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HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF THE ANNEX
TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Equatorial Guinea

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of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated.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	8 Oct. 2002	Yes (art. 22)	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	25 Sept. 1987	None	-
ICCPR	25 Sept. 1987	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	25 Sept. 1987	None	-
CEDAW	23 Oct. 1984	None	-
CAT	8 Oct. 2002	Yes (art. 28 and 30, para. 1)	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): No
CRC	15 June 1992	None	-
OP-CRC-SC	7 Feb. 2003	None	-
<i>Core treaties to which Equatorial Guinea is not a party: ICCPR-OP 2, OP-ICESCR³, OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, ICRMW, CPD, CPD-OP, CED.</i>			
<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		No	
Palermo Protocol ⁴		Yes	
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵		Yes, except Conventions relating to the status of Stateless Persons and on the Reduction of Statelessness	
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶		Yes, except Additional Protocol III	
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		Yes	
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		No	

1. In 2004, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Equatorial Guinea to ratify OP-CEDAW and ICRMW.⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended the ratification of OP-CRC-AC.⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2007, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted that the laws and regulations inherited from the colonial era were still in effect, notably the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Act and the Code of Military Justice, which contained principles and standards incompatible with the 1995 Constitution and international instruments.¹⁰ In 2004, CRC was concerned about the application on a subsidiary basis of a number of laws adopted before independence,¹¹ and recommended repealing or amending all provisions incompatible with the Convention.¹²

3. Concerned about the existence of the dual legal system of civil law and customary law, which resulted in continuing discrimination against women,¹³ CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to accelerate reforms to remove inconsistencies between civil law and customary law.¹⁴ CRC, concerned that some customary laws were incompatible with the Convention, recommended ensuring that national laws prevail over conflicting customary laws.¹⁵

4. In 2004 CRC was concerned that newly enacted legislation did not fully reflect the Convention on the Rights of the Child or other international human rights standards. It recommended continuing efforts to draft a new Family Code; and ensuring that the new Family Code and other laws fully comply with international human rights standards.¹⁶ The 2008-2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) noted the insufficient application of international conventions in domestic law, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁷
5. A 2007 UNICEF programme document noted that a law criminalizing the exploitation of and trafficking in children was adopted in 2004¹⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. As of August 2009, Equatorial Guinea did not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.¹⁹
7. Noting as a positive development the work of the National Human Rights Commission, in particular on the issue of arrest and detention, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended in 2007 that this Commission be strengthened.²⁰ In 2003, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression had drawn the attention of the Government to the Paris Principles in this regard.²¹
8. CRC encouraged Equatorial Guinea in 2004 to establish an independent and effective mechanism that monitors the implementation of the Convention.²²

D. Policy measures

9. In 2004, CEDAW appreciated the adoption of the National Policy for the Advancement of Women.²³
10. In 2004, CRC recommended that Equatorial Guinea develop and implement a new comprehensive National Plan of Action for Children.²⁴
11. A 2007 UNICEF programme document noted a national plan of action was approved in 2004 combat the exploitation of and trafficking in children.²⁵
12. The 2008-2012 UNDAF noted that the Government developed a National Plan for the Development of Education for All (2015).²⁶

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁷</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	-	-		Initial to third reports overdue since 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively
CESCR	-	-		Initial to fourth reports overdue since 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 respectively
HR Committee	-	Nov. 2003 (non-reporting procedure)		Initial report overdue since 1988
CEDAW	2004	July 2004		Sixth report overdue since 2005
CAT	-	-		Initial and second reports overdue since 2003 and 2007 respectively
CRC	2003	Oct. 2004		Combined second to fourth report due in 2009
OP-CRC- SC	-	-		Initial report overdue since 2005

13. For the HR Committee, the failure of Equatorial Guinea to honour its reporting obligations amount to a serious breach of the Covenant.²⁸ The Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression urged the Government to fulfil its reporting obligations and to engage in a substantive dialogue with treaty bodies.²⁹

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (9–18 Nov 2008) ³⁰ Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (8-14 July 2007) ³¹ Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2-7 December 2002) ³²
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, requested in 2007
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention expressed its gratitude to the Government for their cooperation. ³³ The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture thanked the Government for its invitation to undertake a mission to the country. ³⁴
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, eight communications were sent, concerning, inter alia, particular groups and 2 women. The Government did not reply to any communication.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues³⁵</i>	Equatorial Guinea responded to none of the 15 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders, ³⁶ within the deadlines.

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non discrimination

14. In 2004, CRC recommended that Equatorial Guinea increase its efforts to ensure the implementation of existing laws guaranteeing the principle of non-discrimination, and adopt a proactive and comprehensive strategy to change attitudes and values and eliminate discrimination on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups, in particular girls and children from poor and rural families.³⁷

15. Discrimination against women in political, social and economic life was a matter of concern for the HR Committee.³⁸ In 2004, CEDAW recommended a definition of discrimination against women in line with the Convention and that the Government give high priority to putting in place comprehensive legislation in conformity with the Convention.³⁹

16. CEDAW was concerned about the persistence of deep-rooted adverse cultural norms, customs and traditions, including forced and early marriage, widowhood practices, levirate and the use of the dowry, as well as the prevalence of stereotypes that discriminate against women.⁴⁰ It urged Equatorial Guinea to address this issue without delay, in collaboration with civil society, and to increase efforts to design and implement comprehensive education and awareness-raising programmes on these issues.⁴¹ CRC also recommended taking measures to prevent illegal, early and/or forced marriages.⁴²

17. CEDAW was concerned about the lack of legislation regulating customary marriages and other aspects of family law that discriminate against women, including in respect of polygamy, inheritance and child custody, and that efforts to adopt legislation regulating customary marriages had so far not been successful.⁴³ While welcoming the abolition by presidential decree of imprisonment of women for non-repayment of dowries on separating from their husbands, CEDAW remained concerned about the lack of knowledge and implementation of the decree.⁴⁴

18. Concerned at reports of discrimination against and persecution of minority ethnic groups, in particular the Bubi, the HR Committee recommended that Equatorial Guinea guarantee the right to equality of all ethnic groups.⁴⁵

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

19. In 2003, the HR Committee encouraged Equatorial Guinea to abolish the death penalty.⁴⁶

20. In 2003, the HR Committee expressed concern at the substantiated accusations of systematic torture and ill-treatment in Equatorial Guinea, and recommended that no statement or confession made under torture be used as evidence.⁴⁷ In 2008, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture found that torture was used systematically by the police against persons who refuse to “cooperate”, such as persons suspected of political as well as ordinary crimes, in particular at the Central Police Stations in Bata and Malabo. He added that the *Gendarmería* appeared to practice torture to a lesser extent, and indicated that, having been denied access to military facilities, he was unable to verify allegations against the military. In most instances, the purpose of torture was to extract information or a confession; sometimes it was intended as punishment, intimidation or as a means of extorting money. The Special Rapporteur found that “evidence” obtained under torture was commonly used as the basis for convictions.⁴⁸ In 2007, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention had considered as positive the promulgation of Act No. 6/2006 on the prevention and penalization of torture.⁴⁹

21. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture received numerous reports in 2008 that corporal punishment continued to be used routinely by prison guards in full view of other prisoners in Bata and

Black Beach prisons.⁵⁰ In 2004, concerned that corporal punishment was widely practised and socially accepted,⁵¹ CRC recommended expressly prohibiting corporal punishment by law in the family, schools and other institutions and carrying out public education campaigns on this issue.⁵²

22. Another major problem identified by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture was that some persons suspected of political crimes allegedly had been held in solitary confinement in Black Beach Prison for up to four years and had been held in leg irons practically all the time.⁵³ He was also concerned at reports of violence among detainees in police or *Gendarmería* custody, which were allegedly ignored or even tolerated by the authorities.⁵⁴

23. In 2007, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted that the police and the *Gendarmería* had, in practice, excessive powers and authority, which often led to arbitrary arrests and detentions.⁵⁵ It observed the general non-compliance with the rule that detainees must be brought before a judicial authority within 72 hours.⁵⁶

24. The Working Group also noted the excessive power of the armed forces which effectively controlled the prisons, carried out arrests, and exercised military jurisdiction over civilians.⁵⁷ It found that soldiers often made arrests and detentions, despite not having the legal powers to do so.⁵⁸ The Working Group noted the absence of legal channels through which persons detained by military authorities can claim their rights.⁵⁹

25. The Working Group was particularly concerned by the practice of secret detention.⁶⁰ In 2003, the HR Committee was concerned at reports of illegal detention and about the existence of semi-clandestine detention centres.⁶¹ The Working Group and the HR Committee recommended that the Government put an end to the practice of secret detentions.⁶² The HR Committee added that detainees should be held in officially recognized places of detention and that the authorities should keep orderly, up-to-date registers of admission and release of detainees.⁶³

26. The Working Group and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture observed that irregular immigrants were systematically apprehended and detained, especially in police cells, on no legal basis and without access to water and/or food.⁶⁴ They noted that irregular immigrants could remain in detention for an indefinite period while their situation was being clarified or until they could be deported.⁶⁵ They recommended avoiding, where possible, the detention of irregular immigrants, and guaranteeing them all the rights recognized to persons deprived of liberty by international instruments.⁶⁶

27. The poor conditions in detention facilities, especially those under the control of military authorities, were observed with alarm by the HR Committee in 2003.⁶⁷ The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found that the old prisons of Bata and Evinayong did not meet the necessary minimum conditions of habitability.⁶⁸ According to the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, police and *Gendarmería* holding cells were generally in a deplorable condition. Generally speaking, food was only provided by families or fellow detainees; access to water was severely restricted; and detainees were often not allowed to use the toilet. Detainees had no opportunity to exercise and no access to medical care.⁶⁹ The Special Rapporteur also received numerous complaints that food was insufficient if not supplemented by family members in all the prisons he visited,⁷⁰ and was informed that prisoners in one wing of Black Beach Prison had sometimes to share beds.⁷¹ One of his main concerns with regard to that Prison was that family visits seemed to be prohibited, except for certain prisoners.⁷²

28. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture found that women and children were not separated from male adults in prisons or in police and *Gendarmería* custody.⁷³ The HR Committee was concerned about forced labour being imposed on inmates in detention facilities.⁷⁴

29. CEDAW expressed concern about the absence of policies and programmes to address violence against women; about occurrences of domestic violence, rape, including marital rape, and all forms of sexual abuse of women; and about the persistence of patriarchal attitudes that consider as acceptable the physical chastisement of family members, including women.⁷⁵ It called on Equatorial Guinea, in particular, to enact legislation on domestic violence and legislation concerning all forms of sexual abuse to ensure that violence against women and girls constitutes a criminal offence. It recommended training programmes, the establishment of counselling services for victims of violence, and public awareness campaigns on the issue.⁷⁶

30. CRC was concerned at the significant number of children, especially girls, working on the street and as domestic servants, and about the lack of effective implementation of the labour laws and mechanisms to control child labour.⁷⁷ It recommended that Equatorial Guinea assess the number of children working, including as domestic servants and in the agricultural sector, in order to design and implement comprehensive strategies and policies to prevent and combat economic exploitation in these sectors; and undertake awareness-raising campaigns to prevent and combat the economic exploitation of children.⁷⁸ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations requested that the Government ensure that no person under 14 years of age be admitted to employment or work. It asked the Government whether a tripartite consultation had been held before deciding that petrol exploitation was the only dangerous work in the country.⁷⁹

31. CRC made several recommendations to address the growing number of child prostitutes in the capital.⁸⁰

32. A 2007 UNICEF document noted that a legal framework for protecting children against trafficking was in place. However, the absence of appropriate child protection mechanisms in other areas, coupled with Equatorial Guinea being a magnet for economic activity, created conditions conducive to the exploitation of children, particularly in the informal sector.⁸¹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

33. The HR Committee recommended in 2003 that Equatorial Guinea put an end to the culture of impunity for perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment.⁸² As stressed by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture in 2008, the non-existence of a properly functioning justice system and the resulting absence of the rule of law encourage a situation where torture can continue unabated. According to him, factors contributing to this situation include the lack of an independent judicial system; endemic corruption; ineffectiveness of habeas corpus guarantees; lack of clear distinction between the various State security bodies, which are militarized and effectively control the judicial system; and notwithstanding Act No. 6/2006 on the Prevention and Punishment of Torture, near total impunity.⁸³

34. The HR Committee in 2003 and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in 2007 expressed concern at the absence of an independent judiciary and at the conditions for the appointment and dismissal of judges, which do not guarantee the proper separation of the executive and the judiciary.⁸⁴ The HR Committee, concerned that trials were conducted by the House of Representatives of the People, recommended taking steps to safeguard in practice the judiciary's independence and its role as the sole administrator of justice and to guarantee the competence, independence and tenure of judges.⁸⁵ The Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression noted in 2003 that judges and lawyers received no training in human rights norms and standards, and had little access to, or knowledge of, legislative texts.⁸⁶ The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended establishing by law an independent judiciary.⁸⁷

35. The Working Group and the HR Committee recommended that military courts should not have jurisdiction to try civilians.⁸⁸ The Working Group also recommended bringing the legal framework for the organization, functioning and jurisdiction of military courts into line with international principles.⁸⁹

36. In 2003, deeply concerned about the lack of a juvenile justice system and of juvenile courts,⁹⁰ CRC recommended ensuring the full implementation of juvenile justice standards.⁹¹ In 2007, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concurred that the possibility of establishing a modern juvenile justice system should be examined.⁹² The Resident Coordinator reported that a plan for the elaboration and implementation of a juvenile justice system was initiated in 2008.⁹³

37. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention observed that lawyers in criminal proceedings do not provide a genuine and effective defence, and noted the serious difficulties faced by lawyers in defending their clients.⁹⁴ It recommended that the current application procedures for habeas corpus, *amparo* and constitutional review be revised and redesigned, with a view to making them easier to use and more effective as remedies against violations of constitutional guarantees and human rights, and in particular against arbitrary detention⁹⁵. The Working Group stressed that lawyers should be guaranteed access to police stations and to all prisons.⁹⁶

38. The Working Group stressed that the Criminal Code should establish sentences that correspond to the seriousness of offences, and provide for the possibility of community service and alternatives to imprisonment. The possibility of establishing systems of restorative justice should also be examined.⁹⁷

39. In 2004, CEDAW was concerned that most women lacked the necessary information and resources to gain access to the civil courts and were still subject to the jurisdiction of traditional courts applying customary law.⁹⁸ Similar information was reflected in the 2008-2012 UNDAF.⁹⁹

4. Freedom of movement

40. The HR Committee recommended guaranteeing freedom of movement by suppressing all military roadblocks or taking steps to prevent their being used as a means of extortion, by repealing the requirement to obtain a visa to leave the country and by abolishing the practice of internal political exile.¹⁰⁰

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public and political life

41. The Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression expressed concern in 2003 about the absence of free and independent audio-visual media in the country and the legal and administrative obstacles met by the print media.¹⁰¹ He noted that foreign press was basically unavailable and its importation firmly hindered by the authorities. He indicated that while no daily press existed, some magazines were published on an irregular basis.¹⁰² He recommended that the Government encourage the development of a pluralistic, free and independent media; the protection and respect for editorial independence; and the freedom of opinion and expression of journalists.¹⁰³

42. The HR Committee and the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended in 2003 that Equatorial Guinea amend Act No. 1 of 1999 to permit the registration and operation of non-governmental human rights organizations.¹⁰⁴ The Special Rapporteur also recommended that the relevant authorities quickly grant legal recognition of associations and other non-governmental organizations.¹⁰⁵ In 2007, CEDAW recommended creating an enabling environment for the establishment and operation of women's non-governmental organizations.¹⁰⁶

43. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ascertained that a number of detainees were in prison for having exercised their political rights, and invited the Government to resolve their situation.¹⁰⁷

44. In 2008, the United Nations Secretary-General noted that local and legislative elections had taken place with reports of a very low voter turnout, of problems regarding the timely delivery of voter registration cards, the independence of the election commissions and the general lack of transparency. He added that the establishment of an effectively independent, credible election commission remained a challenge.¹⁰⁸ In 2003, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression had expressed concern over recurrent criticisms that electoral processes, at the Presidential, legislative and municipal election levels, had in general not been fair or that the results had not reflected the votes expressed. Reportedly, the opposition was systematically obstructed while organizing rallies and conferences and had no access to the media even during election campaigns. While blatant cases of violence were reportedly rare, the atmosphere was not considered as conducive to an electoral process run according to democratic rules and domestic laws.¹⁰⁹

45. Concerned that the number of women in decision-making positions remained extremely low in politics, the judiciary, and the civil service,¹¹⁰ CEDAW recommended in 2004 the introduction of temporary special measures, and the implementation of training and awareness-raising programmes on this issue.¹¹¹ A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in parliament was 5 per cent in 2004 and 18 per cent in 2008.¹¹²

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

46. As the HR Committee in 2003, in 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that there were no workers' unions operating in the country.¹¹³ The ILO Committee requested that the Government register without delay trade union organizations and to keep it informed of the measures taken or envisaged to ensure that workers are able to establish organizations of their own choosing.¹¹⁴

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

47. A 2007 UNICEF document pointed out that since 1995, Equatorial Guinea has experienced strong economic growth, thanks to exploitation of oil resources. The country is considered a middle-income country; however, the majority of the population remains poor and human development has not kept pace with economic growth.¹¹⁵ The 2008-2012 UNDAF contained a similar analysis.¹¹⁶ The UNICEF document added that although the proportion of Government revenue allocated to social services increased on a regular basis, the commitment made in 1997 to allocate 40 per cent of public investment to the social sector should be implemented more quickly. The UNICEF document noted that the institutional framework required for redistribution of wealth was not yet in place; nor was there yet a system of budgetary monitoring to guarantee the Government's commitment.¹¹⁷

48. In 2004, deeply concerned about the persistence of widespread poverty and the still large number of children who did not enjoy the right to an adequate standard of living, CRC recommended as a matter of high priority the implementation of an effective national plan for the reduction of poverty.¹¹⁸

49. CEDAW was concerned at the widespread poverty among women and poor socio-economic conditions, in particular for rural women.¹¹⁹ CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to make the promotion of gender equality an explicit component of its national development plans and policies, in particular those aimed at poverty alleviation and sustainable development; to pay special attention to the needs of rural women; and to eliminate discrimination against women with respect to ownership and inheritance of land.

It invited Equatorial Guinea to place emphasis on women's human rights in all development cooperation programmes with international organizations and bilateral donors.¹²⁰

50. CEDAW expressed concern about the lack of access of women and girls to adequate health-care services, including pre-natal and post-natal care and family planning information, particularly in rural areas, and about the alarming rate of teenage pregnancy.¹²¹ It recommended that Equatorial Guinea make every effort to raise awareness of and increase access to health-care facilities and medical assistance, and take immediate steps to make family planning information available to women and girls, including in rural areas.¹²² Concerned in 2003 that legal restrictions on the availability of family planning services gave rise to high rates of pregnancy and illegal abortion, the HR Committee recommended abolishing such restrictions.¹²³

51. In the 2007 UNICEF programme document, health indicators showed that children were in a vulnerable situation due to malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, malnutrition, parasitic diseases and typhoid fever, and vaccine-preventable diseases.¹²⁴ A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the children under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births had decreased from 155 in 2005 to 150 in 2007.¹²⁵

52. Concerned at the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst adults (mainly women) and youth and the increasing number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, CRC recommended strengthening measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission; paying particular attention to children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS; strengthening or establishing campaigns and programmes to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS; and ensuring the provision of adequate financial and human resources for the effective implementation of the National Programme on HIV/AIDS.¹²⁶ According to the 2006 Country Common Assessment (CCA) report, the Government had given priority to the fight against HIV/AIDS, with a Multi-sector Programme against HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmittable Diseases.¹²⁷

53. A 2008 UNAIDS/WHO document indicated that in 2007, the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS was 11,000,¹²⁸ that the estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage was 31 per cent,¹²⁹ and that the percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral therapy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission was 33.¹³⁰

54. According to a 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source, the total proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source was 43 per cent in 2006.¹³¹ The 2006 CCA report referred to the issue of malnutrition, in particular for children,¹³² and added that about 95 per cent of the population was drinking water taken directly from the rivers. More than 60 per cent of schools did not offer drinking water.¹³³

55. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing sent a letter of allegation to the Government regarding forced evictions carried out in the Banapa district of Malabo, allegedly under the presence of government officials, civilian authorities, armed soldiers and police officers, and which allegedly had left some 300 families homeless. Reportedly, the evictions were accompanied by indiscriminate destruction of homes and possessions; residents who protested against the demolition were ill-treated and intimidated by soldiers; and demolitions and evictions were carried out without consultation, prior notice or eviction orders and with no opportunities for residents to contest them. To date, the Government has not replied to his communication.¹³⁴ A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the total proportion of urban population living in slums in 2005 was 66.3 per cent.¹³⁵

8. Right to education

56. CRC noted with appreciation the adoption of the Education Law (1995) establishing compulsory, free and guaranteed primary school.¹³⁶ It was concerned however that enrolment and literacy levels were still low, particularly in secondary and pre-primary education.¹³⁷ A 2009 UNESCO document indicated that the net enrolment ratio in primary education was 89.5 per cent in 2003 and 69.4 per cent in 2007.¹³⁸

57. The significant disparity between the number of boys and girls attending school was also a matter of concern for CRC and CEDAW.¹³⁹ CEDAW was concerned at the high dropout rate of girls due to pregnancy, early marriages and the low priority given to girls' education by families.¹⁴⁰ CRC also noted with concern the persistence of cultural and traditional perceptions of girls that limit their access to education, the lack of resources for the implementation of the educational programmes and the lack of trained teachers.¹⁴¹

58. CRC and CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea continue to strengthen measures aimed at increasing enrolment rates in primary and basic education, in particular for girls, and raise awareness amongst parents about the value of early childhood education.¹⁴² CRC recommended, inter alia, continuing efforts to reform the educational system and ensuring the provision of adequate financial and human resources for the effective implementation of the educational programmes, in particular the National Plan on Education for All.¹⁴³

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

59. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention observed Equatorial Guinea's enormous potential for economic development, but noted that institution-building was still limited and the human rights culture had not taken sufficient root in institutions, in public awareness, or in the attitudes of individual citizens. It underlined that there cannot be effective development if the economic growth does not go hand in hand with institution-building, the enforcement of the rule of law and the genuine exercise of human rights.¹⁴⁴

60. The Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression underlined that the independence of judges and lawyers, as well as the fight against corruption and impunity, must be addressed on a priority basis in a State governed by the rule of law.¹⁴⁵

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

Specific recommendations for follow-up

61. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea encourage and facilitate the active participation of civil society in the full implementation of the Convention, including in the follow-up to the concluding comments, for the promotion and protection of women's human rights.¹⁴⁶

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

62. The HR Committee encouraged Equatorial Guinea to solicit technical cooperation from the appropriate United Nations organs, in particular OHCHR, to assist it in meeting its reporting obligations under the Covenant.¹⁴⁷

63. CRC recommended that Equatorial Guinea seek technical assistance from United Nations entities regarding in particular the prohibition of corporal punishment,¹⁴⁸ HIV/AIDS prevention,¹⁴⁹ the right to education,¹⁵⁰ child labour,¹⁵¹ sexual exploitation and trafficking of children,¹⁵² and juvenile justice.¹⁵³ It also recommended that Equatorial Guinea seek international cooperation and assistance concerning the standard of living for children.¹⁵⁴

64. The Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended that Equatorial Guinea seek technical assistance of relevant international organizations regarding the reform of the judicial system, the status and competence of the National Human Rights Commission, and the adoption of a national human rights action plan.¹⁵⁵

65. The 2008-2012 UNDAF focuses on the following four areas of cooperation: (1) reduction of poverty; (2) access to basic services; (3) gender equality and (4) promotion of good governance.¹⁵⁶

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
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
CPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to 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 Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize 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 CEDAW, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth session, Supplement No. 38 (A/59/38)*; paras. 214 and 217.

⁹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.245), para. 63

¹⁰ Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (A/HRC/7/4/Add.3), p. 2, and para. 58.

¹¹ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 5.

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 6.

¹³ A/59/38, para. 191.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 192.

¹⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.245, paras. 5-6.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 5-6.

¹⁷ Equatorial Guinea UNDAF 2008-2012, 2007, p. 10, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.

¹⁸ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007, para. 14, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf.

¹⁹ 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 I.

²⁰ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 54-55 and 100 (k)

²¹, General Assembly resolution 48/134, annex; report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2), para. 63.

²² CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 12.

²³ A/59/38, para. 184.

²⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 8.

²⁵ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007, para.. 14, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf.

²⁶ Equatorial Guinea UNDAF 2008-2012, 2007, p. 8, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.

²⁷ 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
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families.

²⁸ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/CO/79/GNQ), para. 2.

²⁹ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, para. 67.

³⁰ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1.

³¹ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3.

³² E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2.

³³ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 2 and 48.

³⁴ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 5

³⁵ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

³⁶ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) 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 sent in 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 sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) 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 sent in August 2007; (f) 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 sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) 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 sent in July 2006; (j) 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 sent in July 2007; (k) 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; (l) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007; (m) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention; (n) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the eleventh session of the HRC (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on Cash Transfer Programmes, sent in October 2008; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/6), questionnaire on violence against women and political economy.

³⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 24.

³⁸ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 8.

³⁹ A/59/38, para. 188.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 195.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 196.

⁴² CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 22.

⁴³ A/59/38, para. 191.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 197. See also CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 8.

⁴⁵ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 14.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁴⁸ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, paras. 7, 8 and 17 (e).

⁴⁹ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 50.

⁵⁰ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 9.

⁵¹ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 34.

⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 35 (a) and (b).

⁵³ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 14.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

⁵⁵ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 61.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 62.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 67.

- ⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 68.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 69.
- ⁶¹ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 5.
- ⁶² A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 100 (a); CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 5.
- ⁶³ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 5.
- ⁶⁴ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 82-83; A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 15.
- ⁶⁵ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 83; A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 15.
- ⁶⁶ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 100 (l). See also paragraph 86; A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 19 (e).
- ⁶⁷ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 6.
- ⁶⁸ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 87
- ⁶⁹ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para. 10.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 13.
- ⁷¹ Ibid., para. 12.
- ⁷² Ibid., para. 12.
- ⁷³ Ibid., para. .16. See also CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 60.
- ⁷⁴ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 6.
- ⁷⁵ A/59/38 (Supp), para. 199.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 200.
- ⁷⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 56.
- ⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 57 (a) and (c).
- ⁷⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GNQ138pp. 1and 2.
- ⁸⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.245, paras. 58-59.
- ⁸¹ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007para. 6, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf.
- ⁸² CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 3.
- ⁸³ A/HRC/10/44/Add.1, para.17.
- ⁸⁴ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 7; A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 59-60.
- ⁸⁵ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 7.
- ⁸⁶ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, para. 43.
- ⁸⁷ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 100 (d).
- ⁸⁸ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 68 and 100 (f); CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 7.
- ⁸⁹ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, page 21, para. 100 (f).
- ⁹⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 60.
- ⁹¹ Ibid., para. 61.
- ⁹² A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 100 (m).
- ⁹³ UNDG, 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Equatorial Guinea, p. 2 available at http://www.undg.org/RCAR/2008/finalized/pdfs/RCAR_2008_EQG_NAR.pdf.
- ⁹⁴ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 73-74.

⁹⁵ Ibid., para. 100(h).

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid., para. 100(c).

⁹⁸ A/59/38 para. 191.

⁹⁹ Equatorial Guinea UNDAF 2008-2012, 2007, p. 10, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.

¹⁰⁰ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 13.

¹⁰¹ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, p. 2 and para. 54.

¹⁰² Ibid., para. 25.

¹⁰³ Ibid., p. 2 and para. 54.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., para. 59; CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 11.

¹⁰⁵ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, para. 60.

¹⁰⁶ A/59/38, para. 213.

¹⁰⁷ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, paras. 75 and 100 (b).

¹⁰⁸ A/63/367, para. 9.

¹⁰⁹ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, para. 34.

¹¹⁰ A/59/38, para. 201.

¹¹¹ Ibid., para.202.

¹¹² United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.

¹¹³ 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) 062008GNQ087,p. 1; CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 11.

¹¹⁴ 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) 062008GNQ087, p. 1.

¹¹⁵ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007, para. 1, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf.

¹¹⁶ Equatorial Guinea UNDAF 2008-2012, 2007, p. 7, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.

¹¹⁷ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007, para. 3, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf.

¹¹⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.245, paras. 52-53.

¹¹⁹ A/59/38 para. 189.

¹²⁰ Ibid., para. 190.

¹²¹ Ibid., para. 205.

¹²² Ibid., para. 206.

¹²³ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 9.

¹²⁴ UNICEF, Draft country programme document Equatorial Guinea, Executive Board, second regular session of 2007, 5-7 September 2007, E/ICEF/2007/P/L.6, 2007, para. 4, available at http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/07-PL6-Equatorial_Guinea.pdf. See also United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.

¹²⁵ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.

- ¹²⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.245, paras. 50-51.
- ¹²⁷ Equatorial Guinea CCA 2006, p. 16, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG> (accessed on 8 June 2009).
- ¹²⁸ UNAIDS/WHO Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV and AIDS, 2008 Update, Geneva, 2008, p. 4, available at http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/EFS2008/full/EFS2008_GQ.pdf.
- ¹²⁹ Ibid., 2008, p. 11.
- ¹³⁰ UNAIDS, Equatorial Guinea: Progress towards Universal Access and The Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, available at http://cfs.indicatorregistry.org/country_factsheet.aspx?ISO=EQG.
- ¹³¹ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ¹³² Equatorial Guinea CCA 2006, pp. 28-29, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.
- ¹³³ Ibid., p. 15.
- ¹³⁴ A/HRC/4/18/Add.1, paras. 28-29.
- ¹³⁵ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ¹³⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 3 (b).
- ¹³⁷ Ibid., para. 54.
- ¹³⁸ UNESCO's contribution to the report of the UN Secretary-General for the 2009 Substantive Session of the Economic Social Council and for the Sixty-Fourth Session of the UN General Assembly on the "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" on progress achieved in achieving the education goals defined in the Brussels Programme of Action, 16 April 2009, BSP/PMRPI/2009/PI/H/1, p. 15, available at http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001831/183114e.pdf#xml=http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?database=&set=4A491499_0_195&hits_rec=1&hits_lng=eng.
- ¹³⁹ A/59/38, para. 193; CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 54.
- ¹⁴⁰ A/59/38, para. 193.
- ¹⁴¹ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 54.
- ¹⁴² Ibid., para. 55 (b); A/59/38, para. 194.
- ¹⁴³ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 55 (a) and (g).
- ¹⁴⁴ A/HRC/7/4/Add.3, para. 98.
- ¹⁴⁵ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, para. 62.
- ¹⁴⁶ A/59/38, para. 213.
- ¹⁴⁷ CCPR/CO/79/GNQ, para. 15.
- ¹⁴⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.245, para. 35.
- ¹⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 51.
- ¹⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 55.
- ¹⁵¹ Ibid., para. 57.
- ¹⁵² Ibid., para. 59.
- ¹⁵³ Ibid., para. 61.
- ¹⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 53.
- ¹⁵⁵ E/CN.4/2003/67/Add.2, paras. 62-64.
- ¹⁵⁶ Equatorial Guinea UNDAF 2008-2012, 2007, p. 3, available at <http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=EQG>.