



General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 February 2010

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Eighth session
Geneva, 3-14 May 2010

**Compilation prepared by the Office of the High
Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with
paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council
resolution 5/1**

Guyana

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	15 Feb. 1977	Yes	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	15 Feb. 1977	None	-
ICCPR	15 Feb. 1977	Yes (art. 14 (3), (d) and art. 14 (6)).	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): Yes
ICCPR-OP 1	5 Jan. 1999	Yes (art.6)	-
CEDAW	17 July 1980	None	-
CAT	19 May 1988	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
CRC	14 Jan 1991	None	-

Core treaties to which Guyana is not a party: OP-ICESCR³, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW (signature only, 2005), CRPD (signature only, 2007), OP-CRPD, and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	No
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Yes
Palermo Protocol ⁴	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	No
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No

1. In 2006, the Committee against Torture (CAT) encouraged Guyana to consider ratifying OP-CAT.⁸ The same year, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) recommended that Guyana consider making the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD and ratifying ILO Convention No. 169.⁹ In 2005, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged ratification of OP-CEDAW and ICRMW.¹⁰ In 2004, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended ratifying OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC.¹¹

2. In 2009, UNHCR recommended accession to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.¹²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. In 2005, CEDAW noted with satisfaction that through the Constitutional reform undertaken in 2001, international human rights instruments are incorporated into domestic law.¹³ The 2005 Common Country Assessment (CCA) highlighted that international treaties can be relied upon in seeking redress in the courts for breaches of international human rights law.¹⁴

4. In 2006, CERD recommended that Guyana include “national or ethnic origin” among the prohibited grounds of discrimination in article 40 (1) of the Constitution and that the prohibition of racial discrimination in that article apply with respect to the enjoyment of all rights and freedoms protected under ICERD.¹⁵

5. CEDAW and CAT commended Guyana for the adoption of the 2005 Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act.¹⁶

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. As of 4 February 2010, Guyana does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).¹⁷

7. In 2004, CRC encouraged Guyana to pursue its efforts to establish an independent and effective mechanism in accordance with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). It added that, among other things, this institution should be easily accessible to children and provide remedies for violations of their rights under the Convention.¹⁸

8. In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues noted that five parliamentary commissions with responsibilities in the field of human rights had been authorized in the revised Constitution of Guyana: the Human Rights Commission, Women and Gender Commission, Rights of the Child Commission, Indigenous Peoples Commission and the Ethnic Relations Commission. At the time of her mission in 2008, only the latter had been fully established and was functioning.¹⁹ In March 2009, the Government indicated, *inter alia*, that nominations to the Rights of the Child Commission had been finalized and would be sent to the National Assembly for approval.²⁰

D. Policy measures

9. In 2006, CERD expressed its concern about the absence of a national strategy or plan of action which systematically address any inequalities that members of indigenous communities face in the enjoyment of their rights.²¹ In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues stressed that a new and robust anti-discrimination and equality plan of action was required.²²

10. In 2005, Guyana adopted the Plan of Action (2005-2009) for the World Programme for Human Rights Education focusing on the national school system.²³ The 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report indicated that the national certification standard for Child Friendly Schools, incorporating child rights and peace education, had been adopted country-wide.²⁴

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁵</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2004	March 2006	May 2008	Fifteenth and sixteenth reports overdue since 2008
CESCR	1995		None	Second and third reports overdue since 2000 and 2005 respectively
HR Committee	1999	March 2000	None	Third report overdue since 2003
CEDAW	2003	July 2005	None	Seventh report overdue since 2006
CAT	2006	November 2006	December 2008	Submitted in 2008
CRC	2002	January 2004	None	Combined second, third and fourth report overdue since 2008

11. In 1997, CESCR indicated that it was necessary to receive additional written replies to the list of issues in order to consider the initial report of Guyana.²⁶

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Independent expert on minority issues (28 July to 1 August 2008); ²⁷ Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (14 to 25 July 2003) ²⁸
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	-
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	-
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The independent expert thanked the Government for its cooperation throughout the preparation and conduct of her mission. ²⁹

<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 6 communications were sent. The Government replied to 4 of these communications.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i>	Guyana responded to 3 of the 21 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. ³⁰

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

12. In 2004, OHCHR deployed a human rights adviser within the framework of the Social Cohesion Programme (SCP), an inter-agency project of the United Nations Framework Team for Early Warning and Conflict Prevention.³¹ SCP contributed to the peaceful elections of 2006.³² In 2007-2008, a human rights adviser was deployed to support the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to incorporate a human rights-based approach into the 2006-2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The adviser also provided, inter alia, training on strengthening national human rights protection mechanisms.³³

13. In 2007, OHCHR provided training on the human rights treaty process to members of national institutions, non-governmental organizations and the media, focusing on improving follow up to treaty body conclusions and recommendations.³⁴

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

14. In 2005, CEDAW was concerned about the persistence of discriminatory legal provisions, particularly the Criminal Law (Offences) Act provision which makes it a criminal act for a girl of 16 years to have sexual intercourse with a relative such as a grandfather or brother, making her liable to imprisonment for up to seven years.³⁵ It was also concerned at the Married Persons Property Act that prevented non-working spouses from acquiring the same rights in matters of division of property.³⁶ CEDAW urged Guyana to undertake comprehensive legal reform in accordance with its obligations under the Convention and, in particular, to eliminate discriminatory provisions without delay in the Criminal Law (Offences) Act and civil law.³⁷

15. In 2006, CERD noted that the historic ethnic polarization of the society and of the main political parties of Guyana has reinforced prejudice and intolerance in the country.³⁸ In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues indicated that Afro-Guyanese felt excluded from having a full voice and stake in the national polity and equal enjoyment of rights in many fields of life including employment and economic participation. The stigmatization of young Afro-Guyanese males and entire African communities was a serious concern. According to the independent expert, derogatory stereotypes of criminality coloured wider societal perceptions of Afro-Guyanese individuals and communities.³⁹ The Government replied that these allegations were not substantiated.⁴⁰

16. In 2004, CRC was concerned that societal discrimination persisted against girls and vulnerable groups of children, including children living in poverty, Amerindian children and children with disabilities.⁴¹ The 2005 CCA indicated that special education was offered for children with disabilities but with limited coverage. It added that children below 6 years old and their parents had little opportunity to address disabilities that may be corrected at an earlier stage.⁴²

17. The 2005 CCA also highlighted the stigma attached to persons with HIV/AIDS and the discrimination against them.⁴³

2 Right to life, liberty and security of the person

18. In 2000, the HR Committee encouraged Guyana to consider the abolition of the death penalty.⁴⁴

19. In 2006, CAT urged Guyana to take immediate steps to prevent acts such as the alleged practice of extrajudicial killings by members of the police and to guarantee that prompt and impartial inquiries are conducted, perpetrators are prosecuted and effective remedies are provided to victims.⁴⁵ In 2008, the Government provided information mentioning, inter alia, the adoption of the Security Sector Reform Action Plan (2007-2011).⁴⁶

20. In 2008, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent a communication regarding three men who died in the custody of the police forces.⁴⁷ The same year, the independent expert on minority issues noted concerns expressed by Afro-Guyanese and others regarding numerous killings of young Afro-Guyanese men since 2002 and the existence of what had been described as a “phantom death squad”. The reports noted execution style killings, disappearances and failure to adequately record or investigate the murders. According to the independent expert, the perception was of a collusion of Government and law enforcement with criminals to facilitate the targeting and killing of young Afro-Guyanese known to the security services.⁴⁸ The Government rejected the allegations.⁴⁹

21. In 2008, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture sent a communication referring to reports that in November and December 2007, men had been tortured by members of the Military Criminal Investigation Department at headquarters and at undisclosed locations.⁵⁰ CAT recommended that Guyana ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law in accordance with the definition contained in the Convention, and that these offences are punishable by appropriate penalties.⁵¹

22. CAT was concerned about reports of widespread police brutality and the lack of accountability of the Guyana police force. It recommended ensuring that the circumstances under which police officers are authorized to use force and firearms are exceptional and clearly defined.⁵² The 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report indicated, inter alia, that reports of alleged brutality by the law and order agencies continued to be challenges to effective governance.⁵³

23. The disciplinary measures used in the treatment of prisoners were also a matter of concern for CAT, in particular section 37 of the 1998 of Prison Act, which allows whipping, flogging and reduction of diet. It recommended the review of all legal provisions which authorize these practices with a view to abolishing them.⁵⁴

24. In 2006, CAT noted unacceptable detention conditions, in particular in the Georgetown and Mazaruni prisons. The most widespread problems were overcrowding, poor hygienic and physical conditions, as well as lack of human, material and financial resources. It recommended the State take immediate steps to ensure that the conditions of detention are in conformity with minimum international standards.⁵⁵ The Government replied, inter alia, that there had been an increase in the budgetary allocations in 2007 and 2008 for the improvement of conditions in the entire prison system.⁵⁶

25. In 2005, while noting the Domestic Violence Act of 1996, CEDAW expressed concern about the insufficient measures to ensure its effective implementation. It urged the State to ensure that all victims have access to immediate means of redress and protection,

including protection orders, legal aid and shelters in sufficient numbers.⁵⁷ In 2006, CAT expressed concern at reports of a high number of domestic violence cases⁵⁸ and recommended taking urgent measures to reduce them, including the training of police, law enforcement and health personnel, in order to investigate and deal with instances of domestic violence. In 2008, the Government indicated that it was working to, inter alia, ensure that service providers are properly trained to enforce legislation addressing this issue.⁵⁹

26. In 2004, CRC recommended that Guyana expressly prohibit corporal punishment by law in the family, school and other institutions.⁶⁰

27. CRC was deeply concerned about the generally violent environment in which Guyanese children were living and at the increased reporting of ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse.⁶¹ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted reports of child prostitution in cities and remote gold mining areas.⁶² It also highlighted an ILO study concluding that there was an alarming degree of prostitution within the secondary school system and that the sexual exploitation of the girl child was a widespread and serious social problem.⁶³

28. The 2005 CCA referred to a 2003 ILO report which confirmed that worst forms of child labour existed among street children, child victims of prostitution and children from remote Amerindian communities in Guyana.⁶⁴ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted with interest the implementation of an Action Programme on the Rehabilitation of Child Labourers and the Prevention of Child Labour in Parika.⁶⁵

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

29. In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues noted that the justice system and security services were considered inefficient and ineffective.⁶⁶ Since 1998, the HR Committee has adopted Views on nine individual communications, where it found that the State was in violation of various provisions of ICCPR, namely with regard to the imposition of a death sentence in the absence of a fair trial (or automatic and mandatory imposition of death sentence),⁶⁷ the right of all persons deprived of their liberty to be treated with humanity,⁶⁸ the right to access to justice (absence of legal representation),⁶⁹ to equality before the law (administration of evidence),⁷⁰ to be promptly brought before a judge,⁷¹ and to be tried within a reasonable time (excessive length of pre-trial detention).⁷² Despite repeated requests, the HR Committee has not received information from Guyana regarding follow-up to the nine cases on which Views had been adopted.⁷³

30. In 2000, the HR Committee recommended that Guyana ensure strict compliance with procedural safeguards in all criminal cases.⁷⁴ In addition, in 2006, CAT recommended the State take all necessary measures to guarantee that the mandatory limits for pretrial detention are respected in practice.⁷⁵ It also encouraged Guyana to amend the Constitution and delete the provision that allows the employment of part-time judges, which, in the Committee's view, could jeopardize their independence and impartiality.⁷⁶ The 2005 CCA stressed that full support needs to be extended to, inter alia, strengthening the judiciary and furthering the security sector reform in order to enhance protection for all people and to make justice available to those who are poor, marginalized and vulnerable.⁷⁷

31. In 2006, CERD noted that only few complaints about acts of racial discrimination had been brought before the Ethnic Relations Commission and none before the courts, which can partly be attributed to the high standard of proof required in judicial proceedings and to the difficulties to secure witnesses.⁷⁸ In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues recalled the CERD observations⁷⁹ and recommended that the Government monitor the extent to which the anti-discrimination provisions in the Constitution and legislation

have been used as the basis for criminal or other legal proceedings and what the outcomes have been.⁸⁰

32. CERD also remained concerned about the ethnic composition of the Armed Forces and the police of Guyana which were predominantly recruited from the Afro-Guyanese population. It encouraged Guyana to continue and intensify its efforts aimed at ensuring a balanced ethnic representation in the composition of its Armed Forces and police.⁸¹ The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in 2003, CAT in 2006 and the 2005 CCA also made recommendations in this regard.⁸²

33. In 2004, CRC expressed its concern at the incompatibility of the juvenile system with the provisions and principles of the Convention. It was especially concerned at the fact that the age of criminal responsibility, fixed at 10 years, was too low and that 17-year-olds were tried as adults.⁸³ In 2006, CAT expressed its concern at allegations that children (ages 10-16) were not always separated from adults while on remand.⁸⁴

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

34. In 2004, CRC noted with concern that the number of children who were not registered at birth was significant, particularly in remote areas and among Amerindians.⁸⁵ CRC was also concerned at the large number of female heads of households and the often limited degree to which fathers assume their parental responsibilities. It noted that a substantial number of parents immigrate to other countries, leaving children behind with relatives or in institutions.⁸⁶

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, and right to participate in public and political life

35. The independent expert on minority issues indicated that the Constitution provides for freedom of religion, which was considered to be well respected in practice.⁸⁷

36. In 2000, the HR Committee was concerned that freedom of expression may be unduly restricted by reason of the Government monopoly of radio broadcasting. It was also concerned at the lack of specific remedies for journalists who have been subjected to violence or harassment by the police or other authorities. It recommended that Guyana remove restrictions on freedom of expression which are incompatible with article 19 of ICCPR, and ensure that effective remedies are available to any person whose rights under ICCPR have been violated.⁸⁸

37. In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues noted reports that the Government maintained a monopoly over radio broadcasts; that restrictions were imposed on issuing licences for Afro-Guyanese broadcasters; that bias in reporting of violent events had exacerbated ethnic tensions; and that media time allocation for political opposition was restricted, especially prior to elections.⁸⁹ The independent expert added that the President's role as Minister of Communications provided him with ultimate authority over media access and licensing, which was considered inappropriate.⁹⁰ The Government replied, *inter alia*, that a free and independent media exists in Guyana.⁹¹

38. In 2008, the independent expert indicated that there was criticism of Guyana's electoral system as well as calls for the establishment of a constitutionally based shared Government. She added that since Guyana's political parties are highly ethnicized, the current proportional representation system inevitably creates a government dominated by one ethnic group.⁹² The Government rejected this statement and highlighted the multi-ethnic character of the Cabinet.⁹³ In 2006, CERD urged Guyana to ensure that all ethnic minorities have adequate opportunities to participate in the conduct of public affairs at all levels, including Parliament and the Government.⁹⁴

39. The 2006-2010 UNDAF noted that, notwithstanding constitutional provisions, women's participation in political processes remained well below levels of equality.⁹⁵ The 2005 CCA indicated that in numerical terms, women's representation in leading positions in Government was relatively significant.⁹⁶ A 2009 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament decreased from 30.8 per cent in 2006 to 30.0 per cent in 2009.⁹⁷

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

40. In 2008, The independent expert on minority issues stressed that the scarcity of employment opportunities for women, particularly from Afro-Guyanese and indigenous communities, was a major concern.⁹⁸ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted the low representation of women in traditionally male-dominated areas of work and the weak labour force participation of Amerindian women.⁹⁹ The Committee also noted that some of the terms used in Guyana to describe a category of worker were not gender-neutral (e.g. barman, kitchen maid, washman, etc.). It asked the Government to ensure that future wage orders refer to the various categories of workers in a gender-neutral way with a view to avoiding gender bias in the determination of remuneration.¹⁰⁰

41. The independent expert indicated that discrimination in employment and economic activities were considered by numerous Afro-Guyanese to be endemic problems.¹⁰¹ They also expressed frustration at being unable to obtain employment in Indian-owned or managed firms due to their African names, their colour, or their addresses in Afro-Guyanese villages.¹⁰² The Government refuted these allegations and emphasized that unemployment was not specific to the Afro-Guyanese.¹⁰³

42. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts cited a section of the Public Utility Undertakings and Public Services Arbitration Act, and the Bill introduced to amend it, that compromise workers' right to strike. In particular, the Committee highlighted the broad powers of the Minister to refer disputes to compulsory arbitration, and the provision for sanctions, including fines and imprisonment, in the event of an illegal strike. The Committee expressed its hope that necessary measures would be taken to amend the legislation to bring it into conformity with the ILO Convention No. 87.¹⁰⁴

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

43. The 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report referred to a survey conducted in 2006, which found that 36.1 per cent of the Guyanese population was unable to meet the outlay required for a basket of basic food and non-food items that define the national poverty line. The same survey found that 18.6 per cent of the population was living in absolute poverty.¹⁰⁵

44. In 2006, while noting the existence of the National Development Strategy (2001-2010) and a poverty reduction strategy paper, CEDAW was disappointed that these policies insufficiently addressed the gender dimensions of poverty.¹⁰⁶ It urged Guyana to make the promotion of gender equality an explicit component of its national development strategies, and encouraged programmes that target vulnerable groups of women, such as Amerindian women and poor women living in rural and hinterland areas.¹⁰⁷

45. The 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report stated that the need for greater social protection measures was evident, notwithstanding Guyana's continuing strides in improving the delivery of social services in all 10 administrative regions.¹⁰⁸

46. A 2004 WHO report noted that access to health care is a right established by the Constitution. However, due to geography, scarce resources, and misdistribution of staff, the access to health services was inequitable. The WHO report added that drugs and services

were free at the point of delivery, but shortages of supplies in the public sector made it necessary for patients to seek supplementary care and treatment from the private sector.¹⁰⁹

47. In 2006, CERD expressed its deep concern that the average life expectancy among indigenous peoples was low, and that they were reportedly disproportionately affected by malaria and environmental pollution, in particular mercury and bacterial contamination of rivers caused by mining activities.¹¹⁰ CERD urged Guyana to, inter alia, ensure the availability of adequate medical treatment in hinterland areas, in particular those inhabited by indigenous peoples.¹¹¹ In 2008, Guyana indicated that health centres and health posts have been constructed in almost every Amerindian Village.¹¹²

48. In 2004, CRC recommended that Guyana reduce mortality rates by improving prenatal care and preventing communicable diseases, continue to combat malaria, and address the issue of malnutrition through education and by ensuring the availability of adequate nutrition among mothers and children.¹¹³ A 2009 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 60 in 2007,¹¹⁴ and that the proportion of children under 5 moderately or severely underweight was 12.4 per cent in 2006.¹¹⁵

49. In 2005, CEDAW noted with concern the high and growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women, especially younger women.¹¹⁶ The 2005 CCA indicated that the Government and its partners were waging a battle against the HIV/AIDS epidemic, by, among other things, promoting expansive awareness raising campaigns, increasing access to and the availability of drugs and directing special efforts to reach high-risk groups.¹¹⁷ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that the HIV/AIDS pandemic continued to result in increasing numbers of children being orphaned and made vulnerable by the disease.¹¹⁸

50. The 2005 CCA stressed that the leading reason for inadequate housing was poverty and emphasized, as noted by CESCR, that national shelter strategies should take into account, inter alia, the principles of non-discrimination, legal security of tenure, availability of services, facilities and infrastructures, affordability, cultural adequacy, and the provision of domestic legal remedies in the case of, for example, forced evictions.¹¹⁹ The independent expert on minority issues noted allegations of discrimination in the allocation of housing and the maintenance and provision of infrastructure to African areas vis-à-vis those of Indo-Guyanese.¹²⁰ The Government stressed, inter alia, that the housing policy was based on a fundamental aim to provide better living conditions to those in need irrespective of ethnicity.¹²¹

51. A 2009 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the total proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source was 93 per cent in 2006.¹²² The 2005 CCA emphasized that while progress was being made, there was much to be done in terms of reducing inequities in access to safe and affordable drinking water and the prevailing low levels of awareness on what constitutes “safe” drinking water and sanitation.¹²³ It indicated that Guyana was facing the challenge of developing and implementing a national policy, a legal and institutional framework and strategies on integrated solid waste management.¹²⁴

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

52. In 2004, CRC remained concerned at the high dropout rates, especially among boys. It was also concerned at the decrease in the quality of education and at the widening of educational disparities in the hinterland regions.¹²⁵ It recommended that Guyana, inter alia, continue to strengthen measures aimed at increasing enrolment rates in primary and secondary education and to further increase attempts to bring dropouts back to school and

other training programmes, ensure that pregnant teenagers are given an opportunity to complete their education, and develop and use indicators for quality education.¹²⁶

53. In 2006, CERD urged Guyana to ensure equal quality of teaching for, and increase school and university attendance by, indigenous children and adolescents.¹²⁷ It also encouraged Guyana to provide education and to actively support programmes that foster inter-cultural dialogue, tolerance and understanding with respect to the culture and history of different ethnic groups within Guyana.¹²⁸

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

54. In 2006, CERD expressed its deep concern about the lack of legal recognition of the rights of ownership and possession of indigenous communities over the lands which they traditionally occupy, and about Guyana's practice of granting land titles excluding bodies of waters and subsoil resources to indigenous communities on the basis of numerical and other criteria not necessarily in accordance with the traditions of indigenous communities concerned.¹²⁹ CERD also noted with concern that, under the Amerindian Act (2006), decisions taken by the Village Councils of indigenous communities concerning, inter alia, scientific research and large scale mining on their lands, as well as taxation, are subject to approval and/or gazetting by the competent Minister.¹³⁰

55. The 2005 CCA highlighted that increasing equity in development also means addressing the specific issue of Amerindian people's access and control over their lands. It noted that a land titling process was ongoing, albeit slowly and sometimes in conflict with other land use priorities, such as national parks or concessions to private mining or forestry companies.¹³¹

56. In 2006, CERD urged Guyana to recognize and protect the rights of all indigenous communities to own, develop and control the lands which they traditionally occupy, including water and subsoil resources, and to safeguard their right to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence.¹³² It also urged the State to undertake environmental impact assessments and seek the informed consent of concerned indigenous communities prior to authorizing any mining or similar operations which may threaten their environment.¹³³ In addition, the Committee urged Guyana to remove the discriminatory distinction between titled and untitled communities from the 2006 Amerindian Act and from any other legislation.¹³⁴ In 2008, the Government replied, inter alia, that there is no limitation on the control that Amerindians have over the lands that they own.¹³⁵ Although the sub-soil rights remain in the domain of the State, Amerindian communities have a right of veto over small- and medium-scale mining on their titled land.¹³⁶ In cases where communities do not own land, the Amerindian Act and the Constitution protect their collective rights to occupy and use the land.¹³⁷

57. In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues noted concerns regarding the ownership of lands by Afro-Guyanese. Issues including the lack of title documents, complexities related to shared ownership and lands subsequently leased to others (non-African) have created a complex situation in regard to proving and regaining ownership.¹³⁸

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

58. In 2009, UNHCR submitted that Guyana has not yet developed domestic procedures and institutions for asylum. It recommended that the Government initiates the drafting and adoption of national refugee legislation, and that registered persons in need of international protection be given access to basic services, including education, affordable health care, and work.¹³⁹

59. UNHCR indicated that Guyana has received asylum-seekers from a wide variety of countries. However, the non-refoulement principle is not fully respected.¹⁴⁰ In 2006, CAT reminded Guyana of the absolute nature of the prohibition on expelling, returning (refouler) or extraditing a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture.¹⁴¹

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

60. The 2006–2010 UNDAF highlighted progress made on the construction of social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and health centres. It added that the systemic nature of poverty makes it a challenge requiring long-term and sustained multi-sectoral attention.¹⁴²

61. In 2006, CAT noted that Guyana had for several years been going through a period of social violence and widespread criminality which continued to have an impact on the country. The Committee pointed out, however, that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification of torture.¹⁴³

62. In 2008, the independent expert on minority issues recognized commendable steps on the part of the Government to address issues of ethnic tensions, criminal activities and economic underdevelopment. Nevertheless, further action was required to restore confidence in good governance and the rule of law among all communities, as well as to prevent further polarization and possible violence.¹⁴⁴

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

Specific recommendations for follow-up

63. In 2006, CERD requested information, within one year, on the implementation of its recommendations regarding the 2006 Amerindian Act, the land rights of indigenous communities, and the availability of medical treatment in the hinterlands.¹⁴⁵ In 2006, CAT requested information on measures taken in response to its recommendations relating to detention conditions; extra-judiciary killings; sexual and domestic violence; and human rights institutions.¹⁴⁶ Guyana submitted its follow-up reports to CAT and CERD in 2008.¹⁴⁷

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

64. The 2006–2010 UNDAF listed among projected outcomes an increased access to quality services, empowerment of individuals and groups, an enabling constitutional and human rights framework, and poverty reduction.¹⁴⁸

65. UNHCR expressed its willingness to provide technical support in drafting national refugee legislation and capacity-building for Government officials, among others.¹⁴⁹

66. CRC recommended that Guyana seek international assistance to address the issues of corporal punishment and street children.¹⁵⁰

Notes

- ¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.
- ² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- | | |
|------------|--|
| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR; |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR; |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW; |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT; |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child, |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict; |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; |
| CED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. |
- ³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.
- ⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No.

- 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/GUY/CO/1), para. 25.
- ⁹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/GUY/CO/14), paras. 23 and 25.
- ¹⁰ CEDAW, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth session, Supplement No. 38 (A/60/38)*, p. 143, paras. 309 and 312.
- ¹¹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add. 224), para. 60.
- ¹² UNHCR submission to the UPR of Guyana, p. 2.
- ¹³ A/60/38, p. 138, para. 280.
- ¹⁴ UNCT, *Common Country Assessment of Development Challenges in Guyana (part 2)*, Georgetown, 2005, p. 44, available from www.undg.org/archive_docs/6067-Guyana_CCA_-_Guyana_CCA_2005_Part_2.pdf.
- ¹⁵ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 9.
- ¹⁶ A/60/38, p. 138, para. 282; CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para 4 (c).
- ¹⁷ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex 1.
- ¹⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 13.
- ¹⁹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, paras. 22 and 29. See also CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 21; ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GUY111, p. 1.
- ²⁰ A/HRC/10/G/7, p. 26.
- ²¹ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 11.
- ²² A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, p. 3. See also E/CN.4/2004/18/Add.1, para. 41.
- ²³ See General Assembly resolution 59/113 B and Human Rights Council resolution 6/24. See also letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007, available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm>.
- ²⁴ 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Guyana, Georgetown, p. 2, available from www.undg.org/RCAR/07/finalized/pdfs/RCAR_2007_GUY_NAR.pdf.
- ²⁵ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee; |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; |
| CAT | Committee against Torture; |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child. |
- ²⁶ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, report on the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions (E/1998/22-E/C.12/1997/10), Supplement No. 2, pp. 41-42, para. 194.
- ²⁷ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2.
- ²⁸ E/CN.4/2004/18/Add.1.
- ²⁹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 2.
- ³⁰ The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 31 January 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, relating to the following questionnaires: (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation, 2005; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs, 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons, 2006; (d) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

(A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants, 2006; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities, 2006; (f) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people, 2007; (h) report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries (A/62/301), questionnaire on measures adopted and envisaged, including legislation, regarding mercenaries, 2007; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation, 2007; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (A/HRC/7/6), questionnaire on indicators on violence against women, 2007; (k) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations, 2007; (l) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1), questionnaire on trafficking in persons, 2008; (m) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the eleventh session of the Council (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on Cash Transfer Programmes, 2008; (n) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention, 2009; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (A/HRC/11/6), questionnaire on violence against women and political economy, 2008; (p) report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences (A/HRC/12/21), questionnaire on national legislation and initiatives addressing the issue of bonded labour, 2009; (q) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/12/23), questionnaire on measures to prevent and combat online child pornography, 2009; (r) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/HRC/12/31), questionnaire on world food and nutrition security, 2009; (s) report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (A/HRC/13/30), questionnaire on the detention of drug users, 2009; (t) joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42), questionnaire on secret detention, 2009; (u) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/HRC/13/22), questionnaire on the security and protection of human rights defenders, 2009.

³¹ See www.un.org/Depts/dpa/guyana.html.

³² See www.undp.org.gy/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=55&Itemid=97.

³³ OHCHR, 2007 Report of Activities and Results, p. 120.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 22, 24 and 58.

³⁵ A/60/38, p. 139, para. 289.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Ibid.* para. 290.

³⁸ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 4.

³⁹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, p. 2 and para. 85.

⁴⁰ A/HRC/10/G/7, see for example, p. 15.

⁴¹ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 22.

⁴² UNCT, Common Country Assessment of Development Challenges in Guyana (part 1) Georgetown, 2005, pp. 28-29, available from www.undg.org/archive_docs/6067-Guyana_CCA_-_Guyana_CCA_2005_Part_1.pdf.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴⁴ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/79/Add.121), para. 7.

⁴⁵ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 16.

⁴⁶ Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee against Torture (extracts for follow-up) (CAT/C/GUY/CO/1/Add.1), p. 7. See also pp. 5 and 6.

⁴⁷ A/HRC/11/2/Add.1, pp. 122-125. See also A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, and Corr.1, para. 79.

⁴⁸ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 65.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, para.73 and A/HRC/10/G/7, pp. 34-37.

⁵⁰ A/HRC/10/44/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 77.

⁵¹ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 6.

- ⁵² Ibid., para. 15 (a).
- ⁵³ 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report, Guyana, p. 1.
- ⁵⁴ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 13.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 12.
- ⁵⁶ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1/Add.1, p. 3. See also pp. 1, 2, 4 and 5.
- ⁵⁷ A/60/38, pp. 141 and 142, paras. 301 and 302.
- ⁵⁸ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 20. See also UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 43.
- ⁵⁹ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1/Add.1, p. 12.
- ⁶⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 32.
- ⁶¹ Ibid., para. 37 (a).
- ⁶² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009GUY029, p. 1.
- ⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GUY182, pp. 3 and 4.
- ⁶⁴ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 53.
- ⁶⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GUY182, p. 4.
- ⁶⁶ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 53.
- ⁶⁷ Human Rights Committee, Communication No. 676/1996 (CCPR/C/62/D/676/1996), Views adopted on 30 March 1998; Communication No. 811/1998 (CCPR/C/81/D/811/1998), Views adopted on 20 July 2004; Communication No. 812/1998 (CCPR/C/86/D/812/1998), Views adopted on 21 March 2006; Communication No. 862/1999 (CCPR/C/85/D/862/1999), Views adopted on 25 October 2005; Communication No. 867/1999 (CCPR/C/81/D/867/1999), Views adopted on 6 July 2004; Communication No. 912/2000 (CCPR/C/82/D/912/2000), Views adopted on 1 November 2004; Communication No. 913/2000 (CCPR/C/85/D/913/2000), Views adopted on 31 October 2005.
- ⁶⁸ CCPR/C/62/D/676/1996.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.; CCPR/C/81/D/867/1999; CCPR/C/85/D/913/2000.
- ⁷⁰ CCPR/C/62/D/676/1996; CCPR/C/81/D/811/1998.
- ⁷¹ CCPR/C/62/D/676/1996; Human Rights Committee, Communication No. 838/1998 (CCPR/C/76/D/838/1998), Views adopted on 28 October 2002; CCPR/C/82/D/912/2000.
- ⁷² Human Rights Committee, Communication No. 728/1996 (CCPR/C/73/D/728/1996), Views adopted on 1 November 2001; CCPR/C/76/D/838/1998.
- ⁷³ A/63/40 (Vol. II), pp. 527-528.
- ⁷⁴ CCPR/C/79/Add.121, para. 7.
- ⁷⁵ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 11.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 17.
- ⁷⁷ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 46.
- ⁷⁸ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 21.
- ⁷⁹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, paras. 57 and 58.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 97.
- ⁸¹ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 18.
- ⁸² CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 9; E/CN.4/2004/18/Add.1, para.41; UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 44.
- ⁸³ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 55.
- ⁸⁴ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 14.
- ⁸⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 29.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 33.
- ⁸⁷ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 77.
- ⁸⁸ CCPR/C/79/Add.121, para. 19. See also A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 95.
- ⁸⁹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 59.
- ⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 60.
- ⁹¹ Ibid., para. 62. See also A/HRC/10/G/7, p. 33.
- ⁹² A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 18.

- ⁹³ See for example, A/HRC/10/G/7, pp. 25 and 26 and A/HRC/11/4/Add.1, para. 26.
- ⁹⁴ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 13. See also UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 1), p. 6.
- ⁹⁵ United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Republic of Guyana 2006-2010, Georgetown, 2005, p. 7, available from www.undg.org/archive_docs/6057-Guyana_UNDAF__2006-2010_.pdf.
- ⁹⁶ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 38.
- ⁹⁷ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available from <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ⁹⁸ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 38.
- ⁹⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009GUY111, paras. 1 and 2.
- ¹⁰⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GUY100, p. 1.
- ¹⁰¹ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 35.
- ¹⁰² Ibid., para. 37.
- ¹⁰³ Ibid., paras. 47 and 48. See also A/HRC/10/G/7, pp. 28-30.
- ¹⁰⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062008GUY087, p. 1.
- ¹⁰⁵ 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Guyana, Georgetown, p. 2, available from www.undg.org/RCAR/2008/finalized/pdfs/RCAR_2008_GUY_NAR.pdf.
- ¹⁰⁶ A/60/38, p. 143, para. 307.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid., para. 308.
- ¹⁰⁸ 2007 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Guyana, p. 1.
- ¹⁰⁹ WHO, Country Cooperation Strategy Guyana 2004-2007, 2004, p. 11, available from www.paho.org/english/d/csu/CCSGUY04-07Final.pdf.
- ¹¹⁰ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 19.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹¹² CERD/C/GUY/CO/14/Add.1, paras. 78-86.
- ¹¹³ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 42.
- ¹¹⁴ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available from <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ¹¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁶ A/60/38, p. 143, para. 305.
- ¹¹⁷ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 1), p. 21.
- ¹¹⁸ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GUY182, p. 5. See also CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 45.
- ¹¹⁹ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), pp. 34 and 35. See also Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 4, HRI/GEN/1/Rev.7, pp. 19-26.
- ¹²⁰ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 50.
- ¹²¹ Ibid., para.51. See also A/HRC/10/G/7, page 32.
- ¹²² United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ¹²³ UNCT, Common Country Assessment of Development (part 1), p. 30.
- ¹²⁴ Ibid., p. 32.
- ¹²⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.224, para. 47.
- ¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 48.
- ¹²⁷ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 20.
- ¹²⁸ Ibid., para. 22.
- ¹²⁹ Ibid., para. 16.
- ¹³⁰ Ibid., para. 15.
- ¹³¹ UNCT, Common Country Assessment (part 2), p. 49.
- ¹³² CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 16.

- ¹³³ Ibid., para. 19.
¹³⁴ Ibid., para. 15. See also E/CN.4/2006/78/Add.1, paras.44 and 45.
¹³⁵ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14/Add.1, para. 48.
¹³⁶ Ibid., para. 49.
¹³⁷ Ibid., para. 26.
¹³⁸ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, para. 49.
¹³⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR of Guyana, pp. 1 and 2.
¹⁴⁰ Ibid.
¹⁴¹ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 8.
¹⁴² United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Republic of Guyana 2006-2010, p. 6.
¹⁴³ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 5.
¹⁴⁴ A/HRC/10/11/Add.2, p. 2.
¹⁴⁵ CERD/C/GUY/CO/14, para. 28.
¹⁴⁶ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1, para. 27.
¹⁴⁷ CAT/C/GUY/CO/1/Add.1; CERD/C/GUY/CO/14/Add.1.
¹⁴⁸ United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Republic of Guyana 2006-2010, p. 1.
¹⁴⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR of Guyana, p. 2.
¹⁵⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.224, paras. 32 and 52.
-