



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Compilation on Gabon

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. In 2016, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Gabon consider ratifying the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.³ The same Committee also recommended that Gabon consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁴

3. In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Gabon ratify and implement the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled as soon as possible.⁵

4. In 2015, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Gabon consider ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.⁶ The same Committee also recommended that Gabon consider ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).⁷

5. In 2013, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights encouraged Gabon to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which it had signed on 24 September 2009.⁸ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁹ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child encouraged Gabon to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant



Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

6. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, conducted an official visit to Gabon, from 14 to 18 May. She recommended that Gabon ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. She also recommended that Gabon maintain close cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, and carry out a national study in collaboration with United Nations agencies for effective and sustainable actions to combat human trafficking.¹⁰

7. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Gabon to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹¹

III. National human rights framework¹²

8. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking recommended that Gabon empower the National Human Rights Commission, including by providing adequate budget and office space, to conduct sensitization on trafficking and to handle complaints related to trafficking.¹³

9. The Special Rapporteur recommended that Gabon accelerate the establishment of the National Anti-Trafficking and Prevention Council envisaged in the Trafficking Law, and ensure that that body was given the responsibility to implement, monitor and evaluate activities aimed at combating all types of human trafficking.¹⁴

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁵

10. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that the Constitution and legislation did not guarantee full protection against all forms of discrimination. It recommended that Gabon adopt a general anti-discrimination bill guaranteeing the effective protection of all persons against discrimination.¹⁶

11. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Gabon include in its Constitution or other in appropriate legislation an explicit definition of discrimination, addressing direct and indirect discrimination and discrimination in the private sphere, in addition to provisions on the equal rights of women.¹⁷

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of the National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy.¹⁸ It recommended that Gabon establish a permanent national machinery that would be responsible for combating any form of discrimination against women.¹⁹

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Gabon repeal all discriminatory provisions in the Civil Code, including those relating to polygamy, review all discriminatory provisions of the Penal Code, and adopt all legislative means necessary to protect the rights of women, in particular with respect to their inheritance rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights made similar recommendations.²⁰

14. While noting the adoption of the plan for indigenous people and the development of an integrated programme to provide access to health, education and social services to pygmies, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that pygmy children remain in a most vulnerable situation due to overall discrimination. It recommended that Gabon adopt a law for the protection of indigenous people.²¹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities raised similar concerns about pygmy communities.²²

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights²³

15. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the slow pace of the development and implementation of agrarian reform. It urged Gabon to develop and implement a consistent and effective agrarian reform strategy, to remove impediments to access to land ownership and to permit access to land security, credit and agricultural machinery and technology.²⁴

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person²⁵

16. In 2012, the Committee against Torture took note of the efforts of Gabon to improve prison conditions and significantly reduce overcrowding in its prisons. It was nonetheless concerned about those conditions, and about the lack of information on the enforcement of the law adopted on 26 December 2009 providing for improved monitoring of persons serving their sentences and better prison management. It recommended that Gabon redouble its efforts to improve prison conditions, significantly reduce prison overcrowding, especially in Libreville Central Prison, use non-custodial measures, reduce the duration of pretrial detention, and ensure that minors were separated from adults, remand prisoners were separated from convicted prisoners, and women were separated from men.²⁶

17. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about the involuntary detention of persons in specialized institutions on the basis of their impairment and the deprivation of liberty based on disability, including psychosocial disability. It recommended that Gabon repeal all legislation authorizing institutionalization without the free and informed consent of the person, and laws allowing for the deprivation of liberty on the basis of disability.²⁷

18. The Committee against Torture regretted that Gabon had not established a national preventive mechanism since its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.²⁸

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the persistence of adverse cultural norms, practices and traditions, and noted that stereotypes contributed to the persistence of violence against women and to harmful practices. It recommended that Gabon adopt legal provisions prohibiting child marriage, widowhood practices, levirate and ritual crimes, and put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture raised similar concerns.²⁹

20. The Committee against Torture was concerned by reports indicating that corporal punishment continued to be practised in homes and schools. It urged Gabon to prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, and to promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing.³⁰

21. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about allegations of sexual abuse committed by Gabonese peacekeeping troops. The same Committee urged Gabon to ensure that allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against children in the Central African Republic by Gabonese soldiers were promptly and effectively investigated.³¹

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

22. The Committee against Torture recommended that Gabon pursue the reform of the judicial system that it had initiated, and reinforce the measures in place for countering judicial misconduct, particularly corruption, which might hinder the progress of inquiries and of independent, impartial and appropriate legal proceedings against perpetrators of torture and interfere with the conviction of guilty parties.³²

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of a decree on the organization and functioning of legal aid offices, and measures taken by Gabon to raise awareness among women of their right of access to justice. It was concerned, however, about persistent barriers faced by women in gaining effective access to justice. It recommended that Gabon strengthen the measures taken to provide free legal aid to women without sufficient means, combat sociocultural barriers that women might face in gaining access to justice, and increase the number of judicial structures in rural areas.³³

24. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed Act No. 39/2010 creating a dedicated court system for children and recognizing children in conflict with the law as victims. It recommended that Gabon ensure respect for the views of the child during judicial proceedings, in accordance with Act No. 39/2010, and expeditiously establish separate child custody facilities in all detention and prison centres.³⁴

25. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking recommended that Gabon improve the justice delivery system to ensure speedy adjudication of cases of trafficking by regularly convening the Criminal Court, while guaranteeing fair trial rights consistent with the human rights-based approach to criminal justice. She recommended that Gabon ensure that the best interests of the child were at the core of the judicial and other administrative proceedings concerning child victims.³⁵

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life³⁶

26. In 2016, the Secretary-General expressed his deep concern at the violence in Gabon following the election victory of the President, Ali Bongo, and deplored the loss of life during the demonstrations in the aftermath of the presidential election. The Secretary-General stressed the importance of employing exclusively peaceful and legal means in relation to the outcome of the presidential election.³⁷

27. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the political engagement for an increase in the representation of women in political life and in decision-making bodies, as well as the pending bill on the establishment of quotas for the representation of women in the Parliament. It recommended that Gabon promote the equal representation of women in political and public life.³⁸

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery³⁹

28. While recalling the adoption of Act No. 09/2004 on preventing and combating trafficking in children, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about reports of trafficking in women and girls. The Committee against Torture recommended that Gabon amend Act No. 09/2004 so that it criminalized all forms of trafficking, particularly trafficking of persons as forced labour and for purposes of sexual exploitation or servitude. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Gabon review Act No. 09/2004 in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Palermo Protocol), and strengthen the provincial committees to prevent and fight child trafficking.⁴⁰

29. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lack of bilateral agreements between Gabon and countries of origin of children who had been trafficked, in particular Benin, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. It recommended that Gabon sign bilateral agreements with the countries of origin of the children trafficked, which should include measures to facilitate judicial proceedings against suspects and support for child victims.⁴¹

30. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking recommended full implementation of the Palermo Protocol, which requires Gabon to take effective and comprehensive measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and accelerate the process of reforming the law that will protect and assist all victims, as well as prosecute and punish traffickers.⁴² With regard to support services for victims of trafficking, she recommended that Gabon make provision for appropriate support, including the establishment of separate shelters for trafficked children as envisaged in the National Procedural Manual, and others for adults, including outside the capital.⁴³

5. Right to privacy and family life⁴⁴

31. The Committee on the Rights of the Child reiterated its previous recommendation and urged Gabon to promptly revise its legislation in order to ensure that the minimum age for marriage was set at 18 for girls, and to take all measures necessary to eliminate child marriages.⁴⁵

32. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Gabon immediately repeal article 204 and related provisions of the Civil Code that restricted persons with disabilities from marrying on an equal basis with others.⁴⁶

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

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

33. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Gabon to ensure that the minimum wage was revised regularly, to enforce the minimum wage in the public and private sectors, and to strengthen its efforts to regulate the informal economy.⁴⁷

34. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted with concern the lack of equality of opportunity and treatment between women and men with regard to access to employment. It recommended that Gabon explicitly include in the Labour Code the principle of equal pay for work of equal value for men and women. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.⁴⁸

35. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking noted that the Labour Code set out minimum labour protection standards, including minimum wages, the limitation of working hours, the provision of paid leave and overtime. The employment of children under 16 years was also forbidden, subject to exceptions granted by decree on a joint proposal of the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Public Health and the Minister of National Education. However, while the inspection of workplaces and homes by labour inspectors was provided for (art. 4 of the Trafficking Law), in reality victims of trafficking, particularly those engaged in domestic work, seldom benefited from that protection.⁴⁹

2. Right to social security

36. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Gabon implement Act No. 19/95 on the organization of social welfare for persons with disabilities and adopt the necessary policies and measures to further promote employment in the open labour market in the public and private sectors.⁵⁰

37. The same Committee was concerned that the existing social protection allocation for persons with disabilities and their families was insufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living.⁵¹

38. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the creation of the National Fund for Social Assistance and the inclusion of social safety nets in the Human Investment Strategy. It recommended that Gabon promptly adopt the draft legislation to improve social protection and adjust social programmes to prioritize children in situations of deprivation.⁵²

3. Right to an adequate standard of living⁵³

39. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted with concern that the great majority of the population of Gabon lived in poverty, despite the implementation

of a poverty reduction strategy. It recommended that Gabon ensure that the poverty reduction and employment promotion strategy prioritized and allocated resources to the fight against poverty in urban areas and in the poorest regions. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.⁵⁴

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the measures taken by Gabon to facilitate access by women to microcredit. It recommended that Gabon pay special attention to the needs of rural women and ensure that they could participate in decision-making processes and had equal access to basic services and infrastructure, that it take measures to address cultural barriers that restricted women's access to land, and that it expand women's access to microcredit at low interest rates.⁵⁵

4. Right to health⁵⁶

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of the 2006-2015 National Policy on Health and Reproduction, the 2011-2015 National Plan for Sanitary Development and the 2008-2015 National Strategic Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS.⁵⁷

42. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Gabon guarantee that refugee and asylum-seeking children had access to appropriate medical services and effective access to the National Health Insurance Fund and Social Guarantee.⁵⁸

43. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Gabon strengthen measures to widely promote education on sexual and reproductive health and rights, increase access to safe and affordable contraceptives and ensure that abortion was legally available.⁵⁹

44. The same Committee was concerned about the disproportionately high number of women living with HIV/AIDS, the high rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and the limited availability of HIV/AIDS-related services. It recommended that Gabon intensify measures to reduce the disproportionately high prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women and mother-to-child transmission. The Committee on the Rights of the Child made similar recommendations.⁶⁰

45. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities did not have equal access to health care, and nor were they allowed to exercise their right to free and informed consent regarding health interventions. It recommended that Gabon take the necessary steps to repeal legislation restricting the right of persons with disabilities to free and informed consent and to enact laws that explicitly recognized that right of the individual and prohibited the substitution of consent by a third party.⁶¹

5. Right to education⁶²

46. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Gabon adopt all necessary measures, including those of a legislative nature, to ensure the provision of inclusive quality education to children with disabilities in mainstream schools within their communities.⁶³

47. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the very high dropout rate at the primary and secondary levels of education, the low enrolment rates of girls at the tertiary level of education, the prevalence of sexual violence against girls at school, and the disproportionately high illiteracy rate, in particular among rural women. It recommended that Gabon strengthen its programmes to retain girls in school, and enforce a zero-tolerance policy with respect to sexual violence and sexual harassment at school. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Gabon address the root causes of its school dropout and repetition rates, and adopt a literacy and non-formal education policy.⁶⁴

48. UNESCO recommended improving the national education system and increasing access to high-quality education for everyone.⁶⁵ Further, UNESCO recommended that Gabon reduce educational wastage rates and raise school attendance rates.⁶⁶

49. During the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, it had been recommended that Gabon should strengthen respect for human rights, particularly with regard to education, and continue its awareness-raising programmes with a view to putting an end to the use of corporal punishment in schools.⁶⁷ Furthermore, Gabon should be encouraged to fully implement the Education Act of 2012 and to increase its budget allocation to the education sector in order to improve the quality of education with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 by 2030.⁶⁸

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁶⁹

50. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking expressed her concern about the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation and prostitution. She noted that there were dangers in associating trafficking in persons exclusively with labour trafficking of children, not least the invisibility of girl and women victims of commercial sexual exploitation and their exclusion from protection.⁷⁰

51. She shared the concern of the social workers whom she met on her mission to Gabon that forced and servile marriage of children was likely to be more prevalent than the small number of reported cases.⁷¹

52. She recommended that Gabon protect and assist all victims of trafficking, including adult victims, with full respect for their human rights, and include a human rights-based approach in the investigation of cases of trafficking.⁷²

2. Children

53. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking observed that internal trafficking of children occurred in Gabon. In the large majority of cases, girl victims were found to be working in the area of domestic servitude and some were victims of forced and servile marriages and commercial sexual exploitation, while boys were trafficked for forced and exploitative labour.⁷³ She recommended addressing the root causes of trafficking, not only in Gabon as a destination country but also in source and transit countries, including unregulated traditional practices, inter alia that of sending children to live with relatives and rich Gabonese families in exchange for domestic work.⁷⁴

3. Persons with disabilities⁷⁵

54. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Gabon create and ensure the functioning of the National Committee for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities and establish the monitoring and assessment commission on social development.⁷⁶

55. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that Gabon had not ratified the Marrakesh Treaty, which provides for access to published material by blind persons, persons with visual impairments and persons with print disabilities.⁷⁷

56. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the sectoral measures taken by Gabon regarding health, education, nutrition, recreation and protection of children with disabilities, and urged Gabon to set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities.⁷⁸

57. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities strongly recommended that Gabon repeal the regimes of substituted decision-making enshrined in the Civil Code, and that it replace them with supported decision-making regimes that upheld the autonomy, will and preferences of persons with disabilities.⁷⁹

58. The same Committee was concerned that the Electoral Code contained restrictions on the right of persons with disabilities to vote, including those subjected to “*interdiction*” or any other kind of deprivation of legal capacity. It recommended that Gabon repeal the relevant provisions in the Electoral Code and ensure that all stages of an election were made fully accessible.⁸⁰

59. The same Committee recommended that Gabon develop comprehensive community-based services for persons with disabilities, and that it adopt the necessary measures to prevent isolation or segregation of persons with disabilities from the community by being hidden in the family, in segregated institutions or in “*cités*”.⁸¹

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples⁸²

60. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regretted the absence of any specific regulatory or legislative framework to systematize practice in implementing the right to prior informed consultation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes concerning the exploitation of natural resources in traditional territories. It recommended that Gabon ensure the effective and systematic application of the principle of prior consultation in discussions with indigenous peoples.⁸³

61. The same Committee regretted that it had not been provided with information on the application of the principle of cultural self-identification in Gabon or on the legally protected rights of ethnic groups. It recommended that Gabon ensure that its laws protected the rights guaranteed to all ethnic groups, including the right to enjoy their cultural diversity, their traditions, their customs and their own languages, as well as all other manifestations of their identities and cultural ties.⁸⁴

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

62. While taking note of the information provided by Gabon regarding the removal of undocumented foreign nationals from Minkébé in June 2011 as provided for in Gabonese legislation, under which persons could be removed from Gabonese territory if they undermined public order or national security or had not respected the conditions of their stay in the country as established by law, the Committee against Torture was concerned by the lack of information on the manner in which those foreign nationals had been removed and, in particular, wished to know whether the decision to remove them had been taken on an individual or collective basis, whether they had had an opportunity to appeal that decision and what the outcome had been. The Committee was also concerned about the lack of information concerning the observance of the principle of non-refoulement during the removal of those foreign nationals. It recommended that Gabon ensure that no one, including persons in an irregular situation who were in Gabonese territory, was expelled, extradited or returned to a State where there were substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture, that it take all necessary steps to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement was upheld under all circumstances, including situations similar to those found in Minkébé, that decisions taken in that regard be arrived at following an examination of each individual case, rather than on a collective basis, and that the persons concerned have an opportunity to appeal such decisions.⁸⁵

63. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Gabon ensure that asylum-seeking children had free and timely access to an effective refugee status determination procedure and that child refugees had access to proper documentation, including by speeding up the restructuring process of the National Commission for Refugees.⁸⁶

Notes

¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Gabon will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/GAIndex.aspx.

² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.1-101.6 and 101.33-101.38.

³ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 43.

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 59.

⁵ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 65.

⁶ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 11.

⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 25.

⁸ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 32.

- ⁹ Ibid., para. 33.
- ¹⁰ See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 1, para. 102 (a), para. 99 (f) and para. 97 (a).
- ¹¹ See the UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Gabon, p. 6.
- ¹² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.12-101.15, 101.20-101.22, 101.27 and 101.57.
- ¹³ See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 100 (b).
- ¹⁴ Ibid., para. 97 (a).
- ¹⁵ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.28 and 101.42-101.44.
- ¹⁶ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 11.
- ¹⁷ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 13.
- ¹⁸ Ibid., para. 16.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., para. 17.
- ²⁰ Ibid., para. 45; and see E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 13.
- ²¹ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 60-61.
- ²² See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 12; and CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 14.
- ²³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.93 and 101.105.
- ²⁴ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 27.
- ²⁵ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.30, 101.50-101.56 and 101.72.
- ²⁶ See CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, paras. 17-18.
- ²⁷ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, paras. 32-33.
- ²⁸ See CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 13.
- ²⁹ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, paras. 20-21; CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 36; and CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 20.
- ³⁰ See CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 25.
- ³¹ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 34-35.
- ³² See CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 14.
- ³³ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 15.
- ³⁴ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 25 and 69.
- ³⁵ See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 101 (a).
- ³⁶ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.8 and 101.39-101.41.
- ³⁷ See www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=54844#.WUPP3u2GPIU.
- ³⁸ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, paras. 26-27.
- ³⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.58-101.68.
- ⁴⁰ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 24; CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 19; and CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 67.
- ⁴¹ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 66-67.
- ⁴² See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 96 (a).
- ⁴³ Ibid., para. 99 (b).
- ⁴⁴ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/22/5, para. 101.43.
- ⁴⁵ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 21.
- ⁴⁶ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 51.
- ⁴⁷ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, paras. 18 and 20.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 19; and see CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, paras. 11 and 33.
- ⁴⁹ See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 39.
- ⁵⁰ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 59.
- ⁵¹ Ibid., para. 60.
- ⁵² See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 53-54.
- ⁵³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.83-101.86.
- ⁵⁴ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 25; and CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 39.
- ⁵⁵ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, paras. 36-37.
- ⁵⁶ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.87-101.88.
- ⁵⁷ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 34.
- ⁵⁸ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 59.
- ⁵⁹ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, para. 35.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., paras. 34-35; and see CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 50.
- ⁶¹ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, paras. 56-57.
- ⁶² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.89-101.94.
- ⁶³ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 53.
- ⁶⁴ See CEDAW/C/GAB/CO/6, paras. 30-31; and E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 30.
- ⁶⁵ See UNESCO submission, p. 4.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid.
- ⁶⁷ See UNESCO submission, p. 6.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.9-101.11.

⁷⁰ See A/HRC/23/48/Add.2, para. 25.

⁷¹ Ibid., para. 18.

⁷² Ibid., para. 99 (a).

⁷³ Ibid., paras. 6-7.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 100 (a).

⁷⁵ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/22/5, para. 101.95.

⁷⁶ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 9.

⁷⁷ Ibid., para. 64.

⁷⁸ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, paras. 44-45.

⁷⁹ See CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 29.

⁸⁰ Ibid., paras. 62-63.

⁸¹ Ibid., para. 45.

⁸² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/5, paras. 101.45 and 101.96-101.104.

⁸³ See E/C.12/GAB/CO/1, para. 6.

⁸⁴ Ibid., para. 31.

⁸⁵ See CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 15.

⁸⁶ See CRC/C/GAB/CO/2, para. 59.
