



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

GUINEA

5 FEBRUARY 2009

Contents

	Page
1. PREFACE	4
2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GUINEA	5
Geography.....	5
Map.....	6
Recent history.....	7
Recent events and political developments	7
Economy	8
Human Rights	9
Corruption	10
Trafficking	11
Drug trafficking.....	11
Female genital mutilation (FGM).....	12
Extent practised	12
Legal Position	12
Protection.....	12
Freedom of association and assembly	13
Freedom of religion	13
Freedom of speech and media	14
3. INDEX TO KEY SOURCE DOCUMENTS	15
Key facts and geography	15
Map	16
History	16
Politics and recent developments	16
Human Rights – general.....	19
Human Rights – specific issues	20
Arrest and detention – legal rights.....	20
Children	20
Citizenship and nationality.....	21
Corruption	21
Crime	22
Death Penalty	22
Disability	22
Employment rights	22
Ethnic groups.....	22
Exit-entry procedures	23
Forced eviction.....	23
Foreign refugees.....	23
Freedom of movement	23
Freedom of religion	23
Freedom of speech and media.....	24
Human Rights institutions, organisations and activists	24
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Internally displaced persons (IDPs).....	25
Judiciary.....	25
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.....	25
Medical issues	26
Military service	26
Political affiliation.....	26

Prison conditions..... 27
Security forces 27
Terrorism..... 28
Trafficking 28
Women 28

4. REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL..... 30

Preface

- i This Country of Origin Information Key Documents (COI Key Documents) on Guinea has been produced by COI Service, UK Border Agency (UKBA), for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 23 January 2009. It was issued on 5 February 2009.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any UKBA opinion or policy.
- iii For UK Border Agency users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Guinea is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional source material are very welcome and should be submitted to COI Service as below.

Country of Origin Information Service

UK Border Agency

Apollo House
36 Wellesley Road
Croydon CR9 3RR
United Kingdom

Email: cois@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Website: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country_reports.html

ADVISORY PANEL ON COUNTRY INFORMATION

- xi The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information (APCI) was established in 2003 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the UKBA's country of origin information material. The APCI reviewed a number of UKBA's reports and published its findings on its website at www.apci.org.uk. Since October 2008, the work of the APCI has been taken forward by the Chief Inspector of UKBA.

Return to Contents

2. Background information about Guinea

Full Country Name: The Republic of Guinea

Area: 245,857 sq. km

Population: 9,806,509 (July 2008 est.)

Capital City: Conakry

People and languages: The main ethnic groups in Guinea are the Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, and smaller ethnic groups 10%.

French is the official language; note - each ethnic group has its own language

Religion(s): Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

Currency: Guinean Franc (GNF)

Major political parties and leaders: The main political parties are:

National Union for Progress or UPN [Mamadou Bhoie BARRY]; National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD), (the ruling party following a coup) [Capt Moussa Dadis Camara]; People's Party of Guinea or PPG [Charles Pascal TOLNO]; Rally for the Guinean People or RPG [Alpha CONDE]; Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea or UFDG [Cellou Dalein DIALLO]; Union of Republican Forces or UFR [Sidya TOURE]; Union for Progress of Guinea or UPG [Jean-Marie DORE, secretary-general]; Union for Progress and Renewal or UPR [Ousmane BAH]

Head of State (following a coup): Capt Moussa Dadis Camara

Prime Minister: Kabine Komara

Membership of international groupings/organisations: United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Development Bank (AFDB), Mano River Union (MRU). (Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) World Factbook, 22 January 2009) [1a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

GEOGRAPHY

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Country Profile: Guinea, updated 8 July 2008 noted:

“Guinea is situated on the West Coast of Africa. It borders Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The country can broadly be divided into 4 zones: a narrow coastal belt, north-western hill region, central savannah which is source of the river Niger and the south-eastern rain forest.” [4a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

RECENT HISTORY

The CIA World Factbook, updated 22 January 2009, noted:

“Guinea has had only two presidents since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Lansana Conte came to power in 1984 when the military seized the government after the death of the first president, Sekou Toure. Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993 when General Conte (head of the military government) was elected president of the civilian government. He was re-elected in 1998 and again in 2003, though all the polls have been marred by irregularities. Guinea has maintained its internal stability despite spill over effects from conflict in Sierra Leone and Liberia. As those countries have rebuilt, Guinea’s own vulnerability to political and economic crisis has increased. Declining economic conditions and popular dissatisfaction with corruption and bad governance prompted two massive strikes in 2006; a third nationwide strike in early 2007 sparked violent protests in many Guinean cities and prompted two weeks of martial law. To appease the unions and end the unrest, Conte named a new prime minister in March 2007.” [1a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The BBC reported on 23 December 2008 of the death of President Lansana Conte after 24 years in power. He died the previous day, 22 December 2008 at age 74, after a lengthy illness. The BBC News reported that the army had taken control, announcing that it had dissolved the government and suspended the constitution. [7e] Both the BBC and the Guardian reported that the President ruled the West African nation with an iron fist since taking power in a 1984 coup. “He was one of the last members of a dwindling group of so-called ‘African Big Men’ who came to power by the gun and resisted the democratic tide sweeping the continent. (BBC 23 December 2008) [7d] (The Guardian, 23 December 2008) [50a]

“The BBC reported further the following day, 24 December 2008, that a junior army officer, Capt Moussa Dadis Camara who led the coup had declared himself the ‘president of the republic’. “ (BBC, 23 December 2008) [7f]

The BBC country profile, last updated 1 January 2009 notes:

“Captain Moussa Dadis Camara emerged as the leader of the group of army officers who seized power in a bloodless coup after the death of long-serving President Lansana Conte in December 2008. ... The ousted government initially opposed the coup, but with many Guineans - disgruntled by almost a quarter of a century of misrule - appearing to back the army’s move, most former ministers soon pledged loyalty to Capt Camara. The junta set up a new ruling body, the 32-member National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD), to replace the government and other institutions, and pledged to rid the country of corruption and to improve living standards.” [7a]

“Though Capt Camara declared himself ‘president of the republic’ the day after the coup, he also maintained that he had no intention of clinging to power and would hold

elections after a two-year transitional period, at the end of 2010. Furthermore: "Mr Komara was appointed as prime minister by Guinea's military junta at the end of 2008, a week after the coup that followed the death of President Lansana Conte." [7a]

IRIN News reported on 12 January 2009 that: "The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has joined the African Union in condemning the military takeover in Guinea, suspending Guinea from ECOWAS until the military junta restores constitutional order.

At a special ECOWAS meeting on 10 January leaders called on the military junta to establish a transitional body composed of civilian and military members which will lead the country to free, fair and transparent elections in 2009. ECOWAS's move came days after officials with the European Union met with just-appointed Prime Minister Kabiné Komara, similarly calling for a multi-stakeholder body, led by a civilian, to set up elections." [6i]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$10.96 billion (2007 est.) (CIA World Factbook, 22 January 2009) [1a]

GDP per head: \$421 (2004)

Annual Growth: 1.5% (2007 est)

Inflation: 23% (2007 est)

Major Industries: Minerals (bauxite; iron ore)

Major trading partners: Exports: South Korea, European Union, Russia, United States, Cameroon. Imports: European Union, Cote d'Ivoire, China.

Exchange rate: £1 =8800 GNF (March 2008); (The FCO Country Profile: Guinea, updated 8 July 2008) [4a] 11,768 Guinean Franc = 1 Pound Sterling (23 March 2007)

Major trading partners: Exports: South Korea, European Union, Russia, Ukraine, United States, Cameroon. Imports: European Union, Cote d'Ivoire, China. (FCO Country Profile: Guinea, 8 July 2008) [4a]

The US State Department (USSD Report 2007) Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2007, dated 11 March 2008, noted that:

Guinea, "Richly endowed with minerals, possesses over 25 billion metric tons (MT) of bauxite - and perhaps up to one half of the world's reserves. In addition, Guinea's mineral wealth includes more than 4 billion tons of high-grade iron ore, significant diamond and gold deposits, and undetermined quantities of uranium. Guinea has considerable potential for growth in the agricultural and fishing sectors. Soil, water, and climatic conditions provide opportunities for large-scale irrigated farming and agro industry. Possibilities for investment and commercial activities exist in all these areas, but Guinea's poorly developed infrastructure and rampant corruption continue to present obstacles to large-scale investment projects." [2c]

The CIA World Factbook, updated 22 January 2009, recorded:

"Guinea possesses major mineral, hydropower, and agricultural resources, yet remains an underdeveloped nation. The country has almost half of the world's bauxite reserves and is the second-largest bauxite producer. The mining sector accounts for over 70% of exports. Long-run improvements in government fiscal arrangements, literacy, and

the legal framework are needed if the country is to move out of poverty. Investor confidence has been sapped by rampant corruption, a lack of electricity and other infrastructure, a lack of skilled workers, and the political uncertainty due to the failing health of President Lansana CONTE. Guinea is trying to reengage with the IMF and World Bank, which cut off most assistance in 2003, and is working closely with technical advisors from the U.S. Treasury Department, the World Bank and IMF, seeking to return to a fully funded program. Growth rose slightly in 2006-07, primarily due to increases in global demand and commodity prices on world markets, but the standard of living fell. The Guinea franc depreciated sharply as the prices for basic necessities like food and fuel rose beyond the reach of most Guineans. Dissatisfaction with economic conditions prompted nationwide strikes in February and June 2006.” [1a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

HUMAN RIGHTS

The USSD Report 2007, dated 11 March 2008, summarised the human rights situation in Guinea as follows:

“Serious human rights abuses occurred during the year, particularly during the January-February general strike when security forces killed and injured people. Security forces tortured and abused detainees to extract confessions, and killed, beat, and abused civilians, especially during mass demonstrations. Prison conditions were inhumane and life-threatening. Impunity of alleged perpetrators of killings and abuse remained a problem. There were arbitrary arrests, prolonged pretrial detention, and incommunicado detention. The judiciary was subject to corruption and outside influence. The government infringed on citizens' privacy rights and restricted freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and freedom of movement although these restrictions were less evident than in previous years. While the press is generally free and does openly criticize, there were instances of government infringement. Violence and societal discrimination against women, prostitution of young girls, and female genital mutilation (FGM) were problems. Trafficking in persons, ethnic discrimination, government targeting of labor leaders, forced labor, including by children, and child labor occurred.” [2a]

The FCO Country Profile for Guinea, updated 8 July 2008, added:

“Guinea's human rights record is poor, and always has been. During the regime of Sekou Toure, many people were tortured in prison or executed after show trials. Those responsible have yet to face justice. Under President Conte, human rights abuses continue, although the situation is far better than under Sekou Toure's regime. Petty corruption by the security forces and detention without trial are the main concerns. A number of accusations of human rights abuse have been levelled at the country's security forces concerning their conduct during the troubles of January 2007, including by respected international Human Rights Organisations. No action has been taken by the Guinean Government to establish the facts or pursue justice. Although there is a growing independent print media, journalists are often arrested after writing stories critical of the regime. Until July 2006, all broadcast media [were] state owned. A private radio station has now started broadcasting.” [4a]

Freedom House noted in Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea (covering events in 2007), that: "Several statutes restrict freedoms of association and assembly in apparent contravention of the constitution; the government may ban any gathering that 'threatens national unity'. Nevertheless, human rights groups and many other nongovernmental organizations operate openly.

"While nominally independent, the judicial system remains affected by corruption, nepotism, ethnic bias, and political interference, and lacks resources and trained personnel. Arbitrary arrests and detention are common, and persistent maltreatment and torture of detainees have been reported. Prison conditions are harsh and sometimes life threatening. Security forces commit abuses, including extrajudicial execution, with impunity. Human Rights Watch reported that during a crackdown on the antigovernment demonstrations in early 2007, 'security forces fired directly into crowds of unarmed demonstrators, frequently before having exhausted non-lethal means of crowd control, and also gunned down demonstrators trying to flee to safety', leaving at least 129 people dead and nearly 2,000 wounded." [21a]

While Human Rights Watch (HRW) in its World Report 2009 covering events in 2008 recorded:

"By the end of 2008, hope that nationwide protests in 2007 would improve governance and respect for human rights was replaced by growing concern over the human rights fall-out from Guinea's emergence as a major drug-trafficking hub. The chronic problems of endemic corruption, a fractious and abusive military, the rise of drug trafficking and the involvement of state agents in it, threaten to further erode the rule of law and the government's ability to meet the basic needs of its citizens.

Meanwhile, chronic state-sponsored violence by members of the security services, including torture, assault, and extortion, continues. Ordinary Guineans have scant hope for redress, as the government has taken no steps to tackle impunity for abuses committed by security forces. The National Commission of Inquiry, created to investigate the killings and abuses by security forces during the January and February 2007 strikes, is not yet operational due to inadequate government support. However, the newly appointed prime minister supported the creation of a National Observatory for Human Rights, which shows some promise if allowed to function independently." 5a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

CORRUPTION

USAID reported on 29 May 2008 that although Guinea is classified as one of the poorest countries in the world, it has abundant natural resources such as bauxite, iron, gold, and diamonds. Corruption, the report stated, is one of the main reasons for the disparity between the country's natural wealth and the poverty of its population.

"As the country moves towards parliamentary elections, corruption in the government has become a major concern. Most Guineans are convinced that the country cannot progress as long as corruption continues to dominate the way business is conducted by the Government of Guinea. Over 80 participants at a USAID-financed anti-corruption seminar made this clear as they applauded a speaker who stated, 'A government in which the law is not applied and the public order is not respected, is not a good government. A government that will not guarantee individual freedom and rights is not a good government'." [19b]

TRAFFICKING

The US State Department, Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, dated 4 June 2008, stated the following concerning trafficking in Guinea:

“Guinea is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The majority of victims are children, and internal trafficking is more prevalent than transnational trafficking. Within the country, girls are trafficked primarily for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, while boys are trafficked for forced agricultural labor, and as forced beggars, street vendors, shoe shiners, and laborers in gold and diamond mines. Some Guinean men are also trafficked for agricultural labor within Guinea. Transnationally, girls from Mali, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Guinea-Bissau are trafficked to Guinea for domestic servitude and likely also for sexual exploitation. Guinean women and girls are trafficked to Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Senegal, Greece, and Spain for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. Chinese women are trafficked to Guinea for commercial sexual exploitation by Chinese men living in Guinea. Networks also traffic women from Nigeria, India, and Greece through Guinea to the Maghreb countries to Europe, notably Italy, Ukraine, Switzerland, and France.” [1e]

The report added that:

“The Government of Guinea does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so, despite limited resources. Nevertheless, Guinea is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to eliminate trafficking over the previous year. Guinea demonstrated minimal law enforcement efforts for a second year in a row, while protection efforts diminished over last year.” [1e]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

DRUG TRAFFICKING

IRIN News reported on 10 October 2008 that:

Guinea had become a major drug-trafficking hub and the trade there is now potentially more dangerous than in Guinea-Bissau. The increased scrutiny by the government in Guinea-Bissau, has forced the international drug traffickers from the countries such as Colombia, Venezuela, Nigeria and Spain, to move their trade up the coast to Guinea, according to Antonio Mazzitelli, regional representative of the UN Office on Crime and Crime.

“Though the amount of drugs trafficked through Guinea is unclear, OCAD’s new head, Sakho Moussa Camara, told IRIN over 1,000kg were seized in Guinea in 2007. He said the office has seized 7,499kg of drugs between 19 August and 15 September 2008.” [6a]

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

EXTENT PRACTISED

The USSD Report 2007, dated 11 March 2008, noted:

“FGM was practised widely in all regions and among all religious and ethnic groups. FGM was performed on girls between the ages of four and 17. According to a 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), FGM prevalence was 96 per cent nationwide, a slight decline from the 99 per cent prevalence rate reported in ... 1999 ... A growing number of men and women opposed FGM and urban, educated families increasingly opted to perform only a slight, symbolic incision. ... Efforts by NGOs to persuade communities to abandon FGM resulted in thousands of families immediately ending the practice. The NGO TOSTAN was successful in bringing together communities that traditionally intermarry to combat FGM.” [2a] (section 5)

GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH) reported in its country information report on FGM in Guinea, November 2007, that:

“In Guinea, the most widespread form of FGM is Type II, followed by Type I (mostly with total removal of the clitoris) and Type IV. Type III is found primarily in Moyenne Guinée, Guinée Forstière and Conakry, where infibulation accounts for slightly more than ten per cent of all excisions... The only change that can be seen is that mothers are tending to wait longer before subjecting their daughters to the practice and that it is increasingly being performed by health professionals.” [51a]

LEGAL POSITION

The GTZ report also stated that: “A 2001-2010 national action plan to campaign against FGM has now been developed in coordination with the Ministry for Social Affairs, development agencies and national NGOs... There is currently no national structure to coordinate FGM related activities in the country.” [51a]

The USSD Report 2007, dated 11 March 2008 noted: “FGM is illegal and carries a penalty of three months in prison and a fine of approximately \$26.” [2a] (section 5)

PROTECTION

‘Female Genital Mutilation – A Guide to Laws and Policies Worldwide’ stated that no one has ever been criminally prosecuted for FC/FGM. (Zed) [25a] And the USSD Report 2007 noted that there were no prosecutions during the year [2006]. [2a] (section 5)

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND ASSEMBLY

The USSD Report 2007, dated 11 March 2008, stated that:

“The law restricts freedom of assembly, and police use of excessive force during the year resulted in the deaths of numerous demonstrators, including women and children, as well as hundreds of injuries. The penal code bans any meeting that has an ethnic or racial character or any gathering ‘whose nature threatens national unity’. The government requires a 72-working-hour advance notification of public gatherings. The law permits local authorities to cancel a demonstration or meeting if they believe it poses a threat to public order. Authorities may also hold event organizers criminally liable if violence or destruction of property ensues.” [2a] (section 2b)

The report added: “Security forces used tear gas, physical force, and firearms to disperse crowds of demonstrators and arrested numerous other demonstrators. The government took no punitive action against security force members.” [2a] (section 2b)

While Freedom House, in its Freedom in the World 2008 for Guinea, stated:

“Several statutes restrict freedoms of association and assembly in apparent contravention of the constitution; the government may ban any gathering that threatens national unity’. Nevertheless, human rights groups and many other nongovernmental organizations operate openly. The constitution provides for the right to form and join unions. Several labor confederations compete and have the right to bargain collectively. An eight-day general strike in 2006 resulted in rioting and alleged human rights abuses by the authorities, and ended with an agreement on wages and prices for basic goods. Trade unions demonstrated immense political influence in early 2007, when nationwide strikes led Conte to assign some executive powers to a newly appointed prime minister.” [21a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The USSD International Religious Freedom Report 2008, released 19 September 2008, recorded that: The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and that the Government generally respected religious freedom in practice. [2b]

However, “Some non-Muslims claimed that the Government continued to use its influence to favor Muslims over non-Muslims. For example, the universities close on Friday so Muslim students can go to mosque, but schedule classes on Sunday, preventing Christian students from attending mass. The Secretariat General facilitated a pilgrimage to Mecca for the Muslim community, but did not provide any similar service to the Christian community.” [2b]

The report also noted:

“There were no reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice. However, in some parts of the country, strong cultural, social, and economic pressure discouraged conversion from Islam. For example, the missionary community reported that a man's conversion from Islam to Christianity led to relatives taking his children and community rejection.” [2b]

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND MEDIA

The USSD Report 2007, dated 11 March 2008, noted that: “The constitution and law provide for freedom of expression; however, the government did not respect these rights in practice. The government closed radio stations and harassed and intimidated journalists, particularly during the January-February general strike. Some radio journalists practiced self-censorship.” [2a] (Section 2a)

The Committee to Protect Journalists’ (CPJ) report dated 5 February 2008 noted that there were attacks on newly opened private radio stations, threats to journalists and printing publications were stopped.

“More than 130 people were killed, mostly by government security forces, during protests that were unprecedented in size and popular support. The unrest was quelled in late February when President Lansana Conté agreed to appoint as prime minister Lansana Kouyaté, a respected diplomat who was backed by local trade unions. Kouyaté’s appointment marked a departure from Conté’s brutal and often capricious rule, and local journalists reported a decrease in harassment and censorship in its aftermath. Still, the president, who rarely appears in public and reportedly suffers from diabetes and other ailments, maintained de facto control over segments of Guinea’s economy and political apparatus, and it remained unclear whether the transition would lead to long-term improvements for the Guinean press.” [9a]

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook, Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html
	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm
	[2e]	United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2
	[7a]	BBC, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 1 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032311.stm
	[31a]	Department of International Development, (DFID) Country profile: Guinea, last updated 19 April 2007 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/guinea.asp
	[32a]	World Bank, Guinea overview http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351801~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:351795,00.html
	[32b]	World Bank, Country brief, last updated September 2008 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351805~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:351795,00.html
	[38a]	International Organization for Migration, (IOM) Guinea, facts and figures, July 2007 http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/395
	[39a]	Reuters AlertNet, Guinea, 3 December 2008 http://www.alertnet.org/db/cp/guinea.htm
	[40a]	World Food Programme (WFP), World Food Programme 2007 Ann Rep English.pdf http://www.wfp.org/policies/annual_reports/documents/2007_Ann_Rep_English.pdf
	[47a]	Institute for Security Studies, Country File – Guinea, undated http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=14&slink_id=3924&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3

MAP	<p>[17a] United Nations Cartographic Section, Map of Guinea, last updated June 2004 http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/guinea.pdf</p>
HISTORY	<p>[1a] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook, Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html</p> <p>[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm</p> <p>[2c] United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm</p> <p>[4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2</p> <p>[7a] BBC, Country Profile: Guinea, Last updated 1 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032311.stm</p> <p>[7b] BBC Timeline: Guinea, last updated 1 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032515.stm</p> <p>[16b] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008</p> <p>[21a] Department of International Development, (DFID) Country profile: Guinea, last updated 19 April 2007 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/guinea.asp</p> <p>[31a] World Bank, Country brief, last updated September 2008 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351805~pagePK:141132~piPK:1411107~theSitePK:351795,00.html</p>
POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	<p>[1a] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook, Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html</p> <p>[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm</p> <p>[2c] United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm</p> <p>[4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2</p>

POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (CONT)	[4b]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Travel advice, last updated 1 December 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[6i]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Regional, international condemnation spreads, 12 January 2009 http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82324
	[6j]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Guinea: Guarded optimism for new government, 19 January 2009 http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82457
	[6k]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Civil society looks to junta for break from past, 29 December 2008 http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82134
	[7a]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Country Profile: Guinea, Last updated 1 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032311.stm
	[7b]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) BBC Timeline: Guinea, last updated 1 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032515.stm
	[7c]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Guinea police tear-gas protesters, 4 November 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7706904.stm
	[7d]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Guinea's hardline president dies, 23 December 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7796741.stm
	[7e]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Military 'seizes power' in Guinea, 23 December 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7796902.stm
	[7f]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Thousands greet Guinea coup chief, 24 December 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7799279.stm
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
	[16a]	International Crisis Group (ICG) Guinea, homepage, undated http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1236&l=1
[16b]	International Crisis Group (ICG), Conflict history, updated 11 May 2007 http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_se	

POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (CONT)		arch&l=1&t=1&c_country=44
	[16c]	International Crisis Group (ICG), Ensuring democratic reforms, 24 June 2008 http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5503&l=1
	[16d]	International Crisis Group, Change on hold, 8 November 2007 http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5147&l=1
	[19c]	United States, USAID Guinea overview, last updated 19 November 2008 http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/guinea/index.html
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
	[22a]	International Herald Tribune, Gas furor tips Guinea further off balance, 5 November 2008 http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/11/05/africa/05guinea.php
	[32b]	World Bank, Country brief, last updated September 2008 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351805~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:351795,00.html
	[39b]	Reuters AlertNet, Guinea unrest. 22 January 2008 http://www.alertnet.org/db/crisisprofiles/GN_UNR.htm
	[42a]	International Trade Union Confederation, Guinea homepage http://www.ituc-csi.org/spip.php?rubrique136
	[42b]	International Trade Union Confederation Guinea: the international trade union conference brings hope to a suffering country, 23 May 2007 http://www.ituc-csi.org/spip.php?article1155
	[40b]	World Food Programme (WFP), Resourcing data, 2 Dec 2008 http://www.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/ResUpdates/104530.pdf
	[40c]	World Food Programme (WFP), WFP's Operational Requirements, Shortfalls and Priorities for 2008, October 2008 http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op_reports/wfp110572.pdf
	[47a]	Institute for Security Studies, Country File – Guinea, undated http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=14&slink_id=3924&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3
	[48a]	United Nations Development Programme, Annual report 2008, Guinea http://www.undp.org/publications/annualreport2008/pdf/IAR2008_ENG_low.pdf
[52a]	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Guinea country report, August 2008 http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr08275.pdf	

POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (CONT)	[50a]	The Guardian, Coup in Guinea after dictator Lansana Conte dies, 23 December 2008 http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/dec/23/guinea-dictator-lansana-conte-dies
HUMAN RIGHTS - GENERAL:	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[3a]	The 1990 Constitution of the Republic of Guinea (in French) http://droit.francophonie.org/doc/html/gn/con/fr/1990/1990dfgncofr1.html
	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[5d]	Letter to the Prime Minister of Guinea, 13 August 2008 http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/08/13/letter-prime-minister-guinea
	[6g]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Mining communities will not let up 'despite repression', 4 November 2008 http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81294
	[8a]	Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board, Guinea: Domestic child abuse; state protection available to victims (2005 - February 2007), 7 March 2007 http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=450975
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
	[11b]	Amnesty International (AI) Guinea: Fundamental freedoms must not be jeopardized by the state of siege, 14 February 2007 http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR29/002/2007/en/dom-AFR290022007en.html
	[11c]	Amnesty International (AI) Guinea: 'Soldiers were shooting everywhere', 27 June 2007 http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/AFR29/003/2007/en
	[11d]	Guinea: Security forces still a threat, 27 June 2008 http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR29/004/2007/en/dom-AFR290042007en.html
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008

HUMAN RIGHTS – GENERAL (CONT.)	<p>[35a]</p> <p>[37a]</p> <p>[23a]</p>	<p>Peace Corps, Diversity and cross-cultural issues in Guinea, undated http://www.peacecorpswiki.org/Diversity_and_cross-cultural_issues_in_Guinea</p> <p>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Guinea home page http://ochaonline.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/guinea</p> <p>United Nations, Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Guinea Homepage, 2008 http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/GNIndex.aspx</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS – SPECIFIC ISSUES:</p> <p>(IN ADDITION TO GENERAL REPORTS ABOVE, INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW)</p>		
ARREST AND DETENTION – LEGAL RIGHTS	<p>[2a]</p> <p>[5a]</p>	<p>United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm</p> <p>Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009</p>
CHILDREN	<p>[2a]</p> <p>[2c]</p> <p>[2d]</p> <p>[2e]</p> <p>[5a]</p> <p>[5c]</p> <p>[5e]</p>	<p>United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm</p> <p>United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm</p> <p>United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4 June 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm</p> <p>United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#</p> <p>Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009</p> <p>Human Rights Watch (HRW), Urgent need to end impunity, 13 August 2008 http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/08/13/guinea-new-leader-should-address-rights-abuses</p> <p>Human Rights Watch (HRW), Measure to prosecute recruiters abroad puts commanders on notice, 8 October 2008 http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/10/08/united-states-bush-signs-law-child-soldiers</p>

CHILDREN (CONT)	[8a]	Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (CIRB), Guinea: Domestic child abuse; state protection available to victims (2005 - February 2007), 7 March 2007 http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=450975
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
	[12a]	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) At a glance: Guinea http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/guinea.html
	[15a]	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers Global Report 2008: Guinea http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=89
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
	[26a]	Feminist.com http://www.feminist.com/ Global resource guide, Guinea http://www.feminist.com/antiviolence/global.html#sub
	[32c]	World Bank, Guinea's Education Sector receives additional US\$10 million Boost from the World Bank, 30 October 2008 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21959997~menuPK:351801~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:351795,00.html
[45a]	Save the Children: Guinea update, 19 March 2008 http://www.savethechildren.org/countries/africa/guinea.html	
CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY	[30a]	Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada Guinea: Travel report, 14 January 2009 http://www.voyage.gc.ca/dest/report-en.asp?country=114000
CORRUPTION	[6h]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Reputation for corruption worsens, 24 September 2008 http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=80575
	[7f]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Guinea calls corruption hearings, 22 January 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7844674.stm
	[19b]	United States, USAID Anti-corruption activities in Guinea, 29 May 2008 http://www.usaid.gov/gn/news/2008/Anti-Corruption/Anti-corruption.htm
	[27a]	allAfrica.com Guinea: Corruption creates leaks in water system, 27 May 2008 http://allafrica.com/stories/200805270987.html

CRIME	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2e]	United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
	[4b]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Travel advice, last updated 31 December 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea
	[10a]	United Nations, Drug crime poses serious threat to West Africa, warns UN official, 28 October 2008 http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=28738&Cr=Drug&Cr1=West+Africa
	[41b]	Overseas Security Advisory Council Guinea 2008 crime & safety report, 29 April 2008 https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=83622
	[41c]	Overseas Security and Advisory Council (OSAC) Warden Message: Guinea Violent Crime Increase, 26 Nov 2008 https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=93828
DEATH PENALTY	[11c]	Amnesty International, Abolitionist and Retentionist countries, last updated 19 September 2007 http://web.amnesty.org/pages/deathpenalty-countries-eng
	[34a]	Hands off Cain Country status on the death penalty, updated to 8 October 2008 http://www.handsoffcain.info/news/index.php?iddocumento=10318377
DISABILITY	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, , 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
ETHNIC GROUPS	[1a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook : Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html
	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm

ETHNIC GROUPS (CONT.)	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2
	[8d]	Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board, (CIRB) Guinea: Intertribal marriages, especially between the Malinkes and the Peuls, and the perception of these marriages; state protection available to couples if parents oppose an interethnic marriage. http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&qotorec=451429
	[20a]	Ethnologue Languages of Guinea http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Guinea
	[44a]	Joshua Project, A ministry of the U.S. Center for World Mission, General Country data, last updated 22 October 2008 http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php?rog3=GV
EXIT-ENTRY PROCEDURES	[2e]	United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
	[4b]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Travel advice, last updated 31 December 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea
FORCED EVICTION	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
FOREIGN REFUGEES	[24a]	U S Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, World Refugee Survey 2008 – Guinea, 18 June 2008 http://www.refugees.org/countryreports.aspx?id=2142
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices – Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2b]	United States Department of State International Religious Freedom Report 2008, 19 September 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108372.htm
FREEDOM OF RELIGION	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices – Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2b]	United States Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2008, 19 September 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108372.htm

FREEDOM OF RELIGION (CONT.)	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND MEDIA	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007: Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009, http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[9a]	Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) CPJ condemns ban of Guinean paper over editorial, 28 May 2008 http://cpj.org/2008/05/cpj-condemns-ban-of-guinean-paper-over-editorial.php
	[9b]	Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) Press attacks in 2007, Guinea, 5 February 2008 http://cpj.org/2008/02/attacks-on-the-press-2007-guinea.php
	[9c]	Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) Two Guinean newspapers suspended, reporters banned, 4 January 2008 http://cpj.org/2008/01/two-guinean-newspapers-suspended-reporters-banned.php
	[14a]	Reporters sans Frontieres (Reporters without Borders): Annual Report 2008 for Africa http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_en-2.pdf
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS, ORGANISATIONS AND ACTIVISTS	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
HIV/AIDS	[1a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook : Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html
	[6e]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Mining zones take on AIDS, 28 November 2008 http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81724
	[6f]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) HIV gains overshadowed by dependence on donors, 25 November 2008 http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81660

HIV/AIDS (CONT.)	[19d]	USAID, Guinea: HIV/AIDS health profile, September 2008 http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/Countries/africa/guinea_profile.pdf
	[27b]	allAfrica.com, Mining zones take on Aids, 28 November 2008 http://allafrica.com/stories/200811280968.html
	[27c]	allAfrica.com, HIV Gains overshadowed by dependence on donors, 27 November 2008 http://allafrica.com/stories/200811270679.html
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009 http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
JUDICIARY	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State (USSD) Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009 http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
LESBIAN, GAY, BISexual AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS	[8c]	Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board, CIRB) Guinea: Treatment of homosexuals by society and government authorities; recourse to the law and protection available to homosexuals who have been subject to ill treatment (2005 - March 2007), 18 May 2007 http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=451089
	[13a]	Sodomy Laws World Laws: Guinea, last edited 12 February 2005 http://www.sodomylaws.org/world/guinea/guinea.htm
	[33a]	Behind the Mask, Guinea (undated) http://www.mask.org.za/index.php?page=guinea

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS (CONT).	[43a]	Asylum Law, Sexual Minorities and the Law: A World Survey, updated July 2006 http://www.ai-lgbt.org/texts/lgbt2006.rtf
MEDICAL ISSUES	[2e]	United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
	[4b]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Travel advice, last updated 31 December 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea
	[18a]	World Health Organisation (WHO), Country Profile: Guinea, 2006 http://www.who.int/countries/gin/en/
	[18b]	World Health Organisation (WHO), Mental Health Atlas 2005, Guinea fact sheet http://www.afro.who.int/dnc/databases/mnh/guinea.pdf
	[18c]	World Health Organisation (WHO), Guinea: World health statistics, 2006 2008 http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm
	[19c]	United States, USAID Guinea overview, last updated 19 November 2008 http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/guinea/index.html
	[31b]	Department of International Development, £50 million to wipe out deadly tropical diseases, 22 September 2008 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files//pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp
	[46a]	Medecins Sans Frontières, Civilian prisoners in Guinea prison suffer malnutrition, exposure to TB, in appalling conditions http://www.msf.org/msfinternational/countries/africa/guinea/index.cfm
MILITARY SERVICE	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
POLITICAL AFFILIATION	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[11a]	Amnesty International (AI) Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008

PRISON CONDITIONS	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[5c]	Human Rights Watch, Urgent need to end impunity, 13 August 2008 http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/08/13/guinea-new-leader-should-address-rights-abuses
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
SECURITY FORCES	[1a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook, Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html
	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2e]	United States Department of State (USSD), Guinea: Country information, 15 August 2008 http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
	[4b]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Travel advice, last updated 31 December 2008 http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea
	[5a]	Human Rights Watch (HRW) Guinea: World Report 2009 http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009
	[5b]	Human Rights Watch (HRW), Government should immediately investigate shootings of protesters, 5 November 2008 http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/11/05/guinea-require-security-forces-use-restraint
	[6e]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) GUINEA: 'Open house' at army base aims to ease military, civilian relations, 29 August 2007 http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=74010
	[6g]	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN) Questions over how government will meet promises to army, 18 May 2007 http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72250
	[11d]	Amnesty International, Guinea: Security forces still a threat, 27 June 2008 http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR29/004/2007/en/dom-AFR290042007en.html
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008

SECURITY FORCES (CONT.)	[41a]	Overseas Security Advisory Council Country Profile https://www.osac.gov/Regions/country.cfm?country=119
	[41d]	Overseas Security and Advisory Council (OSAC) Guinea Unrest Fuels Uncertain Security Situation, 10 November 2008 https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=93276
TERRORISM	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
TRAFFICKING	[2d]	United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4 June 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm
WOMEN	[2a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2007- Guinea, 1 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm
	[2d]	United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4 June 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm
	[2f]	Report on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or Female Genital Cutting (FGC), released 1 June 2001 http://www.asylumlaw.org/docs/guinea/usdos01_fgm_Guinea.pdf
	[8b]	Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (CIRB) Guinea: Protection, services and legal recourse available to women who are victims of domestic violence (2004 - February 2007), 6 March 2007 http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&qotorec=450976
	[21a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008
	[25a]	Zed, 'Female Genital Mutilation – A Guide to Laws and Policies Worldwide' published in 2001
	[26a]	Feminist.com, Global resource guide, Guinea http://www.feminist.com/antiviolence/global.html#sub
	[28a]	End Violence Against Women Numbers of women circumcised in Africa, USAID Data, March 2008 http://endvaw.infoforhealth.org/search/search_results.php?start_num=0&query=%22Numbers+of+women+circumcised+in+Africa%22+&subquery
	[36a]	Peacewomen.org, Guinea Security Council open debate on women, peace and security- 23 October 2007 http://www.peacewomen.org/un/7thAnniversary/Open_Debate/Guinea_eng.pdf

WOMEN (CONT.)	[51a]	GTZ, Good governance and Genital Mutilation http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz-en-good-governance-fgm-2007.pdf
	[51b]	Female Genital Mutilation in Guinea http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-fgm-countries-guinea.pdf

[Return to contents](#)
[Go to sources](#)

4. References to source material

- [1] **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**, <https://www.cia.gov/>
- a The World Factbook, Guinea, last updated 22 January 2009
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html>
Date accessed 19 January 2009
- [2] **United States Department of State (USSD)** <http://www.state.gov>
- a Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2007, 11 March 2008
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm>
Date accessed 10 November 2008
 - b International Religious Freedom Report 2008, 19 September 2008
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108372.htm>
Date accessed 10 November 2008
 - c Background Note: Guinea, last updated October 2008
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2824.htm>
Date accessed 12 November 2008
 - d Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4 June 2008
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm>
Date accessed 6 November 2008
 - e Guinea, country information, 15 August 2008
http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1132.html#
Date accessed 5 December 2008
 - f Guinea: Report on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or Female Genital Cutting (FGC), released 1 June 2001
http://www.asylumlaw.org/docs/guinea/usdos01_fgm_Guinea.pdf
Date accessed 8 December 2008
- [3] **Constitution**
- a The 1990 Constitution of the Republic of Guinea (in French), 1 January 1990
<http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=4279>
Date accessed 28 November 2008
- [4] **Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), UK**, <http://www.fco.gov.uk/>
- a Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 8 July 2008
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/guinea/?view=Standard&version=2>
Date accessed 28 November 2008
 - b Travel advice, last updated 31 December 2008
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travelling-and-living-overseas/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/guinea>
Date accessed 23 January 2009
- [5] **Human Rights Watch (HRW)**, <http://hrw.org/>
- a Guinea: World Report 2009, undated
<http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009>
Date accessed 19 January 2009
 - b Government should immediately investigate shootings of protesters, 5 November 2008
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/11/05/guinea-require-security-forces-use-restraint>
Date accessed 1 December 2008

- c Urgent need to end impunity, 13 August 2008
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/08/13/guinea-new-leader-should-address-rights-abuses>
Date accessed 1 December 2008
- d Letter to the Prime Minister of Guinea, 13 August 2008
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/08/13/letter-prime-minister-guinea>
Date accessed 1 December 2008
- e Measure to prosecute recruiters abroad puts commanders on notice, 8 October 2008
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/10/08/united-states-bush-signs-law-child-soldiers>
Date accessed 1 December 2008

[6] **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (IRIN)**

<http://www.irinnews.org/>

- a Drug trade 'potentially more dangerous than Guinea-Bissau', 10 October 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=80865>
Date accessed 10 November 2008
- b Youths pledge continued demonstrations until lights come on, 10 September 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=80285>
Date accessed 10 November 2008
- c Elections in doubt for 2008, 25 June 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=78943>
Date accessed 10 November 2008
- d Reputation for corruption worsens, 24 September 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=80575>
Date accessed 27 November 2008
- e Mining zones take on AIDS, 28 November 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81724>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- f HIV gains overshadowed by dependence on donors, 25 November 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81660>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- g Mining communities will not let up 'despite repression', 4 November 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81294>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- h Reputation for corruption worsens, 24 September 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=80575>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- i Regional, international condemnation spreads, 12 January 2009
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82324>
Date accessed 23 January 2009
- j Guarded optimism for new government, 19 January 2009
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82457>
Date accessed 23 January 2009
- k Civil society looks to junta for break from past, 29 December 2008
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82134>
Date accessed 23 January 2009

[7] **British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)** <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

- a Country Profile: Guinea, last updated 1 January 2009
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032311.stm
Date accessed 19 January 2009
- b Timeline: Guinea, last updated 1 January 2009

- http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1032515.stm
Date accessed 19 January 2009
- c Guinea police tear-gas protesters, 4 November 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7706904.stm>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
 - d Guinea's hardline president dies, 23 December 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7796741.stm>
Date accessed 23 December 2008
 - e Military 'seizes power' in Guinea, 23 December 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7796902.stm>
Date accessed 23 December 2008
 - f Thousands greet Guinea coup chief, 24 December 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7799279.stm>
Date accessed 24 December 2008
 - g Guinea calls corruption hearings, 22 January 2009
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7844674.stm>
Date accessed 19 January 2009
- [8] **Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board**, <http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/>
- a Guinea: Domestic child abuse; state protection available to victims (2005 - February 2007), 7 March 2007
<http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=450975>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - b Guinea: Protection, services and legal recourse available to women who are victims of domestic violence (2004 - February 2007), 6 March 2007
Date accessed 2 December 2008
<http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=450976>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - c Guinea: Treatment of homosexuals by society and government authorities; recourse to the law and protection available to homosexuals who have been subject to ill treatment (2005 - March 2007), 18 May 2007
<http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=451089>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - d Guinea: Intertribal marriages, especially between the Malinkes and the Peuls, and the perception of these marriages; state protection available to couples if parents oppose an interethnic marriage.
<http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=451429>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [9] **Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)** <http://www.cpj.org>
- a CPJ condemns ban of Guinean paper over editorial, 28 May 2008
<http://cpj.org/2008/05/cpj-condemns-ban-of-guinean-paper-over-editorial.php>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - b Press attacks in 2007, Guinea, 5 February 2008
<http://cpj.org/2008/02/attacks-on-the-press-2007-guinea.php>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - c Two Guinean newspapers suspended, reporters banned, 4 January 2008
<http://cpj.org/2008/01/two-guinean-newspapers-suspended-reporters-banned.php>
Date accessed 2 December 2008

- [10] **United Nations**, www.un.org
- a Drug crime poses serious threat to West Africa, warns UN official, 28 October 2008
<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=28738&Cr=Drug&Cr1=West+Africa>
 Date accessed 5 December 2008
- [11] **Amnesty International (AI)** <http://www.amnesty.org/>
- a Annual Human Rights report 2008: Guinea
<http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/africa/guinea>
 Date accessed 10 November 2008
- b Guinea: Fundamental freedoms must not be jeopardized by the state of siege, 14 February 2007
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR29/002/2007/en/dom-AFR290022007en.html>
 Date accessed 10 November 2008
- c Guinea: 'Soldiers were shooting everywhere', 27 June 2007
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/AFR29/003/2007/en>
 Date accessed 10 November 2008
- d Guinea: Security forces still a threat, 27 June 2008
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR29/004/2007/en/dom-AFR290042007en.html>
 Date accessed 10 November 2008
- [12] **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, <http://www.unicef.org>
- a At a glance: Guinea
<http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/guinea.html>
 Date accessed 1 December 2008
- [13] **Sodomy Laws** <http://www.sodomylaws.org/>
- a World Laws: Guinea, last edited 12 February 2005
<http://www.sodomylaws.org/world/guinea/guinea.htm>
 Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [14] **Reporters sans Frontieres (Reporters without Borders)** <http://www.rsf.org>
- a Annual Report 2008 for Africa
http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_en-2.pdf
 Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [15] **Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers** <http://www.child-soldiers.org>
- a Global Report 2008: Guinea
<http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=89>
 Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [16] **International Crisis Group (ICG)**
- a Guinea, homepage, undated
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1236&l=1>
 Date accessed 3 December 2008
- b Conflict history, updated 11 May 2007
http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=44
 Date accessed 3 December 2008
- c Guinea: Ensuring democratic reforms, Africa briefing N52 , 24 June 2008
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5503&l=1>
 Date accessed 3 December 2008
- d Guinea: Change on Hold, 8 November 2007

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5147&l=1>
Date accessed 3 December 2008

- [17] **United Nations Cartographic Section,**
a Map of Guinea.
<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/guinea.pdf>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [18] **World Health Organisation (WHO),** <http://www.who.int/en/>
a Country Profile 2006: Guinea
<http://www.who.int/countries/gin/en/>
Date accessed 3 December 2008
b Mental Health Atlas 2005, Guinea fact sheet
<http://www.afro.who.int/dnc/databases/mnh/guinea.pdf>
Date accessed 3 December 2008
c Guinea: World health statistics 2008
http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm
Date accessed 3 December 2008
- [19] **United States Agency for International Development (USAID),**
<http://www.usaid.gov/>
a 2008 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, May 2008
http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/initiatives/2008_agoa_ustr_report.pdf
Date accessed 10 November 2008
b Anti-corruption activities in Guinea, May 29, 2008
<http://www.usaid.gov/gn/news/2008/Anti-Corruption/Anti-corruption.htm>
Date accessed 27 November 2008
c Guinea Overview, last updated 19 November 2008
http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/guinea/index.html
Date accessed 3 December 2008
d Guinea : HIV/AIDS health profile, September 2008
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/Countries/africa/guinea_profile.pdf
Date accessed 3 December 2008
- [20] **Ethnologue,** <http://www.ethnologue.com/home.asp>
a Languages of Guinea, 2005
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Guinea
Date accessed 26 November 2007
- [21] **Freedom House,** <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>
a Freedom in the World 2008: Guinea
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7404&year=2008>
Date accessed 13 November 2008
- [22] **International Herald Tribune,** <http://www.iht.com/>
a Gas furor tips Guinea further off balance, 5 November 2008
<http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/11/05/africa/05guinea.php>
Date accessed 3 December 2008

- [23] **United Nations, Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**, <http://www.ohchr.org>
 a Guinea Homepage, 2008
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/GNIndex.aspx>
 Date accessed 10 December 2008
- [24] **U S Committee for Refugees and Immigrants**, <http://www.refugees.org/>
 a World Refugee Survey 2008 – Guinea, 18 June 2008
<http://www.refugees.org/countryreports.aspx?id=2142>
 Date accessed 10 November 2008
- [25] **Zed**
 a 'Female Genital Mutilation – A Guide to Laws and Policies Worldwide' published in 2001
 (Hard copy only)
 Date accessed 10 December 2008
- [26] **Feminist.com** <http://www.feminist.com/>
 a Global resource guide, Guinea
<http://www.feminist.com/antiviolence/global.html#sub>
 Date accessed 4 December 23008
- [27] **allAfrica.com**, <http://allafrica.com/>
 a Corruption creates leaks in water system
<http://allafrica.com/stories/200805270987.html>
 Date accessed 27 November 2008
 b Mining zones take on Aids, 28 November 2008
<http://allafrica.com/stories/200811280968.html>
 Date accessed 3 December 2008
 c HIV Gains overshadowed by dependence on donors, 27 November 2008
<http://allafrica.com/stories/200811270679.html>
 Date accessed 3 December 2008
- [28] **End Violence Against Women** <http://endvaw.infoforhealth.org/>
<http://endvaw.infoforhealth.org/search.php>
 a Numbers of women circumcised in Africa, USAID Data, March 2008
http://endvaw.infoforhealth.org/search/search_results.php?start_num=0&query=%22Numbers+of+women+circumcised+in+Africa%22+&subquery
 Date accessed 1 December 2008
- [29] **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**,
<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/>
 a World Report 2008 – Guinea, Events of 2007
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,HRW,GIN,47a87c04c,0.html>
 Date accessed 1 December 2008
- [30] **Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada**
 a Guinea: Travel report, 14 January 2009
<http://www.voyage.gc.ca/dest/report-en.asp?country=114000>
 Date accessed 23 January 2009
- [31] **Department of International Development**, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>
 a Country profile: Guinea, last updated 19 April 2007
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/guinea.asp>
 Date accessed 2 December 2008
 b £50 million to wipe out deadly tropical diseases, 22 September 2008

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files//pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>
Date accessed 2 December 2008

- [32] **World Bank**, <http://web.worldbank.org>
- a Guinea overview
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351801~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:351795.00.html>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - b Country brief, last updated September 2008,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351805~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:351795.00.html>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
 - c Guinea's Education Sector receives additional US\$10 million Boost from the World Bank, 30 October 2008
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GUINEAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21959997~menuPK:351801~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:351795.00.html>
Date accessed 2 December 2008
- [33] **Behind the Mask**, <http://www.mask.org.za/>
- a Guinea (undated)
<http://www.mask.org.za/index.php?page=guinea>
Date accessed 3 December 2008
- [34] **Hands off Cain**, <http://www.handsoffcain.info/>
- a Country status on the death penalty, updated to 8 October 2008
<http://www.handsoffcain.info/news/index.php?iddocumento=10318377>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [35] **Peace Corps**, <http://www.peacecorps.gov/>
- a Diversity and cross-cultural issues in Guinea, undated
http://www.peacecorpswiki.org/Diversity_and_cross-cultural_issues_in_Guinea
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [36] **Peacewomen.org**, <http://www.peacewomen.org/>
- a Security Council open debate on women, peace and security- 23 October 2007, Guinea
http://www.peacewomen.org/un/7thAnniversary/Open_Debate/Guinea_eng.pdf
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [37] **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**
<http://ochaonline.un.org/>
- a Guinea
<http://ochaonline.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/guinea>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [38] **International Organization for Migration, (IOM)**
- a Guinea, facts and figures, July 2007
<http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/395>
Date accessed 4 December 2008

- [39] **Reuters AlertNet**, <http://www.alertnet.org/>
a Guinea, 3 December 2008
<http://www.alertnet.org/db/cp/guinea.htm>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
b Guinea unrest, 22 January 2008
http://www.alertnet.org/db/crisisprofiles/GN_UNR.htm
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [40] **World Food Programme (WFP)**, <http://www.wfp.org/english/>
a World Food Programme 2007
http://www.wfp.org/policies/annual_reports/documents/2007_Ann_Rep_English.pdf
Date accessed 4 December 2008
b Resourcing update, 21 January 2009
http://www.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/ResUpdates/104530.pdf
Date accessed 23 January 2009
c WFP's Operational Requirements, Shortfalls and Priorities for 2008 October 2008
http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op_reports/wfp110572.pdf
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [41] **Overseas Security Advisory Council**, <https://www.osac.gov/>
a Country Profile
<https://www.osac.gov/Regions/country.cfm?country=119>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
b Guinea 2008 crime & safety report, 29 April 2008
<https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=83622>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
c Guinea Violent Crime Increase, 26 Nov 2008
<https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=93828>
Date accessed 5 December 2008
d Guinea Unrest Fuels Uncertain Security Situation, 10 November 2008
<https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=93276>
Date accessed 5 December 2008
- [42] **International Trade Union Confederation**, <http://www.ituc-csi.org/>
a Guinea homepage
<http://www.ituc-csi.org/spip.php?rubrique136>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
b Guinea: the international trade union conference brings hope to a suffering country, 23 May 2007
<http://www.ituc-csi.org/spip.php?article1155>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [43] **Asylum Law**, www.asylumlaw.org/
a Sexual Minorities and the Law: A World Survey, updated July 2006
<http://www.ai-lgbt.org/texts/lgbt2006.rtf>
Date accessed 10 December 2008
- [44] **Joshua Project** <http://www.joshuaproject.net/>
a General Country data, last updated 22 October 2008
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php?rog3=GV>
Date accessed 4 December 2008

- [45] **Save the Children:** <http://www.savethechildren.org/>
a Guinea update, 19 March 2008
<http://www.savethechildren.org/countries/africa/guinea.html>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [46] **Médecins Sans Frontières,** <http://www.msf.org/>
a Civilian prisoners in Guinea prison suffer malnutrition, exposure to TB, in appalling conditions
<http://www.msf.org/msfinternational/countries/africa/guinea/index.cfm>
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [47] **Institute for Security Studies,** <http://www.iss.co.za>
a Country File – Guinea, undated
http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=14&slink_id=3924&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3
Date accessed 4 December 2008
- [48] **United Nations Development Programme,** <http://www.undp.org.rw/>
a Annual report 2008, Guinea
http://www.undp.org/publications/annualreport2008/pdf/IAR2008_ENG_low.pdf
Date accessed 5 December 2008
- [49] **University of Pennsylvania, African Studies Centre,** <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/>
a Guinea page (undated)
http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Country_Specific/Guinea.html
Date accessed 5 December 2008
- [50] **The Guardian,** <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
a Coup in Guinea after dictator Lansana Conte dies, 23 December 2008
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/dec/23/guinea-dictator-lansana-conte-dies>
Date accessed 23 December 2008
- [51] **GTZ** <http://www.gtz.de/de/index.htm>
a Good governance and Genital Mutilation
<http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz-en-good-governance-fgm-2007.pdf>
Date accessed 8 December 2008
b Female Genital Mutilation in Guinea
<http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-fgm-countries-guinea.pdf>
Date accessed 8 December 2008
- [52] **International Monetary Fund (IMF),** <http://www.imf.org>
a Guinea : Country report, August 2008
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr08275.pdf>
Date accessed 10 December 2008