



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Compilation on Equatorial Guinea

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 information contained in 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. With respect to the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review,³ the United Nations country team noted that the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education, although not ratified, had been taken into account.⁴

3. The United Nations country team also noted that the Government had ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁵ The International Monetary Fund noted that the State had ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption in May 2018.⁶

4. UNESCO strongly encouraged the State to ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education and to more regularly submit periodic reports on the implementation of UNESCO standard-setting instruments.⁷

5. With respect to the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review,⁸ on cooperation with treaty bodies by submitting reports, the United Nations country team found that the Government had demonstrated goodwill by ratifying a number of international human rights treaties. It indicated that it would be important to consolidate this by submitting the respective reports in timely fashion.⁹ It added that the Government should encourage the various ministerial departments, in



coordination with the Department for Human Rights, to take a stronger lead in preparing their sectoral reports, set up a robust structure for follow-up and drafting of reports, and train their staff.¹⁰

6. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted with concern that the Government had been requested to provide information to the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards for failure to supply reports and information on the application of ratified Conventions.¹¹

7. With regard to a recommendation accepted during the second cycle,¹² to establish an inclusive process for follow-up to the review, the United Nations country team stated that follow-up was currently done at the institutional level, with all sectoral ministries represented on the drafting committee, and that the Government had therefore created an intersectoral technical committee to prepare the national report on implementation of the recommendations of the 2014 periodic review.¹³

III. National human rights framework¹⁴

8. With regard to a recommendation accepted during the second cycle,¹⁵ to create an independent national human rights institution and facilitate the legal recognition of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the United Nations country team noted that the National Human Rights Commission was still not fully independent or in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).¹⁶

9. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) indicated that the absence of a national statistical culture meant that improvements were needed in timely quality data production, analysis, dissemination, availability and utilization within the national statistical system. That would strengthen evidence-based and risk-informed decision-making, and enable effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development frameworks based on the Sustainable Development Goals at both the local and national levels.¹⁷

10. UNESCO encouraged the State to fully implement the provisions of the UNESCO instruments to which it was a party that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions. In doing so, the State was encouraged to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and non-governmental organizations from civil society, as well as vulnerable groups (minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, young people and people with disabilities), and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls to address gender disparities.¹⁸

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁹

11. The ILO Committee of Experts noted that article 1 (3) (d) of the General Labour (Reforms) Act of 2012 guaranteed equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation and provided that no one could be subjected to discrimination, and that article 15 of the Fundamental Act of 2012 provided that any bias or discrimination on tribal, ethnic, gender-related, religious, social, political or any other similar grounds, when duly ascertained, were punishable by law. The Committee asked the Government to provide information on the practical application of those provisions and to indicate whether any administrative or judicial decisions had been handed down concerning them.²⁰

12. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) indicated that despite the progress made with respect to gender equality in certain sectors, there were still some areas of concern. Gender inequality had been observed in the political sphere and where access to land was concerned. Regarding access to land, only 12 per cent of women owned land, compared with 88 per cent of men.²¹

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights²²

13. The Independent Evaluation Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) noted that for sustainable human development in the State, good governance must guarantee the population's right to take part in decisions that affected their lives, and political and State institutions must be effective. Equally, it was necessary to comply with international commitments in fundamental matters, such as respect for human rights, transparency and the fight against corruption.²³

14. The UNDP Independent Evaluation Office also noted that the country faced challenges relating to the risks associated with climate change, including greater rainfall variability, more frequent storms, higher temperatures and a rising sea level.²⁴

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person²⁵

15. With respect to the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review,²⁶ on the adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition, the United Nations country team took note of Decree No. 426/2014 of 13 February 2014, granting temporary amnesty with respect to the death penalty in Equatorial Guinea.²⁷

16. In 2014, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent a communication regarding a number of allegations to the effect that law enforcement officials in Malabo and in Evinayong prison had carried out executions.²⁸

17. The Human Rights Committee asked about allegations that the State's defence and security forces practised torture and ill-treatment after arrest and during interrogations with a view to extracting confessions, particularly in the central police stations of Bata and Malabo. The Committee asked the State to specify all the measures taken to prevent and combat torture and to effectively implement Act No. 6/2006.²⁹

18. The Secretary-General noted that in Equatorial Guinea, allegations of political persecutions, arbitrary arrests and the mistreatment of prisoners had continued, notwithstanding announced amnesty measures. In July 2018, a member of the opposition party Ciudadanos por la Innovación de Guinea Ecuatorial had died in the Evinayong prison centre. A magistrate had also been found dead in the central police station in Malabo, and several judges in the country had been arbitrarily arrested.³⁰

19. The Human Rights Committee asked about allegations of overcrowding, lack of separation between men, women and children, lack of access to sanitation and medical care and conditions that generally undermined the dignity of detainees being held in custody in police and gendarmerie holding cells and in prisons.³¹

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law³²

20. With regard to articles 92 and 96 of the Constitution, the Human Rights Committee asked the State about measures taken to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and to respond to allegations that the executive branch, in particular the President, exercised excessive control over the judicial system.³³

21. The Committee also asked about measures taken to ensure that the customary law system and the military justice system that had been in place since 1968 functioned in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and referred to allegations that military courts had been used to try civilians.³⁴

22. UNESCO indicated that the number of adolescents and young people in conflict with the law had increased since the economic boom due to a lack of education and employment opportunities and to drug addiction.³⁵

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

23. UNESCO stated that media freedom in the country was strictly controlled through laws such as Act No. 6/1.997 on the press, publishing and audiovisual media, which governed the registration, functioning and control of all means of social communication, particularly the press, publishing companies, distribution companies and audiovisual communication companies. Defamation remained a criminal offence under the Penal Code, and a freedom of information law did not currently exist in Equatorial Guinea. The State maintained direct or indirect control of all broadcast media, and the Government owned the only national radio and television broadcast system.³⁷

24. UNESCO encouraged the State to introduce a freedom of information law that was in accordance with international standards to ensure progress on target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals concerning public access to information and fundamental freedoms. It also encouraged the State to decriminalize defamation and to place it in the Civil Code in line with international standards.³⁸

25. In 2017 and 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention sent communications concerning the alleged detention of a cartoonist from Equatorial Guinea known to be critical of the Government, and concerning the court's decision to indict him for the crime of counterfeiting, on grounds that appear uncertain and might have to do with his critical work.³⁹

26. UNESCO recommended that the State implement reforms to bring its laws and practices into line with international standards for press freedom and freedom of expression.⁴⁰

27. The United Nations country team took note of Decree No. 108/2018 of 4 July granting amnesty to anyone sentenced for political offences or on trial for political offences.⁴¹

28. The Secretary-General noted that the sixth national political dialogue had taken place from 16 to 23 July 2018 with the participation of representatives of the Government and 17 recognized political parties and representatives of civil society and religious groups, as well as the diaspora. The opposition party Ciudadanos por la Innovación de Guinea Ecuatorial had been barred from participating in the dialogue, although the President of Equatorial Guinea had announced a total amnesty on 4 July 2018. Several political leaders in exile had also boycotted the dialogue, and few women from the country had been in attendance. The final communiqué had outlined agreements between the Government, representatives of political parties and the diaspora. However, two opposition parties, Convergencia para la Democracia Social and Unión de Centro Derecha, had not signed the communiqué in protest against the non-application of the announced total amnesty to political actors and the rejection of calls for a transitional government, among other things.⁴²

29. The Secretary-General also noted that on 11 October 2018, the President of Equatorial Guinea had pardoned 81 prisoners, resulting in the release of 34 members of the Ciudadanos por la Innovación party on 22 October 2018.⁴³

30. In 2018, UNFPA indicated that considering the relative weakness of female representation in high-level decision-making spheres (13.3 per cent in the Government, 17.1 per cent in the Senate and 21 per cent in the parliament), Equatorial Guinea still had some way to go to meet the gender-sensitivity commitments set out in its national development plan.⁴⁴

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁴⁵

31. The Human Rights Committee asked the State to indicate all the measures taken to ensure the effective application of Act No. 1/2004 on the smuggling of migrants and

trafficking in persons, and referred to allegations that measures taken to combat the phenomena remained sporadic and that the phenomena had become more widespread due to the country's economic attraction.⁴⁶

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁴⁷

32. The ILO Committee of Experts recalled that it had been asking the Government for a number of years to amend article 10 of Act No. 12/1992 – which provided that for an occupational association to obtain legal personality it must, inter alia, have a minimum of 50 employees – so as to reduce the number of workers required to a reasonable level.⁴⁸

33. The ILO Committee of Experts also recalled allegations concerning the State's repeated refusal to recognize a number of trade unions, and urged the Government once again to adopt the necessary measures without delay to create appropriate conditions for the establishment of trade unions that were able to engage in collective bargaining with a view to regulating conditions of employment.⁴⁹

2. Right to social security⁵⁰

34. The United Nations country team noted that public expenditure had decreased from 13.5 per cent of total current expenditure in 2003 to 11 per cent in 2008. It noted that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development had set a target of 20 per cent of the State budget for social development. Spending in Equatorial Guinea had been 14 per cent of the budget in 2010, a pattern of expenditure that made Equatorial Guinea one of the least committed of sub-Saharan African countries in terms of utilization of available resources for the realization of the rights and well-being of children.⁵¹

3. Right to an adequate standard of living⁵²

35. The United Nations country team noted that, following the period of high economic growth, the fall in the oil price had had a negative impact on the country's economy over the past four years, with growth rates of 0.4 per cent in 2014, -9 per cent in 2015 and -8.9 per cent in 2016. The Statistical Yearbook of Equatorial Guinea put the estimated decline for 2017 at -5.9 per cent.⁵³

36. UNFPA noted that, while the incidence of poverty had declined significantly in recent years, unemployment had increased (15.9 per cent) because of the economic contraction observed since 2014. Unemployment particularly affected young people aged between 15 and 24 years (33.2 per cent) and affected more young women (36.9 per cent) than young men (30.3 per cent). Income levels and human development were uneven across the country.⁵⁴

37. The UNDP Independent Evaluation Office noted that the situation of governance took centre stage in all diagnoses of the State's main social challenges. UNDP also noted reports that governance had tended to regress, including in the areas of security and the rule of law, and in participation. One exception was human development, which showed a positive trend, boosted from 2006 onwards by the rise in the "income" variable.⁵⁵

38. The United Nations country team indicated that the proportion of the population living below the poverty line was 43.9 per cent. In 2011, 56 per cent of households had access to an improved water source, while the overall literacy rate was 95.7 per cent. Eighty-eight per cent of women and 95 per cent of men were literate.⁵⁶

39. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicated that while drinking water coverage had improved over the previous 20 years, around 50 per cent of households continued to rely on unimproved water sources. Inequities persisted in rural households as access to improved water had decreased from 41 per cent to 31 per cent. The sanitation coverage was one of the highest in West and Central Africa at over 70 per cent.⁵⁷

4. Right to health⁵⁸

40. The United Nations country team indicated that attendance at antenatal clinics had progressed well, with up to 91 per cent of pregnant women attending at least once and 68 per cent of births taking place in a health facility. However, it would be necessary to improve the quality of services, as only 6 per cent of newborn babies received follow-up care.⁵⁹

41. UNFPA noted that, while the maternal mortality ratio had declined considerably, it remained high. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was low (68.3 per cent).⁶⁰

42. The United Nations country team indicated that the maternal mortality rate in 2013 had been 290 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births and that 65 of every 1,000 children born alive died before reaching the age of 1.⁶¹

43. The United Nations country team noted that vaccination coverage had dropped, and that only 26 per cent of all children had received all the recommended vaccinations against vaccine-preventable childhood illnesses. The Government hoped to reverse this decline through the Expanded Programme on Immunization.⁶²

44. UNICEF indicated that malaria prevalence showed serious inequities due to the concentration of a major project funded by the Government and the private sector on the island of Bioko, where prevalence had been reduced to around 8 per cent; in the Continental Region, prevalence was still above 50 per cent.⁶³

45. The United Nations country team noted that many health centres in rural areas were not operational owing to a lack of qualified personnel, lack of equipment and supplies of medicines and essential inputs.⁶⁴

46. UNICEF noted that 26 per cent of children under 5 years of age were stunted and 3 per cent were classified as wasted. A multiple deprivation analysis had shown that 56 per cent of children aged 0–4 years did not have access to adequate food. The deprivations were more severe for children living in rural areas, in the poorest households, with mothers without education. The analysis had shown that only 10 per cent of children aged 0–4 years did not suffer any form of deprivation; for children aged 5–17 years, the score was 27 per cent, with children in rural areas significantly more affected.⁶⁵

47. UNFPA indicated that the HIV prevalence rate was among the highest in the region, with a severe discrepancy between the male (3.7 per cent) and female (8.3 per cent) rates, while the use of condoms was very low.⁶⁶

5. Right to education⁶⁷

48. UNESCO indicated that the gross enrolment ratio in primary education in 2015 was 61 per cent, including children with disabilities. In 2015, 102,812 students had been enrolled in primary education, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. Only 51 per cent of teachers had received a formal education and 55 per cent were men.⁶⁸ UNICEF noted that the number of children attending preschool and primary school had increased from 42,108 and 93,396 children respectively in 2014/15 to 51,824 and 102,812 children respectively in 2015/16, with full gender parity. However, learning outcomes were still below West and Central Africa standards as many primary school teachers did not have formal training.⁶⁹

49. UNESCO noted that the Education Act provided in its article 3.2 that “preschool and primary education will be compulsory”. It was also stipulated that preschool “will be free” (art. 14.2). The use of the future tense implied that the provision of free and compulsory schooling was not obligatory. In order to strengthen those provisions, the act could further guarantee the right to free and compulsory education and extend it to the secondary level in line with the Education 2030 Framework for Action.⁷⁰

50. UNESCO encouraged the State to strengthen the legislative provisions concerning the right to free and compulsory education and extend free education to 12 years and compulsory schooling to 9 years; guarantee access to preschool education in rural areas,

ensure compulsory schooling and introduce measures to strengthen the quality of teachers; and improve the quality of education through adequate teacher training.⁷¹

51. UNICEF indicated that progress had been made with a stronger equity focus to improve equitable and inclusive access to preschool and primary education. The number of schoolchildren had increased yearly, with full gender parity.⁷² UNFPA indicated that while boys and girls had equal access to primary education (69.7 per cent), more needed to be done in secondary and higher education, where there was a high dropout rate among girls.⁷³

52. UNESCO noted that 9 per cent of girls were married before the age of 15 years and 30 per cent before the age of 18 years, with a direct impact on their education as they were more likely to drop out of school. UNESCO encouraged the State to take measures to eliminate early marriage and to reduce the number of children not attending school.⁷⁴

53. UNESCO stated that the available information on public expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic product dated from 1998, when it was 2.19 per cent. The State could increase its spending to provide a quality education system and increase the availability and transparency of its information.⁷⁵

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁷⁶

54. The United Nations country team indicated that the Government had designed strategies to ensure the eradication of gender-based disparities, as well as the prevention of violence against women. It had also drafted and presented the Personal and Family Code, which was awaiting final approval.⁷⁷

55. UNFPA noted that the adolescent fertility rate was 177 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years and that 30 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married before the age of 18 years. About 43 per cent of girls aged 15–19 years had already started their reproductive life and 37 per cent were already mothers, indicating very high levels of adolescent pregnancy and childbearing.⁷⁸

56. UNFPA also noted that in terms of gender-based violence, 62.8 per cent of women aged 15–49 years had experienced violence by an intimate partner. More than half (55.7 per cent) of young women aged 15–24 years believed that it was justified for a husband to beat his wife. In addition, physical violence during pregnancy put women at greater risk not only with respect to their own health and survival, but also with respect to the survival of the fetus.⁷⁹

2. Children⁸⁰

57. UNICEF noted that only 54 per cent of children had obtained birth certificates.⁸¹

58. With respect to the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review,⁸² on prioritizing the protection of the rights of the child, eradicating corporal punishment and domestic violence, and enhancing access to education services, the United Nations country team noted that the concept of child protection was still not well-developed and represented a challenge in terms of civil law and customary law, especially with regard to gender equality and child labour. It noted that there had been an increase in the number of orphans in the country, with 7 per cent of children under 18 having at least one parent dead. That figure was 15 per cent for the 15–17 age group. Twenty-three per cent of children were not living with their biological parents.⁸³

59. The ILO Committee of Experts requested that the Government spare no effort to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS by preventing its transmission within the population. It also requested information on the specific time-bound measures taken to protect children who were HIV/AIDS orphans from being engaged in the worst forms of child labour.⁸⁴

60. The Committee noted that since the start of the exploitation of hydrocarbons, the country had witnessed a massive influx of foreigners. A parallel development had been the presence in the street of many children of foreign nationality working as vendors. The

Committee requested that the Government take the necessary measures to protect street children against the worst forms of child labour.⁸⁵

3. Minorities and indigenous peoples

61. In 2016, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order sent a communication concerning the situation of the Bubi indigenous people on the island of Bioko, including their right to self-determination. He noted information received to the effect that Equatorial Guinea had total control over the island's natural resources and that the Bubi were allegedly excluded from participation in decision-making. While the economy of the Bubi people was based on agriculture and fishing, and Bubi families also had cocoa plantations, nearly all the plantations had been destroyed, leaving the Bubi people in significant poverty. An example of this situation had occurred in 2014 when the Government had unveiled plans to construct an oil terminal and a petrochemical plant in the territory.⁸⁶

62. The Independent Expert also stated that, according to information received, the Bubi people had not given free, prior and informed consent for the implementation of projects that could damage forests and ocean. In 2015 the Government had adopted a programme to combat malaria that consisted of spraying the island of Bioko. Though the plan had a lofty aim, it had been met with concern because the Bubi people had not been consulted in advance. There was concern at the events of 25 August 2015, when the Rebola cultural centre, an educational centre for the promotion and dissemination of Bubi culture and language, had been closed down by the authorities. The Government reportedly promised to appoint a new management team made up of members of the ruling political party.⁸⁷

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Equatorial Guinea will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/GQIndex.aspx.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.1–134.23, 134.48, 134.100, 134.102, 135.1–135.29, 135.54 and 136.1–136.6.
- ³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.1–134.2 (Ghana), para. 134.3 (Portugal), para. 134.4 (Armenia), para. 134.5 (Burundi), para. 134.6 (Chad), para. 134.7 (Congo), para. 134.8 (Mexico), para. 134.9 (Togo), para. 134.10 (Ethiopia), para. 134.11 (Malaysia), para. 134.12 (Togo), para. 134.13 (Czech Republic), para. 134.14 (Estonia), and para. 134.15 (Spain).
- ⁴ United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Equatorial Guinea, pp. 7–8.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- ⁶ See www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/07/11/pr18287-equatorial-guinea-statement-at-the-end-of-an-imf-visit.
- ⁷ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review, paras. 10–11.
- ⁸ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.16 (Ghana), para. 134.17 (Congo), para. 134.19 (Ireland), para. 134.20 (Burkina Faso), and para. 134.21 (Sierra Leone).
- ⁹ United Nations country team submission, p. 8.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 16.
- ¹¹ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13201::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:103117.
- ¹² For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.29 (Norway). See also www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13201::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:103117.
- ¹³ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.24–134.30, 134.32–134.33 and 135.33–135.40.
- ¹⁵ United Nations country team submission, p. 9.
- ¹⁶ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.26 (Spain).
- ¹⁷ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 10.
- ¹⁸ UNESCO submission, para. 20.
- ¹⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.34–134.42 and 135.51.
- ²⁰ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13201::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:103117.
- ²¹ ECA, *Country Profile 2016: Equatorial Guinea* (Addis Ababa, 2017), p. 19.
- ²² For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.45.

- ²³ UNDP, *Assessment of Development Results: Evaluation of UNDP Contribution – Republic of Equatorial Guinea* (New York, 2017), p. 25.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ²⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.44–134.48, 134.51–134.54, 134.59–134.60, 134.62–134.63, 135.10–135.15, 135.52–135.57, 135.60 and 135.62–135.63.
- ²⁶ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.46 (Germany), para. 134.47 (South Africa), and para. 134.48 (Sierra Leone).
- ²⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 14.
- ²⁸ Letter dated 11 February 2014 from the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions addressed to the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available from <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=15963>.
- ²⁹ CCPR/C/GNQ/Q/1, para. 12.
- ³⁰ S/2018/1065, para. 34.
- ³¹ CCPR/C/GNQ/Q/1, para. 13.
- ³² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.51–134.54, 134.62–134.66, 135.23, 135.30, 135.41–135.43, 135.60 and 135.62–135.66.
- ³³ CCPR/C/GNQ/Q/1, para. 18.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 19.
- ³⁵ UNESCO submission, para. 9.
- ³⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.39–134.40, 134.67–134.72, 135.45–135.46 and 135.68–135.76.
- ³⁷ UNESCO submission, paras. 4–7.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 17–18.
- ³⁹ Letter dated 22 February 2018 from the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression addressed to the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available from <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=23643>.
- ⁴⁰ UNESCO submission, para. 19.
- ⁴¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 10.
- ⁴² S/2018/1065, para. 9.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 34.
- ⁴⁴ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 5.
- ⁴⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.49–134.50, 135.58–135.59 and 135.83.
- ⁴⁶ CCPR/C/GNQ/Q/1, para. 14.
- ⁴⁷ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/13, para. 134.43.
- ⁴⁸ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13201::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:103117.
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.74 and 134.77.
- ⁵¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 6.
- ⁵² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.74–134.79 and 135.78–135.79.
- ⁵³ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- ⁵⁴ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 2.
- ⁵⁵ UNDP, *Assessment of Development Results*, p. 7.
- ⁵⁶ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- ⁵⁷ UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017: Equatorial Guinea”, p. 1.
- ⁵⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.80–134.85, 134.101 and 135.78–135.80.
- ⁵⁹ United Nations country team submission, p. 12.
- ⁶⁰ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 3.
- ⁶¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- ⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 12.
- ⁶³ UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017”, p. 4.
- ⁶⁴ United Nations country team submission, p. 12.
- ⁶⁵ UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017”, pp. 1 and 3.
- ⁶⁶ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 3.
- ⁶⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.86–134.97 and 135.81–135.82.
- ⁶⁸ UNESCO submission, para. 9. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- ⁶⁹ UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017”, p. 1.
- ⁷⁰ UNESCO submission, para. 9.
- ⁷¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 12–14.
- ⁷² UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017”, p. 4.
- ⁷³ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 4.

⁷⁴ UNESCO submission, paras. 9 and 15.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁷⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.34–134.41, 134.54–134.58, 134.70, 134.97, 135.30–135.32, 135.44, 135.47–135.50, 135.67 and 135.81–135.82.

⁷⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 13.

⁷⁸ DP/FPA/CPD/GNQ/7, para. 4.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

⁸⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.31, 134.55, 134.61 and 135.77.

⁸¹ UNICEF, “UNICEF annual report 2017”, p. 1.

⁸² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/13, paras. 134.31 (Philippines), and 134.61 (Djibouti).

⁸³ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.

⁸⁴ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13201::NO:13201:P13201_COUNTRY_ID:103117.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ Letter dated 29 December 2016 from the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order addressed to the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available from <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Results>.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*
