

# United Nations HUMAN RIGHTS



## Support to the Human Rights Office in Guinea

Global funding proposal

Period covered 2021-2023

Total budget needs for 3 years (estimate): 8,874,713 USD

## WHY CONTRIBUTE TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS' COUNTRY OFFICE IN GUINEA

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights) in Guinea was established in 2010 with a **full-fledged mandate** covering human rights technical cooperation, advocacy, monitoring and protection functions. Over the years, UN Human Rights has continuously provided critical support to State and non-State actors and international partners towards a culture of human rights respect in the country. It has succeeded in driving the Republic of Guinea to establish close working relations with international and regional human rights mechanisms as illustrated in the country's adherence to almost all human rights treaties. By securing the commitment of the Head of State, the Prime Minister and other senior officials to the pursuit of human rights reforms, UN Human Rights has successfully established itself in the country as decisive United Nations player in the advancement of peace, security and sustainable development anchored on human rights.

This proposal outlines the **mid- to long-term vision** for the work of the UN Human Rights Office in Guinea. Funding this proposal will allow UN Human Rights to promote and protect human rights in Guinea and build on its reputation and achievements of the past decade to further its support to the Government, Civil Society Organizations, private sector and other actors in transforming the challenges into opportunities for the effective promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, contributions will help to:

Support human rights-based reforms in Guinea, focused on legislative and policy reforms in the areas of civic and democratic space, the security and rule of law sectors, and women's participation in decision-making with a view to **strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations in Guinea**.

**Protect and support civic space** in Guinea including by promoting meaningful participation of women and youth, as well as other civil society members, furthering respect of the rights to free assembly and expression, and enhancing the role of the Independent National Human Rights Institutions.

**Support the inclusion of human rights-based approaches to conflict prevention and early warning** through human rights and protection monitoring, participation in UN joint responses, and capacity-building of governmental and civil society partners.

**Increase implementation of the outcomes of human rights mechanisms**, including the recommendations of UN and regional treaty bodies, Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review addressed to Guinea.

**Promote sustainable and inclusive development in Guinea**, with a commitment to leave no one behind, through support for national policies and joint UN actions based on international human rights standards; and address inequalities and discrimination in Guinea affecting women, minorities and other specific groups.

**Enhance equality and counter discrimination** against women and girls, people with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS, people with albinism, indigenous people and LGBTI people, in particular.

## UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ADDED VALUE

The UN Human Rights Country Office in Guinea (hereafter indifferently named UN Human Rights or OHCHR) is recognized in the country and internationally as the leading UN agency in Guinea, with a comprehensive mandate covering technical cooperation, diplomacy, monitoring and protection of human rights functions throughout Guinea. It is also the key reference of the international community regarding human rights analysis, and the provision of advisory and technical services to State institutions, civil society and community-based organisations.

UN Human Rights Guinea is a key member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). As such it continues to raise the profile of the UN as standard-bearer of international norms, and co-works with all other UN entities through a variety of joint projects. UN Human Rights provides a unique expertise to the Government and UN entities in the pursuit of the right to development and in the integration of a human rights-based approach in the drafting of programmatic and strategic documents, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the country's economic and social development plan with a particular attention to special groups presenting vulnerabilities, including people living with disabilities, women, and children. Similarly, UN Human Rights' assistance to the Government of Guinea allowed to cover the government's gap in submitting reports to human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Efforts have been made to implement recommendations drawn from the reports. The recent promulgation of the Law on the promotion and protection of people with albinism is a result of OHCHR assistance to the government and civil society organizations to draft and submit a draft law from the beginning to the end of the whole process. Currently, OHCHR is advocating for its implementation.

The Office work's in promoting a human rights perspective and more specifically the right to health during the Ebola epidemic and the current COVID-19 pandemic has been instrumental for a more inclusive and sustainable response, in ensuring that "No one is left behind". During the year 2021, UN Human Rights Guinea, in partnership with the Government, engaged in the promotion of the right to development in a context where Guinea had a leading role in the presidency of the 77+China Group; thereby positioning Guinea as the first country worldwide with a special project on the operationalisation of the right to development.

## FACTS & FIGURES

The country's population is 13.1 million people. According to the World Bank, the Guinea economy growth, which stood at 10% in 2016, decreased to 7% in 2020. The inflation stood at 13% in 2020.

Despite the Country's resources, the World Bank advised Guinea to improve its "governance if it wants to realise fully its potential and step up the structural transformation process".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://databank.worldbank.org/views/reports>  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/guinea/overview>



## UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ENGAGEMENT IN GUINEA

UN Human Rights' Guinea Country Office opened in 2010, following the 28 September 2009 incident which caused massacres, enforced disappearances and rapes. The Office is mandated to ensure the country's compliance with the human rights and humanitarian law provisions and principles. OHCHR has offices in Conakry and N'Zérékoré with 24 staff, including 6 international and 15 locals.

It provides technical assistance to the Government and other national actors in order to improve their understanding of human rights instruments and mechanisms and also increase their compliance with international human rights standards and principles. It has over the past years increasingly worked in cooperation with the Government, national and international partners to provide substantive expertise and support to national efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights in Guinea. As such, it has contributed to strengthening capacity of actors and stakeholders, particularly in the areas of law enforcement, administration of justice and detention-related issues, and civil society organisations' engagement with human rights mechanisms. UN Human Rights plays a key role

in the security sector reform, including through human rights and international humanitarian law training for the Guinean standby contingents before their deployment to the MINUSMA peacekeeping operation in Mali, the Police and the Gendarmerie.

Since its establishment, UN Human Rights Guinea contributed to:

- **The defence and security reform**

Since 2010, UN Human Rights has played a key role in the reform of the defence and security forces by providing useful advice, capacity-building and human rights monitoring. It developed a number of human rights modules to be integrated in defence and security forces academic programmes. Key results achieved include the deepening of security forces knowledge in the field of human rights and their increasing respect in the performance of law operations functions. Furthermore, through continuous sensitization and capacity-building, top military and police authorities have a better understanding of the UN human rights due diligence policy.

- **Operationalising the right to development, economic, social and cultural rights in Guinea**

As a member of the UNCT, UN Human Rights ensured that the human rights dimension is integrated in the elaboration of programmatic and strategic documents of the UN coordination and the Government. As a consequence of this support and advocacy, the UNSDCF, the Common Country Assessment (CCA), and the National plan for economic and social development all integrate a human rights dimension. UN Human Rights ensures that UN programmes and strategies take into account vulnerabilities and human rights principles, such as participation, non-discrimination and the UN policy of "leave no one behind".

UN Human Rights Guinea provides technical human rights expertise to support the operationalization of the right to development in Guinea and advocates for the adoption of a Convention on the right to development. In this regard, it is assisting the Government in implementing a pilot project on the right to development. The Office has organized capacity-building and sensitisation of top officials, civil society, media and other actors. One of these activities was the organization of the Third Hernan Santa Cruz Dialogue Conference on the theme: The contribution of development to human rights, "Reviving the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ". This initiative was launched in a context where Guinea has the presidency of the Group of 77 + China and is playing a key role in the preparation of the 5<sup>th</sup> conference on the Least Developed countries, to be held next year in Doha.

- **Working with local administration and communities at grassroots level**

UN Human Rights Guinea engages with communities and local administrations with a focus on gender-based violence, such as domestic violence, female genital mutilations and early marriage, with a view to combating the phenomenon and protecting victims and survivors. Furthermore, the Office initiated discussions with communities on the elaboration and implementation of local development plans, with a particular focus on women and the youth.

- **Law reform and advocacy for more protection in a polarized context**

Over the years, UN Human Rights expertise was requested regarding legal reforms. In this perspective, it has participated in the reform of the criminal law, the criminal code of procedure and the military criminal law, among others. It highly contributed to the drafting of the Act on the public demonstrations and on the promotion and protection of people with albinism in Guinea. This Act, the first ever to be promulgated worldwide, ensures the protection of many human rights and allows cooperation between the Government and civil society organisations in the protection of the human rights of this particular group. The Office is also engaged in the reform of the law establishing the Guinean Human Rights Commission. It also monitored the respect of human rights in the context of elections, and has been working jointly with other partners at the country and regional levels, including the UNCT in Guinea, ECOWAS, the African Union and civil society to promote political dialogue with the aim of appeasing the political climate ahead of the presidential election.

- **Fight against impunity**

The Guinea Country Office was established following the atrocities committed in September 2009 against demonstrators at the 28 September Stadium event, and the subsequent general impunity. While the authors of those crimes remain unprosecuted, through constant advocacy with the Government and technical assistance to the pool of judges, alleged perpetrators, including high-ranking military officials, have been indicted. The Office has also drafted several reports following fact-finding missions with regard to human rights violations in the country. UN Human Rights initiated quarterly meetings gathering representatives of State institutions and civil society organisations to discuss cases of human rights violations. This mechanism allows UN Human Rights and other actors to advocate with the national authorities on cases of human rights violations and encourages the authorities to take corrective measures and rehabilitation of the victims.

- **Cooperation with international mechanisms**

UN Human Rights advises and lends its expertise to the inter-ministerial committee in charge of the elaboration and submission of reports to treaty bodies and other human rights mechanisms. These efforts led to the submission of more than 6 reports to the treaty bodies and the presentation of two reports of the Guinea Republic to the UPR mechanism in 2015 and 2020. Currently, UN Human Rights is advocating for the establishment of a National Mechanism for Monitoring and Follow-up (NMRF) through a presidential decree. Although Guinea still has overdue reports, progress has been made in relation to its cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms. With regard to the implementation of the UPR recommendations, the Office assisted the Government by organising workshops which culminated with the drafting of an action plan for the implementation of the UPR recommendations and a national human rights action plan.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

President Conde has been in office since 2010, after a period of political tension that resulted in massacres, enforced disappearances and the rape of women in 2009. He won the elections in October 2020, after the revision of the constitution that allowed him to run for a third term. The political opposition and part of civil society contested the constitutional review process and his candidacy. The revision of the constitution and the electoral process were all marked by violence. Law enforcement operations in Conakry and other parts of the country resulted in deaths and injuries. Socio-political actors were arrested and are being prosecuted. The offices of one of the main opposition parties were closed and guarded by the police. This post-election dispute continues to fuel tensions.

The Guinean Human Rights Commission is not compliant with the Paris Principles, with more than 30 commissioners, and almost half of its membership representing State institutions. The Commission is financed by the State and remains with insufficient human and financial resources. Consequently, the institution's operational capacity is limited, especially regarding human rights monitoring and reporting.

Like in most countries in the World, the context of COVID-19 was challenging. The pandemic is compromising the attainment of a number of SDGs for the country, including SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 and 16. According to the National Agency for Health Security, as of 30 July 2021, the number of contaminated rose to 26,477 persons with a toll of 243 deceased, but these figures are most certainly under-estimated. The country has taken a number of measures which have an impact on socio-economic development and challenge the attainment of a number of SDGs. These include the night curfew, compulsory wearing of masks, health checks and limitations to traveling while inviting the population to mass vaccination. The recovery phase of the pandemic will serve as an opportunity to work for the improvement of economic and social rights towards development and "build back better", for a more egalitarian and free from discrimination society, based on participation.

Despite the above-mentioned challenges, many opportunities are offered to OHCHR in Guinea to promote and protect the human rights situation. The most important is the trust that the Office enjoys from the top national authorities, from the administration in general and the partnership with all national actors. Another opportunity is the nature of relationships within the UN system, from the UN Resident Coordinator to the international community represented by the diplomatic corps.

The last opportunity is the nature of the UN Human Rights Country Office's mandate, which effectively covers both capacity-building and monitoring activities on the whole territory and the cooperation with State institutions.

## UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ROADMAP IN GUINEA: 2021-2023

The work plan for 2021-2023 will contribute to the achievement of the global Office's results ([as presented in the OMP 2018-2021](#)) under (i) Rule of law and accountability for human rights violations, including those related to COVID-19; (ii) Enhancing and Protecting Civic Space and People's Free, Active and Meaningful Participation, particularly for women, the youth and other groups left behind; (iii) Early warning; prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity; (iv) Increasing implementation of the international human rights mechanisms outcome recommendations; and (v) integrating human rights into development through sustained promotion of the right to development, economic, social and cultural rights.

Over the implementation period, the UN Human Rights Office in Guinea will focus on supporting the Government, national institutions and civil society in translating the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action into tangible benefits for all in Guinea. In 2021-2023, the Office will concentrate on the following goals:<sup>2</sup>

### Goal 1: Strengthening Rule of Law and Accountability for Human Rights Violations

UN Human Rights will provide support to the Government to enhance strategic engagement on human rights issues and to strengthen protection of human rights in the context of deprivation of liberty, and the prohibition and prevention of torture. The Office will pursue its support in favour of the security sector reform. UN Human Rights will advocate for the compliance of the administration of justice with international human rights law, including through the development of tailored human rights training modules on human rights in the administration of justice for judges and prison staff.

UN Human Rights will also strengthen the capacity of justice and human rights actors, to monitor, investigate, adjudicate and provide redress to victims of human rights violations, including those of economic, social and cultural rights, and business and human rights. UN Human Rights will engage with judicial actors and security forces through advocacy, policy, technical support and capacity-building to integrate human rights in the context of national law enforcement. UN Human Rights will enhance stakeholders' understanding of the legal and judicial protection of economic, social and cultural rights, including of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Office will also enhance strategic advocacy and engagement to create laws, policies and mechanisms supporting the rights of victims to remedy for all human rights violations.

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to the result framework for more details



The Office will continue to advocate for the setting up of trials for the 28 September 2009 events. In this context, the Office will reinforce advocacy for the proceedings, as well as the resumption of the reconciliation process.

Overall, UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Guinea to achieve the following results:

- Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.
- Justice sector is reformed with a view for national courts to increasingly invoke human rights principles and standards in the proceedings and final decisions, to investigate and prosecute the alleged perpetrators of serious crimes.
- National mechanisms to provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic, social and cultural rights are strengthened.
- National consultations' recommendations, including on the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, are implemented by the Government.

## **Goal 2: Enhancing and Protecting Civic Space and People's Participation**

In the context of the three elections held in 2020, namely the parliamentary and constitutional referendum, and the presidential elections, UN Human Rights provided technical and financial support to Guinean human rights defenders to monitor the respect of human rights in the context of the elections. UN Human Rights will support the adoption and implementation of laws and policies that protect civic space and the right to participation. The Office will continue to strengthen the capacities of CSOs and advocate for their participation in decision-making processes and their protection. In this regard, UN Human rights will continue to advocate for the adoption of a law protecting human rights defenders.

UN human Rights will also increase awareness to further participation and widen civic space, including in connection to building back better after the COVID-19 pandemic, by enhancing the capacities of rights-holders to claim and exercise the right to participate and to protect a safe and enabling environment in connection with economic and social rights. The Country Office will also pursue its advocacy on the "leave no one behind" principle in the response and recovery from COVID-19. UN Human Rights will assist in building the institutional capacity of the National Human Rights Institution and its members. The Office will also pursue advocacy efforts for the amendment of the law establishing the national human rights institution (NHRI) to comply with the Paris principles.

Overall, UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Guinea to achieve the following results:

- Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.
- A law protecting human rights defenders is adopted.
- The victims and witness protection mechanism is established.
- More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.
- The law establishing an independent national human rights institution is amended, and a new institution is established and functions in accordance with international standards.
- The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.
- The participation in political life of all discriminated groups, including people living with albinism, women and youth, increases at local level and these groups claim their rights.

### **Goal 3: Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity**

UN Human Rights will pursue the integration of the human rights-based approach in the UN assistance to development programming processes through the CCA/UNSDCF process and National development and economic programme (PNDES II). In the context of the COVID-19 response, UN Human Rights positioned itself as a standard-bearer and swiftly translated and disseminated guidance and analysis produced by the UN Human Rights HQ task force; and contributed to the analysis of the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The Office will pursue the support both at strategic and technical level for human rights mainstreaming in the UN response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging diseases.

Thanks to the Office's early engagement and support in joint advocacy efforts, Guinea is among few countries in the world to have adopted a law on the rights of persons with albinism. The Office will accelerate advocacy for the adoption of implementing legislation for the operationalization of the law on rights of persons with albinism and disability, as well as the implementation of the gender parity law adopted in 2019. UN Human Rights will monitor human rights violations, including those related to the novel coronavirus and ESCR and advocate for adapted corrective measures by national authorities. UN Human Rights will also pay a particular attention to women's rights, including women access to natural resources. UN Human Rights will pursue its programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of its partners on human rights, including thematic groups under the UNSDCF, to integrate the human rights-based approach in UN support to the Country's implementation of the right to development, ESCR, and SDGs.

Overall, UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Guinea to achieve the following results:

- United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.
- The Security Sector national action plan is implemented.
- National authorities are regularly informed on cases of human rights violations and take appropriate measures to address reported human rights violations.
- Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict
- Human rights are integrated into the UN Contingency plan and the UN Protection Clusters in the country and particularly in the Forest region.

#### **Goal 4: Increasing implementation of the international human rights mechanisms' outcomes**

During the last decade, UN Human Rights' support has enabled the Government to catch up on its treaty reporting. Guinea submitted overdue reports to six treaty Bodies. In 2020, Guinea's review by the Human Rights Council under the UPR was held for the third cycle. UN Human Rights will support the Government in establishing a database for the implementation of accepted UPR 2020 recommendations and the training of trainers on the use of the database. With authorities' commitment, UN Human Rights will continue to assist with report drafting. The Office will also advocate, advise and assist in implementing HR mechanisms recommendations.

UN Human Rights will pursue technical support, advocacy and advice towards State officials for upgrading the existing human rights inter-ministerial committee into a proper National Mechanism Reporting Framework. This body will be tasked with not only drafting reports, but also monitoring and following up on their implementation, using relevant tools, such as the [Human Rights Index](#). UN Human Rights will provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacities of the NMRF and advocate for its full functioning. UN Human Rights will increase the capacity of State officials and other stakeholders on how to improve the Government's engagement with human rights mechanisms and follow-up on their recommendations. The Office will continue to support to CSOs in strengthening the collaboration with human rights mechanisms.

Overall, UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Guinea to achieve the following results:

- National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.
- The Inter-ministerial committee on the elaboration of State reports to treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational.

### **Goal 5: Integrating Human Rights into Sustainable Development**

At the request of the Government of Guinea, the Office is supporting a pilot project on the right to development with a view to enhancing its realization. UN Human Rights initiated a partnership with the Ministry of Mining and Geology and the Chamber of Mining in the build pursuit of human rights principles and standards in the mining sector. UN Human Rights will pursue the promotion of a human rights-based approach to Urban Planning in the framework of Surge III project, with support from the Surge Team on ESCR and Human Rights and Business component at HQ.

UN Human Rights will also continue to contribute/lead UN advocacy on the right to health. The office will strengthen its advocacy to commitment and policy coherence on human rights integration in development, and enhance its capacity to integrate human rights in UN development efforts at global, regional & country levels, including in SDG implementation.

**Overall, UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Guinea to achieve the following results:**

- National mechanisms and programmes are increasingly compliant with the international human rights norms and standards on business and human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.
- State authorities integrate human rights, including the right to development, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts.
- Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.

### **STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS**

To achieve these goals, the Office will enhance the knowledge and acceptance gaps of various stakeholders through a series of training in the field of human rights and administration of justice to support the rule of law, the government's initiatives in relation to the right to development, and economic, social, and cultural rights. It will also expand its partnerships to

community actors and the private sector, in addition to UN entities and other traditional partners, in the pursuit of the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights. This will be done through advocacy, networking, campaigning, and technical support and collaboration, including support to national statistical bodies to ensure that timely data is collected and analysed, and readily available for decision-making and for tracking progress against SDGs targets.

The Office will build on the special project on the right to development and Surge initiative initiated since 2020 on human rights and mining that furthered collaboration with the private sector, to pursue the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights through a human rights-based approach to urban planning. The office will also pursue the support for access of women to natural resources, including land.

The promotion of the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) will also be pursued as Guinea continues the drafting process of a new CCA to inform a new UNSDCF, and accelerates the achievement of the SDGs.

## **GENDER DIVERSITY AND MAINSTREAMING**

The mandate of UN Human Rights is to contribute to the realisation of all human rights for all peoples. This includes non-discrimination based on gender as a fundamental principle of international human rights law. In its four-year planning framework (OHCHR Management Plan 2018-2021), UN Human Rights has identified women as one of three target populations deserving special attention ("Spotlight populations"). UN Human Rights particularly promotes the integration of gender perspectives throughout policies, programmes and implementation of activities, including project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. UN Human Rights conducts advocacy on women's rights, harmful practices and violence against women at different levels and with multiple actors, including States, CSOs, international and regional organisations and other UN entities.

## **COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

UN Human Rights has strong working relationships with the Resident Coordinator and other members of the UNCT in Guinea. With a view to extending its reach and expertise, UN Human Rights will ensure that support for human rights in Guinea is leveraged through collaboration and partnerships, including with the UNCT and relevant UN entities operating in the country. UN Human Rights will play a leading role in ensuring that UN efforts in Guinea are grounded in a solid human rights-based approach. UN Human Rights is currently finalising a booklet on

implementing HRBA in programming, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for UN Agencies and implementing partners.

In compliance with its mandate in Guinea, UN Human Rights advises and assists the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT on human rights promotion and protection and national capacity-building, as well as on the integration of human rights into their activities and programmes. In January 2021, the Office assisted the UNCT in drafting a roadmap for UN support to the Government in fulfilling its international commitment.

UN Human Rights has set up a group of human rights focal points of UN agencies and has provided a series of trainings on the human rights-based approach to development, programming and on the implementation of the Right to Development in Guinea. UN Agencies are engaged in supporting the implementation of the 3rd Universal Periodic Review's recommendations (January 2020) as well as the recommendations of treaty bodies (Committee on the Rights of the Child, Human Rights Committee, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) addressed to Guinea in 2019 and 2020.

To support the UN's efforts, UN Human Rights will work with the UNCT to:

- Increase the UN's capacity to uphold the right to development and ESCR in all programs and activities, in compliance with the "Leave No One Behind" principle.
- Ensure that human rights remain at the core of UN efforts to promote rule of law, justice and accountability as well as participation.
- Ensure that the UN's support to national security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

## **SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights signed an Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Guinea on 4 May 2010 in Geneva, establishing the Guinea country office, on the margins of Guinea's first appearance before the UN Human Rights Council under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). UN Human Rights enjoys an open-ended host agreement in Guinea and cordial working relations with the host authorities. The sustainability of this project is therefore ensured.

## BUDGET NEEDS

UN Human Rights seeks voluntary contributions totalling **USD 2,920,807 in 2021, and estimated to USD 2,976,953 in 2022 and 2023** in support of all of its activities in Guinea and at headquarters as outlined below:

### 2021-2023 XB OVERALL FUNDING NEEDS

	BUDGET NEEDS 2021 (USD)	ESTIMATED BUDGET NEEDS 2022 (USD)	ESTIMATED BUDGET NEEDS 2023 (USD)
Total Guinea budget	2,920,807	2,976,953	2,976,953

### 2021 Detailed Country Office Budget

	BUDGET NEEDS 2021 (USD)
Staff costs	1,742,943
<b>Total staff and other personnel costs</b>	<b>1,742,943</b>
Contractual services	53,392
Operating and other costs	539,318
Supplies and materials	32,500
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	113,456
Travel of staff and meeting participants	103,176
<b>Total activities and operating costs</b>	<b>841,842</b>
<b>Total Grants</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,584,785</b>
Programme Support Costs @ 13%	336,022
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,920,807</b>

## 2021 XB Budget breakdown by goals

GOALS	ACTIVITIES AND STAFF COSTS BY GOALS
GOAL 1: Strengthening Rule of Law and Accountability for Human Rights Violations	460,700 US \$
GOAL 2: Enhancing and Protecting Civic Space and People's Participation	456,900 US \$
GOAL 3: Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity	250,800 US \$
GOAL 4: Increasing implementation of the international human rights mechanisms' outcomes	62,600 US \$
<b>GOAL 5: Integrating human rights into sustainable development</b>	<b>125,000 US \$</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,356,000 US \$</b>
Staff costs working across all pillars (management and administrative support)	386,943 US \$
Activities and operating costs (rental of premises, supplies, furniture and equipment)	841,842 US \$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,584,785 US \$</b>
Programme Support Costs @ 13%	336,022 US \$
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,920,807 US \$</b>

## REPORTING

UN Human Rights will submit narrative annual reports as well as annual financial reports, presenting expenditures of the UN Human Rights Office in Guinea according to the different categories mentioned in the budget table above. The financial report will be prepared in accordance with UN reporting standards.





## RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of Risk Factor	Specify the risk	Likelihood	Possible impact	Risk response
<b>Political crisis</b>	The 2020 presidential election in Guinea has been followed by high tensions between political leaders. The political dialogue initiated by the Government to ease political and social tensions has not yet resulted in a consensus between the parties. The political opposition is threatening to resume its street demonstrations if its demands are not addressed by the Government	Moderate	High	UN Human Rights, together with the UN Resident Coordinator and the international community, will continue to advocate for a true dialogue between political actors (political opposition and Government).
<b>Sanitary crisis</b>	Three types of major risks are linked to the COVID-19 pandemic: (i) serious human rights violations by members of the Defence and Security Forces in charge of enforcing the measures enacted in the framework of the state of health emergency (arbitrary arrest/ detention, violence against offenders, etc.); (ii) marginalisation of the most vulnerable people or groups in the response to the pandemic, including socio-economic measures (ii) marginalisation of the	Moderate	High	UN Human Rights will continue to sensitize members of the Defence and Security Forces on the integration of human rights principles and standards in monitoring measures enacted by the state of health emergency; to strengthen its collaboration with Guinean security and judicial authorities, through the consultation frameworks set up for this purpose. UN Human Rights will continue to work with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and other UN agencies to advocate for the integration of human rights principles, particularly in the socio-economic response plan.



	<p>most vulnerable people or groups in the responses to the pandemic, particularly socio-economic measures; (iii) a risk of stigmatisation of sick people and members of their families, as well as difficulties in accessing adequate health care; There are also risks related to the Ebola virus disease and the emergence of the Marburg virus disease in Guinea</p>			
<p><b>Socio-economic crisis</b></p>	<p>The increase in the price of fuel at the beginning of August 2021 will have an impact on the cost of living and particularly on the increase in the price of basic commodities. This situation could lead to a resurgence of social protest movements with a risk of repression by the security forces</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>UN Human Rights will continue to sensitise members of the Defence and Security Forces on the integration of human rights principles and standards in the monitoring of measures enacted by the state of health emergency; to strengthen its collaboration with Guinean security and judicial authorities, through the consultation frameworks set up for this purpose. UN Human Rights will continue to work with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and other UN agencies to advocate for the integration of human rights principles, particularly in the socio-economic response plan.</p> <p>UN Human Rights Office will continue to advocate with the Government to strengthen civic space, improve access to ESC rights and implement the right to development. The Office will also strengthen its engagement with civil society (including the media and trade unions), local populations and community members in favour of a culture of citizenship and respect for human rights.</p>

## EVALUATION

UN Human Rights regularly evaluates the work of its different field presences and programmes following the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards. The financial resources for evaluations are usually costed as a percentage of the programme budget. For synergy purposes, a cluster evaluation may be conducted to cover several projects with similar geographical or thematic scope.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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