# RESPONDENT’S country conditions

Tab Page

**A U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORTS**

 U.S. Dep’t of State, *Guinea 2022 Country Reports* *on Human Rights Practice*s (Mar. 30, 2021), *available at* <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/guinea> ................................................................................ 1-33

* “**Significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful or arbitrary killings; torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by the government; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrest or detention; political prisoners or detainees; serious problems with the independence of the judiciary; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; punishment of family members for alleged offenses by a relative; serious restrictions on free expression and media, including violence or threats of violence against journalists, censorship, and threats to enforce criminal libel laws; substantial interference with the freedom of peaceful assembly; restrictions on freedom of movement and residence within the territory of a state and on the right to leave the country; inability of citizens to change their government peacefully through free and fair elections; serious and unreasonable restrictions on political participation; serious government corruption; lack of investigation of and accountability for gender-based violence including female genital mutilation/cutting; trafficking in persons; crimes involving violence or threats of violence targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or intersex persons; laws criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual conduct between adults that were not enforced during the year; and the existence of the worst forms of child labor.**” [1-2]
* “Police shot and killed Abdoulaye Diallo, age 28, during a police patrol in the Conakry neighborhood of Kipe on September 17. The minister of justice and human rights ordered the attorney general to initiate legal proceedings against the Deputy Head of Operations, Alpha Kabinet Kaba, of the Central Anti-Drug Office for alleged acts of intentional homicide by firearm and against 10 other police officers for complicity” [2]
* “**The National Front for the Defense of the Constitution (FNDC), a coalition of political parties, civil society, and unions, called for protests on July 28 in the capital.** Following three days of skirmishes between protesters and security forces in some neighborhoods in Conakry, the FNDC reported security force agents killed five persons and injured several persons.” [3]
* “Although the constitution and law prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment, human rights observers reported that government officials continued to employ such practices. Abuse of inmates in government detention centers continued.” [4]
* “Security officials designated as “judicial police officers” abused detainees to coerce confessions. **Human rights activists noted the most egregious abuses occurred during arrests or at detention centers.** Human rights associations stated that complainants often presented evidence of abuse and wardens did not investigate these complaints. These nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) also alleged that guards abused detainees, including children, and coerced some women into exchanging sex for better treatment.” [4]
* “Overcrowding remained a problem. According to an activist for prisoners’ rights, as of September, the **Conakry Central Prison in Conakry held 1,802 prisoners in a facility designed for 300 (600 percent of total capacity); Nzerekore held 460 prisoners in a facility designed for 80 (575 percent of total capacity); and Kankan held 306 in a facility designed for 80 (382 percent of total capacity)**. Government-funded rehabilitation programs were underfunded and ineffective, leading some NGOs to try to fill the void.” [5]
* “According to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) individuals, this abuse also targeted incarcerated gender and sexual minorities, with transgender inmates detained in crowded cells with members of the opposite gender and subjected to violence and rape by fellow inmates and guards. This was particularly severe for transgender women held in male-only facilities.” [5]
* “NGOs reported endemic malnutrition throughout the prison system. Authorities provided food at the Conakry Central Prison, but most prison directors relied on charities and NGOs to provide food for inmates.” [6]
* Conditions in civilian prisons, which are under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, remained harsh and life threatening, with poor sanitation, malnutrition, disease, and lack of medical attention pervasive throughout the prison system. Conditions were allegedly worse in gendarme and police detention facilities designed for short-term detentions.” [6]
* **Although the law provides for an independent judiciary and the Transition Charter also stated the CNRD’s commitment to an independent judiciary, according to Freedom House, the judicial system remained subject to political influence and corruption.**  Informed observers noted political and social status often influenced decisions. Outdated and restrictive laws, a shortage of qualified lawyers and magistrates, nepotism, and ethnic bias limited the judiciary’s effectiveness. [9]

**B UNITED NATIONS REPORTS**

 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Situation of Human Rights in Guinea: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, UN Doc. A/HRC/34/43 (Jan. 17, 2017), *available at* <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g17/008/16/pdf/g1700816.pdf?token=aruAvpTjT9ak96HQ6U&fe=true> [page #s]

* “The year 2016 saw numerous political and social upheavals. In February, the two main trade union confederations called a general strike to demand, inter alia, that the Government lower the price of petroleum products and improve the living and working conditions of public sector workers and those working in some public-private companies.” [3]
* “In March and April, the political parties of the republican opposition coalition, led by the Union des forces démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG), called on citizens to observe “dead town” days of protest so as to force the Government to lower fuel prices.” [3]
* “These protests paralysed the public and private sectors in Conakry and led to clashes between law enforcement forces and youths from the suburbs. Several people were injured and around 10 arrests were made during the clashes.” [3]
* “In April, the women members of UFDG attempted to organize a peaceful march to demand the release of the party leader’s bodyguards, who had been arrested in February as part of the inquiry into the fatal shooting of a journalist working for the private press outside the headquarters of their political movement. The march, which was due to take place in the commune of Kaloum, was first prohibited and then halted by law enforcement on the orders of the Governor of Conakry.” [3]
* “In August, the republican opposition organized a peaceful march, inviting its activists and supporters, as well as “all Guinean citizens who love freedom and justice to participate in a peaceful march planned for 16 August in order to express, through their mass presence on public thoroughfares and in public spaces, their rejection of current political, economic and social governance practices”. The march was authorized by the authorities and organized in coordination with the Governorate of Conakry and the security forces.” [3]
* “Despite the coordination between the march’s organizers and the political authorities and security services, there were clashes between protesters and law enforcement officers at the Bambeto roundabout, in the commune of Ratoma. The clashes led to the death of a young male protester and gunshot injuries to three other protesters: a man, a woman and a child.” [3]
* "In September, an inter-Guinean political dialogue between the President’s camp and the opposition was launched, with eight items on the agenda: the electoral lists, the organization of municipal and local elections, the Independent National Electoral Commission, respect for the constitutional principle of the neutrality of the public administration, the identification and prosecution of the perpetrators of the violence committed during opposition protests over the 2013 legislative elections, compensation for the victims of that violence, the establishment of the Supreme Court and the release of arrested and imprisoned persons.” [3-4]
* “As a result of that dialogue, the Presidential camp and the opposition agreed on all of the agenda items and signed a comprehensive agreement intended to bring the crisis to an end. The agreement was signed in the presence of representatives from the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Economic Community of West African States, the ambassador of the United States of America, the ambassador of France and Guinean civil society, as observers. The conclusion of the agreement, which is to be submitted to the National Assembly for adoption, has defused the political situation and brought an end to the street demonstrations that had become a source of violence and human rights violations.” [4]
* “The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association is guaranteed by article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 10 of the Guinean Constitution.” [4].
* “Unlike the previous year, few violent confrontations linked to political demands were observed. However, on 16 August, following a political protest organized by the opposition, a man was killed by a bullet allegedly fired by a police officer from a special mobile intervention unit. The victim was hit in the neck while on the balcony of his apartment. Three other persons were also injured: a 2-year-old child; a woman, who suffered a leg injury; and a 20-year-old man, who was riding a motorcycle at the scene of the incident, which took place in the Bambeto area of Conakry. All of the victims claimed to have been injured by law enforcement. The police officer suspected of firing the shot that caused the death was arrested and placed in detention. The shot was fired when police officers were attempting to prevent a group of youths from barricading the road on their return from the protest.” [4]
* “On 19 April, law enforcement agencies in the commune of Kaloum prevented a march by female members of the opposition who were demanding the release of members of the UFGD opposition party who had been placed in pretrial detention following the fatal shooting of a journalist at their party’s headquarters. The protesters lodged a complaint of violation of the right to freedom of demonstration against three police officers and gendarmes, who were leading the operations, given that they had met all of the relevant legal requirements.” [4]

 *Türk concerned about media repression in Guinea, urges prompt change of course* (Dec. 29, 2023), *available at* <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/12/turk-concerned-about-media-repression-guinea-urges-prompt-change-course> …[page #s]

* “**Journalists have been harassed and intimidated, assaulted and arrested,** equipment seized and dismantled, broadcast transmissions blocked, and media channels jammed, suspended or shut down. Access to several social media sites has been blocked and access to the internet restricted”. [1]
* “Access to the Guinée Matin and Africa Guinée websites was restricted in May, and the transmissions of two privately-owned radio stations – Fim FM and Djoma FM – jammed.” [1]
* “Also in May, transmitters belonging to independent media group Afric Vision were dismantled and seized, and two reporters for Guinée Info and Guinée 114 websites were stopped by soldiers who insulted them, threatened to slash the back tyre of their motorbike, and struck one of them on the head.” [1]
* “In a further incident in May, staff of Fim FM and Djoma FM radio stations were summoned by the Guinean media regulator and reprimanded over perceived critical utterances made on air during a discussion about the opposition protests.” [1]

 *Acting UN High Commissioner for Human Rights welcomes opening of trial for massacre in Guinea 13 years ago* (Sep. 28, 2022), *available at* <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/09/acting-un-high-commissioner-human-rights-welcomes-opening-trial-massacre> ………………………..[page #s]

* “On that day, Guinean security and military forces attacked a peaceful political rally at Conakry Stadium, which resulted in at least 156 people disappeared or killed - many of them tortured to death and their corpses buried in mass graves - and at least 109 girls and women victims of sexual violence, including sexual mutilation and sexual slavery.” [1]
* “In the aftermath of the events, the UN Commission of Inquiry with the support of the UN Human Rights Office was mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the event, and to identify those responsible and make recommendations.” [1]

 *Hate speech ahead of Guinea elections must be curbed and condemned – Bachelet and Patten* (October 7, 2020), *available at* <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2020/10/hate-speech-ahead-guinea-elections-must-be-curbed-and-condemned-bachelet-and> ……………………………………………………[page #s]

* “Patten and Bachelet also called for accountability in relation to the reported use of excessive force by security forces during demonstrations in October 2019 and March 2020. While investigations were announced by the Government into the violence, including killings, there has been no further information about their outcome.” [1]
* “Patten added a call for all Guinean political actors to send a strong message on the categorical prohibition of sexual violence. She recalled the events of 28 September 2009 in Conakry, when at least 109 women and girls were victims of sexual violence on account of their political affiliation. Eleven years later, Patten warned that sexual violence remains, in many contexts, a tool to intimidate and punish political opponents, their family members and women human rights defenders in the context of political crises.” [1]

 *Comment by UN Human Rights Office spokesperson Seif Magango after Guinean authorities banned public demonstrations* (May 30, 2022), *available at* <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/05/comment-un-human-rights-office-spokesperson-seif-magango-after-guinean> …………………………………[page #s]

* “On 13 May 2022, the ruling National Rallying Committee for Development issued a statement in which it banned “demonstrations and/or gatherings in the public places” and ordered “political parties and social actors to hold all forms of political demonstrations only within their headquarters”. [1]
* “We note that this decision comes at a time when political actors and civil society in the country have been voicing their displeasure after the military authorities announced that the ongoing transition period would last for 36 months.” [1]
* “The announced measures to restrict public gatherings and demonstrations do not comply with the requirements of necessity and proportionality. The measures therefore violate international human rights norms and standards and constitute a setback in the path to strengthening democracy and the rule of law.” [1]
* “We encourage the transitional authorities to ensure real and meaningful protection of democratic space – including by upholding the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. These rights are essential to maintaining an inclusive, peaceful and resilient society.” [1]

**C IGO REPORTS**

 European Parliament News, *Human rights breaches in Guinea Conakry and Madagascar* (Feb. 13, 2020), *available at* <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20200206IPR72020/human-rights-breaches-in-guinea-conakry-and-madagascar> *……………………………*[page #s]

* “The European Parliament deplores the ongoing violence in the country, and strongly condemns the breaches of the freedom of assembly and speech, as well as recent acts of brute force by security personnel against political protesters, killings and other human rights abuses.” [1]
* “Since mid-October 2019, there have been mass demonstrations in Guinea, amid opposition fears that incumbent President Alpha Condé will seek to extend his constitutional powers and stay in his position beyond the current presidential mandates, which are restricted to two terms. The government response to the outbreaks has also been heavy-handed, notes the resolution, with an excessive, undue and illegal use of force by police against the crowds. The protests have occurred predominantly in the capital Conakry and the northern opposition stronghold Mamou.” [1]

**D NGO REPORTS**

 *The State of The World’s Human Rights - Guinea*, Amnesty International (April 2024), *available at* <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/west-and-central-africa/guinea/report-guinea> ..............................................................................[page #s]

* “According to civil society organizations, media and political parties, since 5 September 2021 at least 37 people had been killed by defence and security forces during protests.” [188]
* “One person was killed in Wonkifong, Kindia region on 16 April during an anti-drugs operation by the security forces. Several people were wounded in Boffa, Boké region on 19 September when the military allegedly shot at people who had blocked roads to protest against the lack of electricity.” [188]
* *“*On 16 October, 13 journalists were violently and arbitrarily arrested in Kaloum, Conakry, taken to the central police station and then indicted at the court of first instance. They had been taking part in a peaceful demonstration organized by the Guinean Union of Press Professionals to demand that the authorities lift restrictions on access to certain news websites.1 They were released the same day after being charged with “participating in an illegal assembly on a public highway”. [188-89]

 *Marching to their deaths: urgent need of justice for the victims of Guinea’s crackdown on demonstrations*, Amnesty International (2020), *available at* <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr29/2937/2020/en/> ………………[page #s]

* “Between October 2019 and February 2020, more than 30 people were killed during demonstrations, according to data cross-referenced between Amnesty International, the Guinean authorities, the FNDC and the media. One gendarme was killed at Mamou on 14 October. Many people were also injured, some of whom are now living with serious after-effects. The testimonies collected and documents analysed by the organization show that the defence and security forces were responsible for several cases of murder and injury. Impartial and independent investigations must be conducted to establish the facts and those suspected of human rights violations must be prosecuted. The defence and security forces have used excessive force by using lethal weapons in situations not covered by the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials or the 2015 Law on maintaining public order in Guinea. These forces failed to provide assistance to those injured, in contravention of these same Principles. The testimonies and analyses below focus on the months of October and November 2019.” [18]
* “The marches in October 2019 were the first major events organized by the FNDC. This latter made an initial call on 7 October for a first gathering on 14 October. At least 11 people were killed on 14, 15 and 16 October in Conakry and Mamou. Of these 11 victims, eight were shot in the head or chest and two in the abdomen, suggesting an intention to kill. In addition, up to nine people were killed on 4 and 14 November at the funerals of those killed in October, and during a demonstration that was dispersed by the defence and security forces.” [19]
* “On 14 November, a new FNDC demonstration was dispersed “for failing to keep to the authorized route”. The government reported only one death by gunfire that day, Alpha Souleymane Diallo, “hit in the chest in Concasseur district by a projectile”. It also announced the wounding of three police officers, and the attack on the gendarmerie unit of Dabondi-rails, as well as on several Support Points97. The FNDC accused the defence and security forces of “shooting five young men outside of any kind of demonstration”, including one person killed on 15 November98 and another who died on 21 November from their injuries.” [23]
* “These arbitrary arrests and detentions, in defiance of the right to freedom of assembly, and two days before a major demonstration against the constitutional reform, were very likely intended to weaken the protest’s leaders, intimidate FNDC members and deter people from demonstrating. Judicial harassment is an integral part of the repression used by the regime to try and stifle dissent.” [28]
* “In Nzérékoré, a local leader of the Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG), Mamadou Aliou Barry, was arrested on 27 February and taken to Soronkoni before being transferred to Conakry central prison. He was arrested at the main Nzérékoré market along with Ibrahima Djouma Bah, a student. Both were taken to Nzérékoré central police station, then to the city's military camp and then back to the police station. They were reportedly tortured “with electricity” during their time in the military camp, according to testimonies from their relatives and their lawyer made to Amnesty International and the national media123. Their absence from the police station was noted by their relatives on 1 March. The police officers present did not provide any information on their whereabouts. They were transferred in secret from Nzérékoré to Kankan and then from Kankan to Soronkoni. On 28 March, they were finally transferred to Conakry Central Prison.” [29]

 *Guinea: Unnecessary use of force against peaceful rally must not go unpunished*, Amnesty International (Oct. 27, 2023), *available at* <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/10/guinea-unnecessary-use-of-force-against-peaceful-rally-must-not-go-unpunished/> ……………………………[page #s]

* “Ibrahima Foulamory Bah, a journalist at the media outlet Lecourrierdeconakry.com, told Amnesty International: “Officers started firing tear gas at us. Despite everything, the Secretary General of the SPPG (Syndicat des Professionnels de la Presse de Guinée) wanted to make his statement, and that’s when we were brutally dispersed.” [2]
* “Since 2019, we have regularly collected testimonies of protesters seriously injured by tear gas cannisters. The persistence of such practices, intentional according to several victims, underlines the urgency need to address the issue of impunity within the defense and security forces,” said Samira Daoud.

Ibrahima Foulamory Bah was severely beaten when he tried to intervene between the security forces and Mariama Bhoye Barry. “I was hit with truncheons, particularly on my ribs and neck. I was knocked unconscious after a policeman hit me on the back of the neck,” he said.” [3]

 *Freedom in the World Report – Guinea*, Freedom House (2023), *available at* <https://freedomhouse.org/country/guinea/freedom-world/2023> ……………[page #s]

* “Guinea experienced a transition to civilian rule in 2010, following a 2008 military coup and decades of authoritarian governance. Ethnic division, corruption, a crackdown on dissent, and the abuse of civilians by security forces marked the subsequent decade. A section of the armed forces, the Special Forces (GFS), staged another coup in September 2021, and coup leaders have since delayed a return to civilian rule, incarcerated critics, and brutally repressed protesters.” [2]
* “In October, security forces used live ammunition against protesters calling for the return of civilian rule, and detained numerous FNDC sympathizers.” [5]
* “In 2022, security forces frequently attacked rallies and protests organized by the opposition, making it more difficult for opposition parties to mobilize their supporters. The government formally dissolved the main opposition movement in August.” [6]
* “In May, the junta-led government effectively banned public demonstrations. Nevertheless, the National Front for the Defense of the Constitution (FNDC) continued organizing mass demonstrations calling for the immediate return of civilian rule, even after violent crackdowns by security forces against

demonstrators.” [2]

* “In August, the government formally dissolved the FNDC. Several FNDC leaders and functionaries were arrested and at year’s end were awaiting trial.” [2]
* “In October, the court ordered the arrest of Cellou Baldé, a supporter of the junta and leader of the Union of Democratic Forces.” [8]

 Human Rights Watch, Guinea Country Page (2024), *available at* <https://www.hrw.org/africa/guinea> …………………………………………..[page #s]

* “On September 5, 2021, army officers of the National Committee for Reconciliation and Development (Comité national du rassemblement et du développement, CNRD) overthrew the government of former President Alpha Condé. Under Colonel Mamady Doumbouya, the military government has cracked down on social and political rights.” [1]
* In May 2022, the military junta banned demonstrations indefinitely in violation of national and international law safeguarding the right to protest and later, doubled down on its repression by dissolving the country’s opposition coalition on political grounds.” [1]
* “On September 28, 2022, alleged perpetrators for the 1989 stadium massacre, including former president Moussa Dadis Camara, went on trial.” [1]

 ‘*They Let People Kill Each Other’ Violence in Nzérékoré during Guinea’s Constitutional Referendum and Legislative Elections,* Human Rights Watch (Sept. 2020), *available at* [*https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media\_2020/09/guinea0920\_web.pdf*](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2020/09/guinea0920_web.pdf)[page #s]

* “The FNDC has organized frequent protests against the proposed new constitution, which they consider an attempt to hand Condé a third term. Security forces have frequently used excessive force to disperse protestors, including teargas and live ammunition, leaving dozens of people dead. Protesters have burned tires, barricaded streets, attacked polling stations and voters, and targeted security forces.”[2]
* “Three ex-detainees told Human Rights Watch that on March 24 soldiers at the camp forced them to carry weapons that did not belong to them and were then paraded before local journalists. State television later that day described the detainees as “mercenaries” implicated in the Nzérékoré violence. FNDC leaders have also accused the authorities of more aggressively prosecuting members of Guerzé and other ethnic groups considered to be affiliated with opposition parties, while releasing Malinké detainees. According to family members, defense lawyers and FNDC leaders, of the 43 people still detained, at time of writing, for their alleged role in the violence, 39 belong to the Guerzé and other ethnic groups, while 5 are leaders of the FNDC.” [3]
* “A coalition of opposition parties and civil society groups – the National Front for the Defense of the Constitution (Front national pour la défense de la Constitution, FNDC) – has over the past year organized frequent protests against the new constitution and a new Condé term.” [9]
* “Although the government in some instances permitted protests to go ahead, in most cases it banned them, and security forces resorted to excessive force to disperse protestors, including by using teargas and live ammunition. Scores of people have been killed between since October 2019, when protests began.” [9]
* “Opposition leaders, however, told Human Rights Watch that the violence in Nzérékoré was part of a pattern of abuse and crackdown on political opposition: “FNDC protests have been severely repressed on several occasions ahead of the elections, leading to many deaths caused by the security forces’ excessive use of force,” said the leader of an opposition party within the FNDC. “There is a pattern of repression against opposition supporters and the violence in Nzérékoré was no exception.” [15]

**E NEWS REPORTS**

 Associated Press (AP), *Guinea’s military dissolves the government without explanation, saying a new one will be appointed* (Feb. 20, 2024), *available at* <https://apnews.com/article/guinea-government-dissolved-military-generals-444e7924e4ddc9b25a7cc6c1790a0a1d> ............................................................[page #s]

* “The West African nation has been led by a military regime since soldiers ousted President Alpha Conde in 2021. The West African regional bloc known as ECOWAS has pushed for a quick transition back to civilian rule and elections are scheduled for 2025.” [2]

 *Guinea's military junta dissolves government and seals borders*, BBC (Feb. 20, 2024), *available at* <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-68314158>..........[page #s]

* “In September 2021, Col Doumbouya led Guinea's armed forces to overthrow elected President Alpha Condé, after a series of protests over Mr Conde's controversial bid for a third term.” [2]

 *Their Asylum Case Seems Strong. But Instead of Hope, They Feel Despair,* The New York Times (Feb. 20, 2024)*, available at* <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/02/20/nyregion/asylum-seekers-homeless-evictions-new-york-city.html>...........................................................................................[page #s]

* “But by January 2023, he and his wife knew they needed to leave as soon as possible. There had been a coup in September 2021, and a military junta promising reforms had instead ramped up political persecution of opposition groups. Mr. Barry had participated in protests, and members of the military showed up at his house looking for him.” [6]
* “Back home, he had been at risk of death - and what use, he had wondered, would a dead man have been to his family? And so he had abandoned his aging parents, his preschool-aged daughter and his young sons.” [1]
* “Mr. Heinrich asked if Mr. Barry could think of any evidence of political persecution that he could present to a judge, and he suggested news reports. “I think with articles, it's possible," Mr. Barry answered, adding, "Many markets were set on fire. That's known by everybody, you can Google it.”” [6]

*Guinea’s suppression of protests stokes anger against military*, Al Jazeera (May 25, 2023), *available at*  <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/5/25/guineas-suppression-of-protests-stokes-anger-against-military> .................................................................. [page #s]

* “Boubacar was one of the seven people killed that day in the West African nation as anti-government protests and violent clashes with security forces gain momentum over frustrations with military leaders overseeing a promised return to democratic rule.” [2]
* “Smoke billowing from burning tyres and other debris has become a common sight in Conakry since fuel price hikes triggered the first major protest against the military government last June.” [2]
* “Many more protests have followed. At least 32 were injured in unrest this month, and the army was deployed to quell planned demonstrations in the capital last week.” [2]
* “It was the latest clampdown as anger mounts against military governments that seized power in a series of coups in the West and Central Africa region since 2020, with frustrations growing over the slow pace of a planned return to constitutional rule.” [