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**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Guinea-Bissau

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held at the 9th meeting, on 2 May 2025. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by Mr. Degol Mendes, Director-General for Justice Policy, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. At its 16th meeting, held on 7 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea-Bissau.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea-Bissau: Kyrgyzstan, Malawi and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

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

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

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

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

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

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 [To be completed by 16 May 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

1. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d’Ivoire); (France); (Uruguay);**
2. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi); (Namibia);**
3. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Colombia); (Costa Rica); (Cyprus); (Ghana); (Zambia);**
4. **Consider to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);**
5. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico);**
6. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
7. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**
8. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in line with the recommendation previously made by Uruguay (Uruguay);**
9. **Strengthen efforts in the fight against impunity and victims' access to justice by considering ratifying the Rome statute of the International Criminal Court (Marshall Islands);**
10. **Finalize the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
11. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Iraq);**
12. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, as recommended by UNESCO (Mauritius);**
13. **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Costa Rica);**
14. **Continue cooperation and technical assistance actions in the area of human rights protection (Cuba);**
15. **Continue cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant Organizations to enhance national legislations and ensure their alignment with international human rights standards (India);**
16. **Continue constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, special procedures, and treaty bodies (Jordan);**
17. **Continue cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Malawi);**
18. **Strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks as well as national mechanisms that safeguard human rights (Zimbabwe);**
19. **Expedite efforts to complete the revision of the Constitution through an inclusive and a transparent process, to entrench its human rights obligations (Gambia);**
20. **Address political instability to facilitate the effective implementation of human rights legislation and reforms initiative (Mozambique);**
21. **Finalize the process of the adoption, by the National People’s Assembly, of the Code for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and the proposed amendments to the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Criminal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cuba);**
22. **Encourage all political and social actors, according to their respective competencies, to engage in sincere and inclusive dialogue for national reconciliation and peaceful conflict resolution, recognizing that lasting peace is not achieved through force, but through patient dialogue and mutual respect (Holy See);**
23. **Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Canada);**
24. **Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);**
25. **Establish a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Côte d’Ivoire);**
26. **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**
27. **Continue efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, building on the recent progress with the National Human Rights Commission and the planned Ombudsman’s Office (Indonesia);**
28. **Intensify efforts to finalize the establishment of the national human rights institution according to international standards (Botswana);**
29. **Accelerate efforts to establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);**
30. **Expedite the process of transforming the National Human Rights Commission into an independent institution in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**
31. **Continue initiatives to bring the laws governing the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);**
32. **Bolster efforts to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission in order to align its functioning with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);**
33. **Accelerate the accreditation of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mauritania);**
34. **Put measures in place to guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission to monitor the state’s human rights obligations (South Africa);**
35. **Continue to develop the system of national human rights institutions (Russian Federation);**
36. **Strengthen national institutions created to promote and protect the rights of the entire population, providing them with the technical and financial resources necessary for their effective and efficient operation (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
37. **Accelerate efforts to establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-Up (Morocco);**
38. **Accelerate the efforts to form the national mechanism for implementing, reporting and follow-up of recommendations received during the cycles of the UPR review (Botswana);**
39. **Strengthen the role of civil society in following up on the implementation of recommendations from human rights mechanisms (Mauritania);**
40. **Continue to strengthen existing laws to ensure that they uphold the principle of equality (Ukraine);**
41. **Continue to revise existing laws to ensure that they serve to uphold the principle of equality and non-discrimination (Malawi);**
42. **Promote the protection and support for particularly vulnerable persons and strengthen the implementation of provisions relating to the rights to sexual and reproductive health and on combating violence and discrimination against women (France);**
43. **Continue implementing inclusive public policies aimed at guaranteeing the human rights of the most vulnerable populations, prioritizing children and adolescents, older adults, and persons with disabilities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
44. **Ensure the appropriate legal training for security forces and judicial authorities with a view to guaranteeing the protection of citizens' rights (Cyprus);**
45. **Provide human rights training to police officers and law enforcement officials in the country (Mexico);**
46. **Continue to take measures to address the problem of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);**
47. **Continue efforts in the field of combating corruption (Tunisia);**
48. **Ensure the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy adopted in 2021, by putting in place effective mechanisms for adequate prevention and repression (Togo);**
49. **Implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy with a view to promote good governance and sustainable development (Morocco);**
50. **Redouble efforts to combat corruption, particularly by ensuring the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period 2021–2030 (Gabon);**
51. **Take all necessary measures deemed pertinent to ensure the effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the protection of human rights defenders (Cabo Verde);**
52. **Take stronger action to combat corruption, which undermines, democratic governance, and a stable society (Mozambique);**
53. **Take greater steps to guarantee that investigations into corruption proceed in an unbiased and transparent manner (Lesotho);**
54. **Ensure that justice and law enforcement institutions can work free of political and economic influence (Germany);**
55. **Continue its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Mauritania);**
56. **Continue efforts to expand access to justice programs at a national level (Mozambique);**
57. **Ensure the adoption of all bills aimed at reforming the judicial sector (Gabon);**
58. **Urgently adopt legal and policy measures to strengthen the independence of the courts and other actors in the field of justice (Colombia);**
59. **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary and improve institutional accountability as essential foundations for peace and reconciliation (Holy See);**
60. **Continue and strengthen policies to uphold the independence of the courts and other justice actors and to protect the right to fair trial (Japan);**
61. **Reform the justice and law enforcement system to enable decentralized universal access to adequate legal protection (Germany);**
62. **Adopt measures to strengthen the administration of justice and the independence of judges and lawyers, as well as the State's capacity to fulfill its human rights commitments (Cabo Verde);**
63. **Provide training for traditional authorities on human rights to ensure compliance of traditional justice with international human rights standards as well as developing a legal framework for recourses to traditional justice (Belgium);**
64. **Establish effective mechanisms for investigating all allegations of human rights violations, ensuring that perpetrators are identified and held accountable in accordance with the law (South Africa);**
65. **Reinforce the juvenile justice system (United Republic of Tanzania);**
66. **Fully protect fundamental human rights, including freedom of religion and belief, freedom of expression, and the right to peaceful assembly (Holy See);**
67. **Continue to protect the right to freedom of expression, including press freedom, by decriminalizing defamation and insult in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
68. **Further strengthen measures to protect civic space by ensuring the fundamental freedom and right to freedom of expression including through ongoing legislative reforms (Japan);**
69. **Ensure full realization of freedom of expression and media freedom, online and offline (Estonia);**
70. **Consider adopting measures to guarantee freedom of expression and the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);**
71. **Strengthen legal protection for journalists and human rights defenders and ensure that they can work in the environment without fear of reprisals (Slovenia);**
72. **Adopt measures to ensure freedom of expression and association, including by ceasing persecution and arbitrary detentions of journalists and political and environmental activists and by guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary (Italy);**
73. **Guarantee respect for the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly and association, including by investigating all reports of crimes against civil society actors, human rights defenders, and journalists, and by bringing perpetrators to account (Ireland);**
74. **Guarantee the full exercise of the right to freedom of expression by ensuring that violations and crimes committed against journalists and media workers are impartially investigated and prosecuted and that perpetrators are held accountable (Switzerland);**
75. **Uphold rights to freedoms of expression, assembly and association, including by investigating alleged attacks on journalists and by allowing peaceful demonstrations to take place (Australia);**
76. **Put an end to the intimidation, arbitrary detention, and attacks suffered by human rights defenders, journalists, judicial operators, and opponents in the exercise of their legitimate work, and adopt the National Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Spain);**
77. **Take all possible action to protect civic space and the right to peaceful assembly (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
78. **Protect the right to peaceful assembly, by refraining from intervening in peaceful gatherings, lifting suspensions to freedom of peaceful assembly, and revising Act No. 3/92 of April 6, 1992, on freedom of demonstration and assembly to ensure its compliance with international standards (Canada);**
79. **Repeal legal regulations and administrative practices that restrict the free exercise of the right to assembly and critical media reporting (Germany);**
80. **Ensure full respect for the right of peaceful assembly without excessive use of force, and establish effective investigation mechanisms to bring to justice those responsible in cases of violations (Switzerland);**
81. **Fully guarantee freedom of expression, the press, and peaceful assembly, inter alia by repealing the government's decree of January 2024 suspending the right to demonstrate, and revising the Press Freedom Law in line with international standards (Spain);**
82. **Take the necessary measures to ensure that free, transparent and inclusive elections are held in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);**
83. **Ensure the restoration of public and democratic institutions, including the National Assembly, as swiftly as possible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
84. **Ensure an electoral process that allows the people of Guinea-Bissau to express their vote freely and without constraint (Italy);**
85. **Promote the participation of women and girls in the democratic process for the upcoming presidential and legislative elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
86. **Encourage the continuation and strengthening of training programs for human rights defenders (France);**
87. **Set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years (Colombia);**
88. **8Set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years (Estonia);**
89. **Pursue efforts to amend its legislation on marriage to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years (Mauritius);**
90. **Raise the minimum age for marriage for girls to 18 years (Iceland);**
91. **End child early and forced marriage (Iceland);**
92. **Legalize same-sex marriage between consenting adults (Iceland);**
93. **Prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Equatorial Guinea);**
94. **Continue its efforts to strengthen and support collaboration between public social service institutions and civil society actors in order to provide early support to victims of trafficking (Burkina Faso);**
95. **Strengthen collaboration between State social services institutions and civil society actors to ensure timely support for victims of trafficking (Timor-Leste);**
96. **Endeavor to provide adequate resources for the effective implementation of the Action Plan to combat human trafficking (Philippines);**
97. **Continuing efforts to support the effective implementation of the National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2024–2028), as well as providing legal, health and social support to victims (Iraq);**
98. **Strengthen the response to trafficking in persons by institutionally strengthening the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons (Portugal);**
99. **Expand efforts to combat child exploitation and trafficking, including the full enforcement of anti-trafficking laws (Armenia);**
100. **Take urgent action to combat trafficking in children (Timor-Leste);**
101. **Take urgent action to combat trafficking in children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
102. **Strengthen its commitment to the protection of human life from conception to natural death, in all circumstances, including by ensuring the effective investigation and prosecution of crimes, including trafficking in human beings and organ trafficking (Holy See);**
103. **Improve labour inspection capacity to identify and refer cases of exploitation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
104. **Scale up measures to reduce gender pay gap and promote decent work (Nepal);**
105. **Continue to strengthen and expand the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy, with a focus on improving access to essential services for vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);**
106. **Allocate adequate resources for full implementation of the National Social Protection Policy 2025–2029 (Malaysia);**
107. **Allocate the necessary domestic funding for the implementation of the recently approved National Social Protection Policy (Panama);**
108. **Continue policy measures on poverty reduction, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, and increasing the income of vulnerable groups (China);**
109. **Step up efforts to combat poverty by ensuring universal access to essential basic services, notably by increasing public investment in health, education and social protection, with a special focus on rural areas and vulnerable populations (Portugal);**
110. **Step up efforts to improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups (Congo);**
111. **Implement comprehensive strategies to combat child malnutrition by expanding nutrition programs nationally, and promoting food security for vulnerable households (Indonesia);**
112. **Implement affordable housing initiatives for all, including providing full access to basic necessities (Malaysia);**
113. **Take effective measures to ensure the right to housing and guarantee women’s access to land (Togo);**
114. **Facilitate access to drinking water in the most vulnerable areas (Equatorial Guinea);**
115. **Continue efforts to guarantee widest possible access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (Maldives);**
116. **Continue efforts for increasing the availability of safe, potable water and adequate sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas (Georgia);**
117. **Adopt a water and sanitation sector policy at national level that integrates a human rights-based approach, addresses essential aspects for the health, safety and well-being of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, and contributes to the prevention of diseases related to water quality (Panama);**
118. **Continue implementing policies that ensure equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection of vulnerable communities (Zimbabwe);**
119. **Facilitate access to healthcare and education (Equatorial Guinea);**
120. **Continue increasing input in health, better guaranteeing the people's right to health, especially those in poor areas (China);**
121. **Continue to strengthen primary healthcare in underserved areas by enhancing community-based approaches and reinforcing the connection between community health efforts and formal health services (Thailand);**
122. **Pursue the development of the health infrastructure and expand basic services, in accordance with the needs of the rural population (Saudi Arabia);**
123. **Continue efforts to train medical staff and renovate health infrastructure (Senegal);**
124. **Review the national health policy and draw up a strategic monitoring and evaluation document that will make it possible to measure the impact of budget allocations to the sector (Mali);**
125. **Continue strengthening routine immunization systems to maintain high coverage and being able to quickly respond to emerging health threats (Eritrea);**
126. **Redouble efforts to guarantee sexual and reproductive health services and information, including for adolescents, and address gender-based violence by strengthening national capacity, improving supply chains, and evaluating existing strategies and programs (Uruguay);**
127. **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);**
128. **Provide comprehensive access to quality sexual and reproductive health services across the country (Iceland);**
129. **Continue providing health services to prevent, screen, and treat HIV and AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, with a focus on providing health services for the most vulnerable populations (Lesotho);**
130. **Modernise infrastructures and strengthen the obstetric care capacity of community health workers and midwives (Mali);**
131. **Continue its efforts to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates, including by improving access to nutrition during pregnancy and early life (Marshall Islands);**
132. **Promote universal education through awareness campaigns on children's right to education (Timor-Leste);**
133. **Continue efforts to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all, in line with international standards and national development goals (Ethiopia);**
134. **Continue to invest in improving school infrastructure and promoting inclusive, quality education (Senegal);**
135. **Explore and implement innovative financing mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of free education for children, possibly drawing on models such as the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) and other public-private partnerships (Sierra Leone);**
136. **Ensure access to continued quality education, by increasing budget allocations to the education sector and creating community-based programs that provide economic support to families, thus reducing reliance on girls for domestic labor and encouraging their continued education (Cyprus);**
137. **Increase investments in the education sector and implement targeted strategies to increase school enrollment and combat illiteracy, particularly among women and rural communities (Indonesia);**
138. **Promote the right to education by significantly increasing funding for the education sector and by taking measures to combat girls dropping out of school (Cameroon);**
139. **Enact legislation guaranteeing twelve years of free primary and secondary education (Zambia);**
140. **Consider extending free education to the third cycle of primary education (grades 7–9) and secondary education (grades 10–12) (Sierra Leone);**
141. **Pursue the national policy already initiated to ensure access to schooling for all and to reduce school drop-out rates, especially for children from rural and disadvantaged areas (Burundi);**
142. **Increase the compulsory school age to reduce educational disparity and school dropout rates (Costa Rica);**
143. **Take further measures to reduce the primary education dropout rate, especially for girls and children in rural areas who experience the highest dropout rates (Lesotho);**
144. **Take concrete measures to combat school dropout rates, especially among girls in primary education (Thailand);**
145. **Step up measures to reduce school dropout rates, especially among girls in rural areas, and strengthen community-based interventions for improved maternal and child health outcomes (Philippines);**
146. **Further strengthen the child protection system, reduce school drop-out rate and ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);**
147. **Strengthen efforts to ensure girls have access to and remain in school enabling their continued education (Maldives);**
148. **Continue promoting equal enjoyment of the right to education for children and eliminate any form of discrimination against women, thus better guaranteeing the rights and interests of specific groups (China);**
149. **Implement policies and programmes that promote gender equality in education by removing barriers that prevent girls from attending school, such as child marriage, teenage pregnancy and harmful social norms, facilitating the reintegration of adolescent mothers in school and creating safe and inclusive school environments for all (Panama);**
150. **Ensure that all children, particularly also girls, have access to education (Estonia);**
151. **Address the challenges of illegal deforestation and ensure that environmental protection laws are upheld (Ghana);**
152. **Continue taking efforts to mitigate, adapt and respond to impacts of climate change (India);**
153. **Adopt comprehensive human rights-based approaches in environmental climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and align the 2025 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submission on these principles (Marshall Islands);**
154. **Redouble efforts to address internal displacement situations caused by climate insecurity, particularly in island communities (Colombia);**
155. **Continue implementing all measures aimed at guaranteeing the right to development of its population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
156. **Continue national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda, including to combat poverty and youth's unemployment, and ensure access to education, health and drinking water services to its people (Sudan);**
157. **Continue efforts in the comprehensive implementation of the National Development Plan (2020–2023) (Cuba);**
158. **Strengthen regulatory and enforcement frameworks to ensure that private sector activities, including in forestry and natural resource extraction, are conducted with respect to business and human rights and taking into account the impacts on environment, and health (Thailand);**
159. **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and advance women's rights (Tunisia);**
160. **Take concrete measures to promote women's participation in politics, governance and business and implement the national policy for gender equality and equity (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
161. **Adopt legislative and administrative measures to ensure women's meaningful political participation, substantially increasing their representation both in parliament and in executive positions at the local level (Colombia);**
162. **Continue efforts to increase women’s representation in the decision-making systems (Nepal);**
163. **Establish the mechanism provided for in the regulations of the Parity Law to monitor and ensure its implementation and promote greater participation of women in politics (Mexico);**
164. **Ensure the effective implementation of Act No. 4/2018 on parity for women in politics and decision-making, by revising the electoral legislative framework in accordance with the law's requirements, by 2027, to ensure more inclusive governance structures (Canada);**
165. **Promote gender equality by ensuring the implementation of gender parity law in political and public institutions and by strengthening measures to combat gender-based violence (Armenia);**
166. **Strengthen support for women in the informal sector, including through improved access to microcredit and sustainable income-generating opportunities (Malaysia);**
167. **Firmly commit to strengthening the creation of equal opportunities between men and women, both in the public and private sectors, and expand women's access to microcredit and other forms of economic empowerment (Cabo Verde);**
168. **Redouble efforts to promote the economic empowerment of women and their participation in decision-making bodies (Burundi);**
169. **Continue and advance efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls with a view to ensuring the implementation of the relevant policies for which sufficient resources have been allocated (Japan);**
170. **Criminalize fully all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);**
171. **Fully implement laws that criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Estonia);**
172. **Fully implement legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence, including by increasing resources and strengthening the justice system (Mozambique);**
173. **Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, through the effective enforcement of laws against gender-based violence and the provision of support services to survivors (Gambia);**
174. **Develop a national strategy and application plan to combat sexual and gender-based violence and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators (Germany);**
175. **Continue its efforts to strengthen the judicial system with a view to effectively implementing legislation to combat violence against women and girls (Burkina Faso);**
176. **Enhance access to justice for victim-survivors of all violence and abuse against women and girls, including through education campaigns that aim to reduce social stigma, training for the judiciary, and criminalisation of participation by medical professionals in acts of female genital mutilation (Australia);**
177. **Ensure the effective implementation of the Act No. 4/2018 on parity for women in politics and decision-making, the Domestic Violence Act and the Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2018 (Spain);**
178. **Intensify efforts to implement existing legislation criminalising sexual and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, by strengthening the judicial system and conducting awareness-raising campaigns among traditional and religious leaders (Belgium);**
179. **Ensure resources to implement actions to combat gender-based violence and eradicate female genital mutilation (Brazil);**
180. **Strengthen the protection of women and girls by establishing effective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage, and ensure access to justice for victims (Cameroon);**
181. **Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly female genital mutilation, child marriage, domestic violence, and sexual abuse (Costa Rica);**
182. **Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence, and take further steps to combat child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Italy);**
183. **Strengthen its efforts to effectively implement laws and policies to prevent discrimination and violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Slovenia);**
184. **Implement comprehensive measures to combat multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls, including female genital mutilation, child marriage, intimate partner violence, sexual abuse and femicide, as well as prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Cyprus);**
185. **Ensure robust enforcement of laws against gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, female genital mutilation, and child marriage, and enhance access to justice and support services to victims and survivors (Philippines);**
186. **Take necessary measures to eliminate gender-based violence, including by ensuring timely prosecution of perpetrators and fully enforcing the existing ban on female genital mutilation (Ireland);**
187. **Continue making progress in protecting the rights of women and girls and in eradicating gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, by increasing the resources available for investigation and strengthening the judicial system (Chile);**
188. **Strictly enforce laws criminalizing FGM, particularly in high-prevalence regions such as Gabú and Bafatá, and include its eradication in the national strategy and application plan (Germany);**
189. **Eradicate female genital mutilation (Iceland);**
190. **Continue strengthening mechanisms to combat all kinds of violence against women including female genital mutilation (India);**
191. **Continue efforts to implement the prohibition of female genital mutilation and develop a strategy to train all professionals involved in combating this practice (Switzerland);**
192. **Take effective measures to address the cultural beliefs underlying the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, with a view to its complete elimination (Namibia);**
193. **Effectively implement measures to counter violence against children, including child marriage, female genital mutilation and human trafficking (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
194. **Ensure the effective implementation of legislation criminalising all forms of violence against children, including child marriage, female genital mutilation and gender-based violence (Portugal);**
195. **Take all necessary steps to prevent all forms of violence against children, including child labour (Ukraine);**
196. **Harmonize legal provisions on the age of completion of compulsory education of children and a minimum age for admission to work in a way that would guarantee the elimination of the risk of economic exploitation of children age 14 to 16 (Montenegro);**
197. **Devise a National Plan to Combat Child Labour (Ghana);**
198. **Adopt all necessary measures to protect children, particularly from trafficking, and ensure access to quality education for all, especially girls (Italy);**
199. **Implement internationally agreed norms and strengthen state institutions to enhance child protection in all its forms (United Republic of Tanzania);**
200. **Continue strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the care and protection of children (Sudan);**
201. **Enhance measures to protect children's rights, particularly by adopting the Comprehensive Child Protection Code, and ensuring compulsory access to free and quality education for all children (Gambia);**
202. **Take measures to speed up the adoption of the Comprehensive Child Protection Code, based on the principle of the best interest of the child (Tunisia);**
203. **Promote and protect children's rights, with particular attention to the adoption of the Child Protection Code, the expansion of birth registration, the increase of compulsory education age to 16, and the implementation of measures to combat corporal punishment, malnutrition, child marriage, and child trafficking (Brazil);**
204. **Intensify steps towards prohibition of corporal punishment of children at schools (Georgia);**
205. **Enact legislation strictly prohibiting corporal punishment of children in day care centers, both in early childhood and for older children (Montenegro);**
206. **Strengthen birth registration campaigns, so that all children are registered (Colombia);**
207. **Improve birth registration procedures, by raising awareness of the population and facilitating access to birth registration centers (Chile);**
208. **Continue improving its birth registration procedures, including by raising public awareness and facilitating and expediting access to birth registration centres (Vanuatu);**
209. **Strengthen birth registration campaigns to ensure that all children were registered (Timor-Leste);**
210. **Facilitate birth registration in the civil registry for the most vulnerable groups of people (Equatorial Guinea);**
211. **Strengthen its policies and mechanisms on promotion and protection of the rights of children and the rights of people living with disabilities (Zimbabwe);**
212. **Strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Equatorial Guinea);**
213. **Continue strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the rights of persons with disabilities (Sudan);**
214. **Mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in concrete actions set out in public and macroeconomic policies (South Africa);**
215. **Finalize the adoption of the bill on the basic law on the protection, promotion and inclusion of persons with disabilities (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
216. **Accelerate the adoption and implementation of the disability rights bill, while fully understanding and respecting the challenges faced (Eritrea);**
217. **Purse the implementation of national strategies related to the integration of persons with disabilities in education, to support in an inclusive and supportive manner (Saudi Arabia);**
218. **Develop and implement strategies to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
219. **Continue supporting the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities adopted in 2022 (Jordan);**
220. **Take appropriate measures for the effective care of neglected children living with disabilities (Congo);**
221. **Enhance measures aimed at the eradication of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Ukraine);**
222. **Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);**
223. **Expand opportunities for a safe and regular migration, and improve the protection of migrants (Colombia);**
224. **Expand safe and regular migration opportunities and strengthen the protection of migrants in countries of destination (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).**

7. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed Mr. Degol MENDES, Director-General for Justice Policy, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

* Fernanda Maria da Costa; President of the National Commission for Human Rights;
* Eudalice de Pina; Legal Adviser to the Minister of Justice;
* Aua Camará; Director of the Studies and International Relations Department;
* Fátima Camará; Legal Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities.

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