RDDH-GB, p. 13
[70] LGDH-GNB, p. 3. See also JS14, para. 5.
[71] JS12, p. 10.
[72] SINJOTECS, p. 5.
[73] JS8, p. 11, JS12, p. 10 and Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[74] JS11, p. 6.
[75] JS8, p. 4 and 7.
[76] JS6, p. 2. See also LGDH-GNB, p. 3.
[77] JS11, p. 7.
[78] ECLJ, paras. 15–16.
[79] JS5, p. 3.
[80] ECLJ, para. 20.
[81] JS5, p. 3.
[82] JS5, p .2. See also JS8, p. 10, Nô-Terra, p. 3, RCJJ, p. 2.
[83] JS8, pp. 3–4.
[84] JS8, p. 10 and JS9, pp. 4–5. See also ECLJ, para. 22.
[85] AJEP-GB, pp. 8–9. See also JS12, p. 11.
[86] ITUC, p. 3.
[87] ITUC, p. 3.
[88] ITUC, p. 5.
[89] Nô-Terra, p. 3.
[90] LGDH-GNB, p. 7.
[91] JS11, p. 3.
[92] LGDH-GNB, p. 7. See also Nô-Terra, p. 3.
[93] JS4, p. 1.
[94] JS2, p. 2. See also LGDH-GNB, p. 7.
[95] JS9, p. 5.
[96] RCJJ, p. 2.
[97] JS2, p. 2. See also JS4, p. 3.
[98] JS8, p. 12.
[99] LGDH-GNB, p. 5.
[100] JS4, p. 3. See also JS2, p. 8.
[101] AJEP-GB, p. 2.
[102] JS4, p. 2.
[103] JS4, p. 1.
[104] JS5, p. 4.
[105] JS2, p. 2.
[106] JS4, p. 2 and JS9, p. 5 and RCJJ, p. 3.
[107] JS4, p. 3.
[108] LGDH-GNB, p. 5.
[109] JS4, p. 3.
[110] JS4, p. 4.
[111] JS5, p. 4.
[112] JS2, p.7. See also JS8, p. 6.
[113] JS2, p. 11. See also RCJJ, p. 3.
[114] JS4, p. 2.
[115] JS5, p. 4.
[116] JS4, p. 6.
[117] JS1, p. 3.
[118] JS2, p. 15.
[119] Nô-Terra, p. 3.
[120] JS4, p. 4.
[121] JS9, p. 1.
[122] AJEP-GB, p. 3.
[123] JS1, p. 3. See also JS2, p. 5.
[124] JS2, pp. 7 and 17.
[125] JS11, p. 5.
[126] Broken-Chalk, para. 5.
[127] JS12, pp. 7–8.
[128] JS1, p. 5, RCJJ, p. 4.
[129] LGDH-GNB, p. 5. See also Broken-Chalk, para. 6.
[130] LGDH-GNB, p. 5.
[131] JS5, p. 5.

[132] AJEP-GB, p. 5.
[133] AJEP-GB, p. 10. See also Broken-Chalk, paras. 18 and 20, JS5, p. 5, JS8, p. 5, RCJJ, p. 4.
[134] JS8, p. 5 and 9.
[135] Broken-Chalk, para. 8.
[136] Broken-Chalk, para. 16.
[137] AJEP-GB, p. 4.
[138] AJEP-GB, p. 12.
[139] JS8, p. 9.
[140] JS9, p. 3.
[141] JS10, p. 4.
[142] JS1, p. 5.
[143] Broken-Chalk, para. 18.
[144] AJEP-GB, p. 5. See also Broken-Chalk, para. 23. JS6, p. 3. JS8, p. 5 RCJJ, p. 5.
[145] Broken-Chalk, para. 23.
[146] JS9, p. 2. See also JS2, p. 13,
[147] JS11, p. 6.
[148] Palmerinha, p. 3.
[149] JS11, p. 3.
[150] Palmerinha, p. 4.
[151] Palmerinha, p. 8.
[152] JS8, p. 2.
[153] Nô-Terra, p. 2. See also JS12, p. 4.
[154] Nô-Terra, p. 2.
[155] Nô-Terra, p. 2. See also JS12, p. 4.
[156] RCJJ. P. 2.
[157] ECLJ, para. 12. See also AGAC-GB, p. 2.
[158] JS5, p. 8.
[159] JS7, p. 3. See also ECLJ, para. 21, JS2, p. 4. JS5, p. 7, JS8, p. 7.
[160] JS5, p. 8. See also JS8, p. 8.
[161] JS8, pp.7–8, JS9, p. 1, RCJJ, p. 5.
[162] JS8, p. 7.
[163] JS7, p. 1.
[164] OAGB, p. 3.
[165] LGDH-GNB, p. 4.
[166] JS6, p. 2. See also JS9, p. 2.
[167] OAGB, p. 3. See also LGDH-GNB, p. 7.
[168] OAGB, p.8. See also Nô-Terra, p. 3.
[169] AJEP-GB, p. 2.
[170] JS11, p. 6. See also LGDH-GNB, p. 4.
[171] JS6, p. 1.
[172] JS6, p. 4. See also JS11, p. 7.
[173] JS5, p. 3. See also OAGB, p. 1.
[174] JS5, p. 5.
[175] JS5, p. 8. See also JS7, p. 5.
[176] JS5, p. 8.
[177] JS10, p. 5.
[178] AJEP-GB, p. 7.
[179] AJEP-GB, p. 6.
[180] JS5, p. 7.
[181] ECP, para. 2.
[182] ECP, p. 1.
[183] AU-ACHPR, p. 4.
[184] JS1, p. 2. See also JS12, p. 9.
[185] JS1, p. 5.
[186] JS4, p. 1.
[187] JS1, p. 4.
[188] JS8, p. 2.
[189] LGDH-GNB, p. 5.
[190] LGDH-GNB, p. 7.
[191] JS1, p. 6.
[192] JS8, p. 2.
[193] JS11, p. 2.
[194] JS11, p. 2.