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## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fifth session**  
Geneva, 20–31 January 2020

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Guinea-Bissau**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held at the 8th meeting, on 24 January 2020. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by H.E Ms. Ruth Monteiro, Minister of Justice and Human Rights. At its 13th meeting, held on 28 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea-Bissau.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea-Bissau: Germany, Senegal and Uruguay.

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) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GNB/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GNB/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GNB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America 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 7 February 2020

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

### **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 75 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 forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.**

6.1 **Accelerate efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);**

- 6.2 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay); (Georgia); (Ghana);
- 6.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia); (Burundi); (Honduras); (Denmark);
- 6.4 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);
- 6.5 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);
- 6.6 Advance towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);
- 6.7 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mali);
- 6.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2013 (France);
- 6.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);
- 6.10 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the acceptance of an individual complaints procedure (Namibia);
- 6.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);
- 6.12 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the ILO (Honduras);
- 6.13 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Honduras);
- 6.14 Step up its collaboration with Human Rights treaty bodies by submitting the periodic reports on time (Somalia);
- 6.15 Respond favourably to the visit request made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (France);
- 6.16 Strengthen the regular dialogue between the authorities of Guinea-Bissau with United Nations thematic human rights mechanisms (Mexico);
- 6.17 Redouble efforts to implement the pending recommendations from the previous cycle and make efforts to implement recommendations it receives in the present UPR process, with the support of the international community (Mozambique);
- 6.18 Continue efforts to fully implement the accepted recommendations (Somalia);
- 6.19 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.20 Make all efforts to maintain the country on a path to democracy and consolidation of the rule of law (Angola);

- 6.21 Step up efforts to implement, as a matter of priority, the adopted six-point road map and the Conakry Agreement to ensure peace and stability (Botswana);
- 6.22 Finalise the revision of the Constitution and ensure that it is aligned with the country's treaty obligations (South Africa);
- 6.23 Adopt national laws in the field of protection of human rights for increasing the human rights standards in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 6.24 Continue cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to further strengthen its national laws and align them in conformity with international human rights law (India);
- 6.25 Establish and strengthen national policies and institutions that domesticize human rights (Marshall Islands);
- 6.26 Intensify efforts to finalise, adopt and implement legislative frameworks including draft laws on the code of civil status, Recovery of Assets from Crime and code of integrated child protection (Botswana);
- 6.27 Continue to intensify the efforts for implementation of Terra Ranka Strategic and Operational Plan (India);
- 6.28 Continue to mobilize resources and seek necessary international support to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);
- 6.29 Continue to work towards strengthening the human rights protection mechanisms (Mauritania);
- 6.30 Consider advancing the role of public-private partnerships, including drafting and adopting relative laws and policies (Myanmar);
- 6.31 Adopt a National Plan for Human Rights (Honduras);
- 6.32 Consider to develop a national action plan on human rights, including through regional and cross-regional collaboration (Indonesia);
- 6.33 Strengthen its efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);
- 6.34 Consider the possibility of creating a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 6.35 Consider establishing the National Human Rights Commission in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 6.36 Continue with the adoption of a law on the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 6.37 Establish a National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);
- 6.38 Establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 6.39 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Zambia);
- 6.40 Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);

- 6.41 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles and ensure that it is adequately resourced (Namibia);**
- 6.42 **Continue to take measures to strengthen the functioning of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 6.43 **Review the statutes of the National Human Rights Institution to align them with the Paris Principles (Cabo Verde);**
- 6.44 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Mechanism and the legislative framework thereof in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 6.45 **Enact legislation protecting the rights of LGBTI individuals, including expanding non-discrimination laws to include discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 6.46 **Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the UNFCCC and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);**
- 6.47 **Ensure that a human rights approach as reflected in the Preamble of the Paris Agreement, is also reflected in the Government's 2020 submission of the reviewed Nationally Determined Contributions (Fiji);**
- 6.48 **Implement policies to mitigate the effects of climate change, which already include diminishing rainfall, rising temperatures, and reduced production of staple foods (Marshall Islands);**
- 6.49 **Enhance action to ensure respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the whole population, in particular women, girls and boys and adopt all the necessary measures to combat impunity, by carrying out investigations to identify perpetrators of acts of violence and of all human rights violations (Argentina);**
- 6.50 **Improve conditions of detention by overcoming prison overcrowding and improving sanitary conditions (France);**
- 6.51 **Appoint and empower a prison ombudsman to address complaints of inhumane treatment and poor conditions in prisons and detention centers (United States of America);**
- 6.52 **Provide human rights training to police officers and to law enforcement officials in the country (Mexico);**
- 6.53 **Continue efforts to ensure that allegations of human rights violations committed by security forces are subject to independent and impartial investigations and, more broadly, take measures to strengthen the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of violations (France);**
- 6.54 **Continue its actions and initiatives with a view to consolidating the administration of justice through the adoption of new legislative and regulatory texts in this area (Benin);**
- 6.55 **Provide an adequate budget for the administration of justice and accelerate reforms of the justice sector in order to ensure the independence of the judiciary and better accessibility of the court system (Germany);**
- 6.56 **Strengthen efforts to reform the judiciary and security sectors (Sierra Leone);**

- 6.57 Take additional measures to promote the full implementation of the justice reform programme (Timor-Leste);
- 6.58 Take urgent measures to ensure the effective implementation of the programme on justice reform (Togo);
- 6.59 Scale up the fight against impunity and corruption by taking further steps towards the full implementation of the justice sector reform (Belgium);
- 6.60 Strengthen human and institutional capacities in the area of administration of justice (Benin);
- 6.61 Continue efforts to strengthen the Judicial Service and consider allocating adequate resources to the sector (Ghana);
- 6.62 Provide more resources to courts and prosecutors' offices (Spain);
- 6.63 Strengthen the institutional capacity of courts, judges and the public prosecution (Oman);
- 6.64 Tackle the high level of impunity by strengthening the capacity and independence of the judiciary, including by allocating sufficient financial resources and by appointing qualified and independent staff (Netherlands);
- 6.65 Fully operationalise tribunals and prosecution offices to ensure the adequate delivery of justice and countering of corruption (South Africa);
- 6.66 Take appropriate measures to safeguard access to justice by all (Iraq);
- 6.67 Step up and intensify efforts to ensure access to justice for all citizens, taking measures such as the exemption of costs for the most disadvantaged and the establishment of a victim and witness protection system (Spain);
- 6.68 Facilitate and guarantee access to justice, in all regions, through the establishment and operationalization of tribunals and the reduction of court fees (Holy See);
- 6.69 Combat actively corruption and improve mechanisms for opposing transnational crime in general and drug trafficking in particular (Holy See);
- 6.70 Legislate and enforce laws aimed at combating corruption and transnational crimes (Sierra Leone);
- 6.71 Take measures to strengthen the fight against drug trafficking (Togo);
- 6.72 Reinforce the fight against drug trafficking (Ukraine);
- 6.73 Ensure the effective implementation of its National Strategic Plan on Combating Drugs and Organized Crime and Reducing Risk (Philippines);
- 6.74 Adopt and implement a comprehensive transitional justice and reconciliation plan (South Africa);
- 6.75 Take measures to reduce negative impact of traditional justice (Ukraine);
- 6.76 Take concrete steps towards establishing a juvenile justice system (Ukraine);
- 6.77 Safeguard the right to freedom of expression by refraining from interfering in peaceful assemblies and ensuring that cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials are appropriately investigated (Netherlands);

- 6.78 Create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders including by providing adequate protection for the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and taking measures to decriminalise defamation and insult, and placing them within the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Ireland);
- 6.79 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Egypt);
- 6.80 Increase its efforts to effectively combat trafficking in human beings (Portugal);
- 6.81 Develop a standard operating procedures tool to ensure a harmonized approach is taken by governmental agencies in the identification and protection of victims of trafficking in persons (Seychelles);
- 6.82 Enhance measures to counter trafficking in human beings and organized crime; and strengthen the relevant national law enforcement and institutions of justice and ensure they can work independently and free of political influence (Germany);
- 6.83 Continue its efforts to counter illicit trafficking through the national plan of action (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.84 Launch a National Plan to combat trafficking in persons, in particular the trafficking of women and children, ensuring sufficient resources for the prosecution of crimes and the rehabilitation of victims (Chile);
- 6.85 Make further efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by strengthening the combat against traffickers (Djibouti);
- 6.86 Increase efforts to vigorously investigate, prosecute, and convict individuals responsible for or complicit in trafficking in persons, including child sex tourism within the Bijagós Islands (United States of America);
- 6.87 Investigate, prosecute and convict those responsible for child trafficking and forced child labour, including forced begging and sex trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.88 Continue to strengthen the work of the National Committee for the Prevention and Combat of Human Trafficking and the inter-institutional network of social workers, with a view to offering the highest possible protection to vulnerable children and victims of violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.89 Strengthen efforts to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of child trafficking, in particular those linked to forced begging and sex tourism (Canada);
- 6.90 Redouble efforts with a view to preventing and combating child trafficking, child labour, exploitation and sexual abuse of children, as well as early, forced and child marriage (Brazil);
- 6.91 Legislate on the fight against transnational trafficking of children, sexual tourism with minors and implement judicial mechanisms for the investigation and prosecution of such crimes (Mexico);
- 6.92 Take further measures to investigate all cases of child trafficking and provide services to victims exploited in neighbouring countries (Montenegro);

- 6.93 Intensify government initiatives to address youth unemployment through professional training (Holy See);
- 6.94 Continue to consolidate its inclusive public policies in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, with a view to improving the quality of life of its people, with international cooperation and support (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.95 Take further steps to ensure that people's right to basic services is fulfilled by allocating the necessary budget, resources, and workable programs particularly in the education, health and employment sectors (Indonesia);
- 6.96 Continue its efforts to formulate a social protection strategy as a good mean to remove the poverty in the country and to measure progress made towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.97 Continue efforts to alleviate poverty and malnutrition (Lesotho);
- 6.98 Further strengthen the implementation of poverty alleviation programs through partnerships with the international community (Philippines);
- 6.99 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and reduce number of people living in poverty (China);
- 6.100 Take urgent measures to combat poverty of the population and ensure their access to basic services (Togo);
- 6.101 Further accentuate action focusing on the fight against poverty through the promotion of socio-economic activities in rural areas (Morocco);
- 6.102 Take steps to enhance agricultural productivity, the delivery of housing and poverty relief (South Africa);
- 6.103 Implement policies on food security, water resources, coastal areas and forests (Ukraine);
- 6.104 Continue its efforts to increase the availability of safe, potable water and adequate sanitation facilities in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.105 Continue to implement effective measures to combat malnutrition with a view to reduce the main cause of child mortality and morbidity (Angola);
- 6.106 Continue efforts in ensuring effective and efficient health-care system (Nigeria);
- 6.107 Strengthen legislation about health and the implementation of policies and directives aiming at improving the access, in particular of people with disabilities, women and young people to healthcare services (Algeria);
- 6.108 Continue to develop healthcare and further protect the right to health of its people (China);
- 6.109 Support strategies aimed at advancing the health sector and providing universal health care for all (Libya);
- 6.110 Strengthen the National Health Policy with a view to expanding health coverage and infrastructure as well as human resources, in order to have a positive impact on the population's health, focusing on the reduction of infant and maternal mortality (Cuba);



- 6.111 **Build a healthcare funding system capable of reducing the financial access barrier to health and promote an efficient use of economic resources (Holy See);**
- 6.112 **Take measures to improve maternal and newborn healthcare (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.113 **Continue current efforts to improve the health sector and to reduce child mortality (Tunisia);**
- 6.114 **Continue to take the necessary measures to reduce neonatal and maternal mortality rates (Oman);**
- 6.115 **Develop specialized midwife programmes to ensure well-functioning midwife-led continuity of care in order to reduce neonatal and maternal mortality rates (Seychelles);**
- 6.116 **Continue its measures to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates by improving the capacity of the medical personnel and providing more and better facilities in health care services (Myanmar);**
- 6.117 **Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Ukraine);**
- 6.118 **Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women, including both antenatal and postnatal health (Israel);**
- 6.119 **Ensure the decentralization of sexual and reproductive services at the local level, including through the broadening of protection services of the Ministry of Health, Family and Social Cohesion in all regions of the country, and ensure that the providers of these services have the necessary qualifications to respond to cases of female genital mutilation and other forms of gender violence (Uruguay);**
- 6.120 **Provide for the decentralization of sexual and reproductive services at the local level, including by extending the representative protection services by the Ministry of Health, Family and Social Cohesion in the regions (Iceland);**
- 6.121 **Continue efforts to eliminate HIV/AIDS (Egypt);**
- 6.122 **Strengthen measures to safeguard the right to health of its citizens, particularly in the areas of maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and healthcare for people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (Lesotho);**
- 6.123 **Take effective steps to improve access to education (Ukraine);**
- 6.124 **Take measures for making the right to education accessible for all at all levels in order to achieve sustainable development (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.125 **Continue to increase investment into education and promote the enrollment rate of school-aged children (China);**
- 6.126 **Continue action carried out in the field of education and the development of school infrastructure (Morocco);**
- 6.127 **Take all necessary measures aimed at strengthening the right to education for all, by promoting increased access and retention of children in school (Djibouti);**
- 6.128 **Strengthen the reforms and investment in education, with a view of introducing inclusive education (Israel);**

- 6.129 Meet the financial resource allocation requirement stipulated in the Education Sector Plan (Denmark);
- 6.130 Allocate an adequate budget to the education sector and take meaningful measures to increase school enrolment rates particularly in rural areas and of girls (Germany);
- 6.131 Allocate a significant budget to education in order to build schools that are equipped with appropriate infrastructure throughout the country, including schools for persons with disabilities (Gabon);
- 6.132 Take measures to ensure the gratuity of basic compulsory education (Spain);
- 6.133 Further lessen the issue of school dropouts from the first year of basic education (Ethiopia);
- 6.134 Enhance its endeavours to increase school enrolment and reduce school dropouts, allowing all girls and boys throughout the country to complete the basic education (Myanmar);
- 6.135 Combat girls' early school dropout by eradicating harmful practices such as early and forced marriages, child labour and corporal punishment at schools (Gabon);
- 6.136 Continue efforts to encourage the enrolment of girls in school (Mauritania);
- 6.137 Adopt measures to extend free education to up to 12 years; and strengthen action so that all children of compulsory school age have access to education and to reduce school drop outs, particularly in the case of girls (Mexico);
- 6.138 Take further steps to improve school enrolment and retention rates especially among girls in rural areas (Philippines);
- 6.139 Effectively implement existing education programs, policies and plans to reduce school dropout, ensure education coverage and achieve equality between girls and boys in the education sector, particularly in rural areas (Cuba);
- 6.140 Continue taking necessary measures to reduce the gap in access to education between rural and urban areas (Oman);
- 6.141 Continue the legislative measures aimed at equal access to education for all, especially in the rural areas (Libya);
- 6.142 Continue efforts to advance the position of women in society, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (Serbia);
- 6.143 Establish a national policy to achieve gender equality, adopting concrete measures to empower women to participate in the political and economic life of the country (Chile);
- 6.144 Strengthen efforts to ensure fulfilment of rights and equal opportunities for women and men in civil political, economic and social spheres (Indonesia);
- 6.145 Ensure the effective implementation of gender equality law and policies to protect women's rights (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 6.146 Effectively enforce legislation aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Burkina Faso);
- 6.147 Ensure effective implementation of gender equality laws and principles protecting women's rights (Rwanda);
- 6.148 Continue efforts in order to enforce gender parity, an important factor in combating poverty (Tunisia);
- 6.149 Effectively implement the 2019 Gender Parity Act so that governance structures are more inclusive and gender-balanced (Canada);
- 6.150 Continue the efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of women and children, in particular the reestablishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs which was abolished in March 2019 (Ghana);
- 6.151 Increase efforts to promote men's involvement to fight gender inequality and to promote free access of women to modern family planning methods (Iceland);
- 6.152 Set up mechanisms in order to investigate and punish all acts of violence against women and girls (Spain);
- 6.153 Step up the promotion and protection of women's rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women (Djibouti);
- 6.154 Increase the efforts to fight all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including by ensuring the effective implementation of existing laws on domestic violence (Italy);
- 6.155 Undertake specific measures to increase the reporting of all forms of violence and abuse against women and girls, including through the development of education campaigns, enhanced training for police and the judiciary and the provision of survivor support services (Australia);
- 6.156 Take effective measures against social stigmatization of victims of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure prosecution of perpetrators (Germany);
- 6.157 Take further measures to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation (Portugal);
- 6.158 Adopt additional measures to ensure the rights of women, including the effective implementation of laws and policies related to the combat of female genital mutilation, human trafficking and domestic violence (Brazil);
- 6.159 Adopt additional measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls, namely female genital mutilation and forced marriages (Cabo Verde);
- 6.160 Draw up and adopt new legislation to better fight against forced marriage, female genital mutilation, sexual violence and domestic violence (Togo);
- 6.161 Adopt necessary measures aimed at eliminating harmful practices, such as child and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (Ukraine);
- 6.162 Intensify its efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.163 Strengthen implementation of measures to prevent and combat the practices harmful to women including female genital mutilation (Nepal);

- 6.164 Continue efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, and step up awareness campaigns to eliminate harmful practices against women, in particular female genital mutilation (Sudan);
- 6.165 Ensure the effective implementation of the law prohibiting female genital mutilation (Zambia);
- 6.166 Take action to support activities to sensitise communities to the reasons for, and importance of, respecting the 2011 law against female genital mutilation, particularly in rural areas, and ensure cases are brought to trial (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.167 Increase efforts to combat female genital mutilation by developing a clear capacity-building plan for service providers (Belgium);
- 6.168 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the law prohibiting female genital mutilation (Georgia);
- 6.169 Enhance the implementation of the existing law prohibiting female genital mutilation, including by promoting awareness campaigns in all areas of the country (Italy);
- 6.170 Effectively implement the federal Law to Prevent, Fight and Suppress Female Genital Mutilation, notably through awareness-raising and enforcement activities, in particular in high-prevalence areas (Canada);
- 6.171 Take further action to enforce the ban on female genital mutilation and criminalise the participation of medical professionals in acts of female genital mutilation (Australia);
- 6.172 Strengthen measures to eradicate practices such as female genital mutilation and ablation, as well as forced marriages and sexual violence against women and girls (Argentina);
- 6.173 Ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage and rape, are systematically brought to justice in fair trials (France);
- 6.174 Continue to strengthen the enforcement of gender equality laws and policies protecting women's rights and measures to address female genital mutilation (Fiji);
- 6.175 Effectively implement gender equality laws and policies protecting women's rights including by engaging in outreach and education to change discriminatory and harmful traditional norms, stereotypes and practices, such as those concerning child, early and forced marriage; female genital mutilation and physical, psychological and sexual violence against women (Ireland);
- 6.176 Ensure the effective implementation of gender equality laws and policies by taking concrete measures to address discrimination and violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage (Slovenia);
- 6.177 Eliminate practice of early and forced marriages and harmonize legislation in this field with international instruments (Montenegro);
- 6.178 Engage in outreach and education to change discriminatory and harmful traditional norms and practices, including those concerning the child and forced marriage (Rwanda);

- 6.179 Strengthen measures to prevent child marriage, in particular the coordination between agencies, public education and awareness of girls and boys at risk (Canada);
- 6.180 Take further effective measures, including by the adoption of legislation or national policies, to prevent child, early and forced marriages and young child labour (Bulgaria);
- 6.181 Take all the appropriate measures to prevent all forms of violence against children, including child labour and exploitation and child, early and forced marriages by means of increasing the minimum age for labour and raising at 18 the minimum legal age for marriage (Italy);
- 6.182 Harmonize the marriage legislation in line with the international standards (Azerbaijan);
- 6.183 Amend Art. 1602a and 1649 of the Criminal Code to abolish any exceptions to marriage before the age of 18 (Denmark);
- 6.184 Adopt the law to combat forced and early marriages and the establishment of temporary shelters for child victims of violence and exploitation (Zambia);
- 6.185 Take effective measures, including the strengthening of existing legislation, to prevent child, early and forced marriages in practice, and to bring national legislation in line with the CRC and CEDAW (Iceland);
- 6.186 Finalize the process of adopting the Code of Integrated Child Protection (Israel);
- 6.187 Accelerate the adoption of the draft code of integrated child protection, including in it comprehensive measures to protect children against trafficking in persons, forced marriages, sexual abuse and the worst forms of child labour (Spain);
- 6.188 Adopt the Code on Child Protection and implement provisions to protect children from child labour, sexual exploitation and abuse and human trafficking (Belgium);
- 6.189 Adopt the draft comprehensive code on child protection, with a view to ensuring that children are protected from all forms of violence (Burkina Faso);
- 6.190 Continue the ongoing efforts in developing the comprehensive child protection (Libya);
- 6.191 Pass legislation to define child abuse as a specific crime with appropriate criminal penalties (United States of America);
- 6.192 Ensure the availability of effective services and access to justice for child victims of violence, abuse and exploitation (Canada);
- 6.193 Elaborate a specific action plan to address child labour (Ukraine);
- 6.194 Continue with the ongoing review of domestic laws to promote children and human rights practices (Ghana);
- 6.195 Adopt provisions for the implementation of the law on the promotion and protection of the rights of people with disabilities, and implement a national policy and a specific strategy to enhance the autonomy of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

6.196 **Improve access to education for children with disabilities through teacher training and curriculum revision (Bulgaria);**

6.197 **Endure in its path of sustaining tailored assistance for the social inclusion of students with disabilities (Ethiopia).**

**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 by H.E Ms Ruth Monteiro, Minister of Justice and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Alfredo Cabral, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister;
  - Mr. Vasco Biagué, Legal Advisor to the President of the Assembly;
  - Ms. Fatumata Jau, Consultant.
-