|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A/HRC/58/14 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General13 November 2024Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Equatorial Guinea

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Equatorial Guinea was held at the 12th meeting, on 11 November 2024. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea was headed by Mr. Alfonso Nsue Mokuy, Second Deputy Prime Minster of the Government in charge of Human Rights of Equatorial Guinea. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Equatorial Guinea.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Equatorial Guinea: India, Luxembourg and South Africa.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Equatorial Guinea:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Equatorial Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2024]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 75 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Equatorial Guinea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 **Accelerate the processes leading to the ratification of additional international instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights whose internal ratification procedures have been delayed by a number of difficulties (Togo);**

6.2 **Redouble efforts to continue ratifying the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);**

6.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

6.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, supported at the last review cycle (Germany);**

6.5 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);**

6.6 **Take measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

6.7 **Continue its efforts to strengthen its legal framework relating to human rights by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);**

6.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France) (Ghana);**

6.9 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi);**

6.10 **Ratify and implement outstanding international human rights treaties, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mozambique);**

6.11 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.12 **Intensify efforts for ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

6.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and fully implement Act No. 6/2006 prohibiting torture and guaranteeing reparation, including compensation, supported at the last review cycle (Germany);**

6.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

6.15 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia) (France)(Luxembourg) (Malta);**

6.16 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and fully abolish the death penalty for all (Ireland);**

6.17 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights to ensure the permanent abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**

6.18 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Nepal);**

6.19 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

6.20 **Accelerate the process of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);**

6.21 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius) (Niger);**

6.22 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Togo);**

6.23 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

6.24 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**

6.25 **Ratify the core international human rights conventions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to further align with global human rights standards (Gambia);**

6.26 **Cooperate fully with the UN and regional human rights mechanisms, inviting independent bodies to monitor human rights progress and provide recommendations (Mozambique);**

6.27 **Maintain cooperation and collaboration with regional and international institutions (Türkiye);**

6.28 **Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Luxembourg);**

6.29 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Montenegro);**

6.30 **Consider issuing invitations to the special procedures on education and health as well as the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Malawi);**

6.31 **Continue to cooperate fully with all special procedures mandate holders and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council especially the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (South Africa);**

6.32 **Accept requests from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to visit Equatorial Guinea in accordance with their respective mandates (United States of America);**

6.33 **Take concrete steps to engage with the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, including by both responding to recent opinions made by the Working Group and facilitating a visit by the group, as accepted in 2019 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.34 **Continue the implementation and strengthening of human rights training and awareness-raising programmes, prioritising attention to the most vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.35 **Continue to increase efforts to protect the rights of citizens (Russian Federation);**

6.36 **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in terms of the observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

6.37 **Reinforce national legislation in order to comply with international human nights instruments (Angola);**

6.38 **Encourage the continuation of training and public awareness activities in the area of human rights (Senegal);**

6.39 **Continue to implement human rights education and training initiatives, particularly on gender equality and the rights of the child (Philippines);**

6.40 **Continue to undertake efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission complies with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**

6.41 **Continue efforts to the establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Lebanon);**

6.42 **Consider the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, that is fully independent of the government (Chile);**

6.43 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**

6.44 **Consider the possibility of establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger);**

6.45 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Armenia);**

6.46 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**

6.47 **Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights protection mandate and adequate human and financial resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Zambia);**

6.48 **Establish an independent national human rights institution, fully aligned with the Paris Principles, adopt comprehensive legislation to guarantee its independence and mandate, and allocate it an autonomous and sufficient budget to enable it to function effectively (Luxembourg);**

6.49 **Establish a national mechanism for the follow-up and implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review, using, if necessary, assistance from the Voluntary Fund for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review (Luxembourg);**

6.50 **Consider the possibility of establishing a permanent inter-ministerial National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of international recommendations on human rights, with the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

6.51 **Enact comprehensive legislation providing full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres and on all grounds (Estonia);**

6.52 **Promote a comprehensive law that provides full and effective protection against all forms of discrimination, in accordance with the grounds listed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);**

6.53 **Adopt a legislation that provides comprehensive and effective protection against discrimination in all its forms and safeguard fundamental rights (Italy);**

6.54 **Take concrete measures to eliminate from its domestic legislation all discriminatory provisions against women and adopt the necessary measures to promote the participation of women, on equal terms, in all aspects of public life (Paraguay);**

6.55 **Adopt measures, including legislative measures, to ensure effective and full protection against multiple forms of discrimination, including with regard to sexual orientation, gender identity and disability (Brazil);**

6.56 **Promote national legislation that defines and prohibits discrimination, considering the grounds set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly sexual orientation, gender identity and disability (Mexico);**

6.57 **Enact comprehensive legislation providing full and effective protection against discrimination on any ground, namely based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Montenegro);**

6.58 **Combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);**

6.59 **Remove all provisions on the death penalty from the Code of Military Justice (Canada);**

6.60 **Remove death penalty provisions from the Code of Military Justice, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine);**

6.61 **Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment with a view to ensuring full accountability and preventing recurrence (Australia);**

6.62 **Redouble efforts to prevent, punish and prohibit torture, by increasing training and awareness-raising sessions for law enforcement officials (Jordan);**

6.63 **Adopt measures to effectively eliminate all forms of excessive use of force by police and security officers, and prevent torture and arbitrary detentions (Colombia);**

6.64 **Take measures to effectively prevent and eliminate all forms of excessive use of force by police and security officers (Italy);**

6.65 **Undertake measures to prevent excessive use of force, by adopting appropriate laws and intensifying the provision of trainings to members of the police and the army (Lesotho);**

6.66 **Implement measures to prevent and eliminate excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, including the provision of human rights training (Mexico);**

6.67 **Adopt measures to effectively prevent and eliminate all forms of excessive use of force by State agents, through the approval of laws, training of agents and the proper investigation of cases of excessive use of force (Paraguay);**

6.68 **End arbitrary detention and ensure full application of Article 13 of the Constitution (Canada);**

6.69 **Release all those detained without any judicial process or held beyond the period established by law (Luxembourg);**

6.70 **Amend its national legislation to limit the duration of pretrial detention, in accordance with the criteria established in article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

6.71 **Continue efforts aiming at implementing the Convention Against Torture, and especially at protecting the rights of minors in detention centers (Lebanon);**

6.72 **Continue to improve prison and detention conditions in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and to ensure the separation of prisoners according to age, sex and grounds for deprivation of liberty (Zimbabwe);**

6.73 **Intensify efforts to improve the conditions of detention of prisoners and reform the penitentiary system in general (Russian Federation);**

6.74 **Improve the conditions of detention in the country's prisons, and anchor legal assistance, access for relatives and diplomatic representations in a robust legal framework (Germany);**

6.75 **Strengthen efforts to improve prison conditions, including ensuring access to adequate food, sanitation, and healthcare for detainees (Indonesia);**

6.76 **Continue efforts to improve prison conditions, in particular, with regard to access to food, sanitation, health care and overcrowding (Lesotho);**

6.77 **Continue its efforts to fight corruption in all sectors (Türkiye);**

6.78 **Intensify its efforts to combat corruption, including money-laundering (Zambia);**

6.79 **Intensify efforts to combat corruption and improve transparency in governance as crucial for sustainable development and human rights protection (Kenya);**

6.80 **Take additional measures to ensure an inclusive and effective campaign to combating Corruption at all levels; (Angola);**

6.81 **Continue strengthening the legal normative framework and introducing measures to address corruption (Cuba);**

6.82 **Continue efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Egypt);**

6.83 **Implement in full the separation of powers enshrined in law, especially with regards to independence of the judiciary (Germany);**

6.84 **Work towards the adoption of legislative and administrative measures to achieve the independence of the judiciary, implementing objective and transparent procedures for the appointment and dismissal of judges and prosecutors, as well as guaranteeing the irremovability and independence of judges and the autonomy of prosecutors (Brazil);**

6.85 **Redouble efforts to reform the justice system in order to ensure that all judicial proceedings respect the procedural guarantees set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);**

6.86 **Establish permanent mechanisms, including regular inspections, to ensure the ongoing protection of and respect for human rights during law enforcement operations (Sierra Leone);**

6.87 **Conduct thorough and independent investigations to hold perpetrators accountable for human rights violations in specific, documented cases (Sierra Leone);**

6.88 **Strengthen measures to protect fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and association (Armenia);**

6.89 **Implement effective measures to protect and promote the fundamental freedoms and rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including freedom of expression and freedom of movement, which are an integral part of a democratic society (Japan);**

6.90 **Adopt measures to ensure respect for the principles relating to freedom of expression and association, particularly for lawyers and human rights defenders (France);**

6.91 **Remove all restrictions imposed on media freedom (Estonia);**

6.92 **Review all restrictions imposed on press and media activities, and protect journalists and the media from any form of undue interference, harassment and attack (Italy);**

6.93 **Lift any restrictions on independent media, including by suppressing the Law 6/1997, and to take all necessary measures to guarantee that journalists, civil society and human rights defenders can exercise their right to the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Belgium);**

6.94 **Amend the 1997 legislation to protect the freedom of expression (Germany);**

6.95 **Amend Act No. 6/1997 to remove all restrictions on the activities of the press and the media, in strict compliance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to protect journalists and other media workers from all forms of undue interference, harassment and aggression, including online (Costa Rica);**

6.96 **Review all restrictions imposed on press and media activities, to ensure that they were consistent with the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**

6.97 **Review all restrictions imposed on press and media activities, so as to ensure that they are strictly in accordance the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (South Africa);**

6.98 **Guarantee the free exercise of the right to freedom of expression for human rights defenders, journalists, activists and opposition leaders (Chile);**

6.99 **Release any political dissidents, human rights defenders or journalists who have been detained for legitimately exercising their freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Australia);**

6.100 **Release human rights defenders unjustly detained, including as a consequence for activism or for otherwise peacefully exercising their rights and instruct security services to cease arbitrary detentions (United States of America);**

6.101 **Create a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including by releasing those who have been arbitrarily detained without delay and ensuring that the perpetrators of harassment, violence or intimidation against human rights defenders are held to account (Ireland);**

6.102 **Ensure prompt and effective investigations into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders, activists and opposition leaders (Slovenia);**

6.103 **Implement effective measures to protect human rights defenders, as well as civil associations, and allow them to register and operate freely without fear of harassment, violence, and intimidation (Costa Rica);**

6.104 **Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, lawyers and civil society organizations guaranteeing their rights to privacy and freedom of movement and association (Gambia);**

6.105 **Further implement the recommendations from the third UPR cycle regarding the freedoms of association and assembly, particularly by reforming Act. No. 1/1999 to secure NGOs’ access to international funding, enabling their independent functioning (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.106 **Ensure that human rights defenders can exercise their legitimate activity in a safe manner, including the adoption of a specific law for their protection, as well as the amendment of articles 221 and 224 of the Penal Code and articles 2 and 11 of Law 1/1999 to include the promotion and protection of human rights among the areas of activity that NGOs can carry out and establish a maximum time limit for the decision of its recognition (Spain);**

6.107 **Strengthen guarantees for the full enjoyment of all freedoms, access to information, protection of human rights defenders, journalists and NGOs (Senegal);**

6.108 **Repeal Articles 221 to 224 of the 2022 Penal Code on the abusive exercise of fundamental rights (Luxembourg);**

6.109 **Continue efforts to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within the framework of the new National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022–2024 (Tunisia);**

6.110 **Pursue efforts aiming at combatting trafficking in persons, to which women and girls are particularly vulnerable, including by fully implementing the Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against trafficking in persons 2022–2024 (Lebanon);**

6.111 **Enforce anti-trafficking legislation by conducting gender- and age-sensitive investigations and ensuring that perpetrators were prosecuted and appropriately punished (Namibia);**

6.112 **Continue implementing policies and measures to protect the rights of specific groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities, and combat crimes such as human trafficking (China);**

6.113 **Intensify efforts to eliminate forced labour and all forms of child labour in the domestic sector (Maldives);**

6.114 **Develop a national strategy, in consultation with civil society organizations, to eliminate forced labour and all forms of child labour, especially in the domestic sector (Panama);**

6.115 **Take all necessary measures to eliminate forced labour and all forms of child labour particularly in the domestic sector (Ghana);**

6.116 **Continue strengthening social security, ensuring that all people have access to high-quality medical and educational services without discrimination, and making every effort to prevent and treat infectious diseases (China);**

6.117 **Continue promoting poverty reduction, improving living standards, and bringing more benefits to the people (China);**

6.118 **Continue efforts to eradicate poverty through the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (Iraq);**

6.119 **Continue implementing national policies aiming at the reduction of poverty in all its dimensions (Morocco);**

6.120 **Continue with the inclusive implementation of the 2035 Agenda for Equatorial Guinea for the well-being of all (Dominican Republic);**

6.121 **Take adequate measures to avoid inequalities between rural and urban areas with regard to the supply of drinking water (Congo);**

6.122 **Continue its efforts to ensure equitable and quality healthcare access for all (Georgia);**

6.123 **Continue ensuring that all segments of society enjoy good health by providing high-quality medical services (Oman);**

6.124 **Continue to implement measures to ensure access to healthcare for all sectors of its population (Singapore);**

6.125 **Continue to create an enabling environment for the improvement of public health system through national policies and funding (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

6.126 **Pursue the social policy in the health sector aimed at universal health coverage through the provision of primary health care (Burundi);**

6.127 **Enhance access to quality healthcare services through capacity-building initiatives for healthcare professionals (Malaysia);**

6.128 **Enhance access to basic health services, particularly in rural and remote areas (Indonesia);**

6.129 **Strengthen efforts and strategies to uphold the right to health throughout the country, especially in rural areas (Ghana);**

6.130 **Guarantee compliance with measures in the 2035 Agenda for Equatorial Guinea to ensure access to quality medical services (Cuba);**

6.131 **Continue to support the 2035 Agenda for Equatorial Guinea to enable access to health services for all and strengthen the work of the National Health Development Plan (Jordan);**

6.132 **Increase the health budget to provide antiretroviral treatment to all people living with HIV/AIDS, prioritizing care for girls, boys, adolescents and women in vulnerable or marginalized situations (Panama);**

6.133 **Strengthen public health measures, especially in the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS (Dominican Republic);**

6.134 **Strengthen communication for social behavior change targeting adolescents and young people aged 15 to 49 in order to reduce the prevalence of HIV among these target groups (Mali);**

6.135 **Step up efforts to make health services more accessible to all, with focus on reducing maternal and child mortality and combating the spread of HIV/AIDS (Philippines);**

6.136 **Ensure full access to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education, including in rural and remote areas (Estonia);**

6.137 **Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education for all (Iceland);**

6.138 **Strengthen preventive measures against maternal mortality, particularly in rural areas (Cameroon);**

6.139 **Scale up free malaria care and treatment programs for pregnant women, prioritizing rural areas (Mali);**

6.140 **Continue with awareness-raising programmes on malaria prevention measures (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.141 **Continue with the efforts directed by the master plan on neglected diseases, in particular with regard to the measures implemented in support of persons with leprosy and their full social inclusion (Dominican Republic);**

6.142 **Continue to ensure accessible and high-quality education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

6.143 **Increase efforts to improve the conditions of access to inclusive and quality education throughout the national territory (Congo);**

6.144 **Strengthen measures to increase access to education (Timor-Leste);**

6.145 **Improve access to education for all children, including those in vulnerable situations (Dominican Republic);**

6.146 **Continue efforts to improve equal access to quality education for all, including children with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

6.147 **Extend compulsory education to secondary education to cover at least nine years (Portugal);**

6.148 **Continue strengthening initiatives aimed at increasing the percentage of girls enrolled in educational institutions (Oman);**

6.149 **Remove legal provisions that prohibit schooling of pregnant girls at all levels of the educational system (Malta);**

6.150 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the return to school of girls who drop out due to pregnancy (Zimbabwe);**

6.151 **Guarantee the right to education in rural areas and eliminate the prohibition of access to classrooms for pregnant students (Chile);**

6.152 **Abolish the 2017 ministerial decree prohibiting access to school for pregnant girls and guarantee their right to education by implementing school reintegration programs and arrangements adapted to their specific needs (Belgium);**

6.153 **Implement measures to help pregnant girls and adolescent mothers continue their education, including by combating cultural stigma through awareness-raising campaigns and repealing the ministerial resolution of 18 July** 2017 **prohibiting girls from enrolling or attending school during pregnancy (Panama);**

6.154 **Take further action to ensure accessibility and a non-discriminatory environment in education, especially for children with disabilities and girl victims of child marriage and early pregnancy (Japan);**

6.155 **Continue promoting the protection of biodiversity and the environment, making rational use of the natural resources at its disposal (Cuba);**

6.156 **Redouble efforts to protect the vulnerable communities from the impacts of climate change (Nepal);**

6.157 **Continue efforts to implement the National Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development (Egypt);**

6.158 **Continue to make progress in achieving the goals set out in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, known as the 2035 Agenda for Equatorial Guinea (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

6.159 **Continue to prioritize resources to realize goals set out in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, including eliminating poverty and enhancing access to healthcare and education services for people (Viet Nam);**

6.160 **Continue efforts to implement awareness-raising and capacity-building action plans for good governance in the public sectors based on respect for human rights in order to achieve the objectives of Horizon 2035 (Türkiye);**

6.161 **Develop further efforts towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those focusing on environmental sustainability, education and economic equality (Mozambique);**

6.162 **Strengthen macroeconomic aggregates, consolidate public accounts and promote greater fiscal justice, as leverage for social development (Morocco);**

6.163 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Tunisia);**

6.164 **Pursue the efforts aiming to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Morocco);**

6.165 **Strengthen measures to raise public awareness with a view to combating gender stereotypes in the family and in society (South Africa);**

6.166 **Continue promoting programs forming part of the National Gender Policy, including the Generation Leadership Program for young female Leaders; (Angola);**

6.167 **Continue the National Multisectoral Plan for the Promotion of Women and Gender Equity with the aim of promoting, in particular, the economic and financial empowerment of women through the granting of credit (Burundi);**

6.168 **Take necessary measures to combat gender inequalities and promote women's access to the labour market and to career prospects and better remuneration (Congo);**

6.169 **Continue taking active measures aimed at improving gender equality in employment and preventing violence against women (Malaysia);**

6.170 **Review its domestic legislation and policy to remove provisions that perpetuate discrimination against women and traditional gender stereotypes on the respective roles of women and men in the family (Botswana);**

6.171 **Focus on enhancing measures to promote gender equality and increase women's participation in political life and decision-making bodies (Kenya);**

6.172 **Increase the representation of women in decision-making posts (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.173 **Continue efforts towards increasing women’s representation in all the spheres of life (Nepal);**

6.174 **Strengthen efforts to promote gender equality by implementing policies that support equal representation of women and men in both the public and private sectors (Sierra Leone);**

6.175 **Bolster efforts to advance women’s political participation in the electoral process (Lesotho);**

6.176 **Implement effective actions aimed at dismantling gender stereotypes and promoting women's equal participation in all aspects of public life (Chile);**

6.177 **Implement a national action plan to combat gender stereotypes in families and society, and take measures to promote women's equal participation in all aspects of public life and in legislative and judicial bodies (Costa Rica);**

6.178 **Take additional steps to raise awareness of, and combat, gender stereotypes, and to enhance women’s meaningful participation in decision making processes, in consultation with civil society (Japan);**

6.179 **Continue to adopt measures to increase women’s participation in political and public life through quotas or other mechanisms that promote equal representation (Mozambique);**

6.180 **Take all necessary measures to promote women’s participation in public and private sectors and protect both women and girls from domestic violence (Maldives);**

6.181 **Consider reviewing traditional and customary norms to eliminate discrimination against women in matters relating to marriage, guardianship and inheritance, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Zimbabwe);**

6.182 **Continue to work with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other international organizations to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, including by banning underage marriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.183 **Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and women empowerment by strengthening programs to fight against gender-based violence and enhance women's economic autonomy (Viet Nam);**

6.184 **Strengthen initiatives to empower and protect women, especially against violence (Dominican Republic);**

6.185 **Enhance efforts to address gender-based violence against women and girls (Timor-Leste);**

6.186 **Further improve measures to combat gender-based violence (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.187 **Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Zambia);**

6.188 **Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Chile);**

6.189 **Take further steps to establish a comprehensive legal framework to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Georgia);**

6.190 **Continue its efforts towards comprehensive protection against violence against women through prevention, repression and elimination of this violence (Burkina Faso);**

6.191 **Promote a comprehensive law on violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Colombia);**

6.192 **Adopt, in consultation with civil society, a comprehensive law to combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres (Gambia);**

6.193 **Expedite the formulation of legislation on gender-based violence (Botswana);**

6.194 **Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence, both in public and private spheres (Iceland);**

6.195 **Continue efforts to put in place a legal framework for comprehensive protection against violence against women, including domestic violence, as recommended by the Human Rights Committee (Mauritius);**

6.196 **Improve its legal framework on violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and eliminate provisions in its domestic law that could promote discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage, guardianship and inheritance (Portugal);**

6.197 **Strengthen the existing legal framework to prevent and eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence; repeal discriminatory provisions against women; and promote their participation on equal terms in public life (Mexico);**

6.198 **Strengthen its legal framework for the protection of women, focusing on preventing and eliminating violence against women, including domestic violence (Indonesia);**

6.199 **Urgently adopt national legislation that criminalizes all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against women and girls (Canada);**

6.200 **Further strengthen legislations and mechanisms on women empowerment and combatting violence against women and children (Philippines);**

6.201 **Publish the draft comprehensive law to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women, involve civil society in its preparation, approve it in Parliament and swiftly and fully implement its operational provisions (Spain);**

6.202 **Increase prosecutions for gender-based violence and promote gender equality, including in schools (United States of America);**

6.203 **Continue to protect the rights of women, including by safeguarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, and by establishing an effective legal framework to ensure accountability for all sexual and gender-based violence (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.204 **Strengthen public awareness measures both to combat gender stereotypes in the family and society and to encourage the abolition of corporal punishment against children (Italy);**

6.205 **Take steps to protect children from violence, including sexual violence (Estonia);**

6.206 **Continue efforts to promote children's rights and protect them from all forms of violence, exploitation and trafficking (Tunisia);**

6.207 **Continue expanding the scope of initiatives to protect children’s rights and improve educational facilities, especially in areas that suffer from a lack of services (Oman);**

6.208 **Strengthen training programmes for health personnel and social workforce within the Directorate General for the Provision of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons (Malaysia);**

6.209 **Strengthen the implementation of the national programmes implemented in favour of older persons and persons with disabilities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.210 **Continue to facilitate the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in society, including through access to education (Singapore);**

6.211 **Continue to make effective adjustments to the education system, including improvements in physical access for persons with disabilities, adaptations to the curriculum, teacher training, student awareness and parental involvement (Spain);**

6.212 **Strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples (Cameroon);**

6.213 **Modify the legal system in order to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, including amending the Penal Code to classify violence against LGBTI people as hate crimes and prohibit conversion therapies (Spain);**

6.214 **Enact robust legislation to ensure effective protections for persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics from all forms of discrimination (Iceland);**

6.215 **Ban “conversion therapies" (Iceland);**

6.216 **Ban conversion therapies, adopt specific health policies to assist LGBTI+ individuals, and allow the registration of civil society organizations working in these sectors (Malta);**

6.217 **Ban conversion therapy and protect LGBTI+ minors on the basis of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Luxembourg);**

6.218 **Develop a national action plan to reduce statelessness and protect stateless persons, with the support, technical advice and experience of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other stakeholders (Costa Rica).**

7. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Equatorial Guinea was headed by the H.E.M. Alfonso NSUE MOKUY, Second Deputy Prime Minister the Government in charge of Human Rights (Head of the delegation) and composed of the following members:

• H.E.M. Juan Ndong NGUEMA MBENGONO, Ambassador of the permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea in Geneva (Switzerland);

• H.E.M. Sergio Esono ABESO TOMO, Minister of State in charge of Legal Affairs and Relations with Parliament;

• H.E.M. Maricruz EVUNA ANDEME, Secretary of state in charge of Multilateral, Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• H.E.M. Rime BOSIO RIOKALO, Vice-Minister of Justice and Human Rights;

• H.E.M. Amadeo Efa MBA NCHAMA, Minister-Counselor of the permanent;

• Mission of Equatorial Guinea in Geneva (Switzerland);

• H.E.M Maria Del Pilar NZANG MOKUY DE EKUA, Counselor of the permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea in Geneva (Switzerland);

• Ms. Restituta Afang ONDO MIBUY, Administrative Attaché of the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea in Geneva (Switzerland);

• Ms. Juana Maria Mbengono NDONG ANGUE, Administrative Attaché of the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea in Geneva (Switzerland);

• Mr. Angel Custodio ESONO AYANG, Director of Legal Acts of the Ombudsman;

• Mr. Acacio Esono NDONG NKENE, Director General of Human Rights;

• Mrs Josefa Clara Andeme Ondo Coordinator of the island part ONG AGECDEA (protection of the elderly);

• Mr. Alfonso Alogo NDONG AYANG, Director General of Educational Planning and Training;

• Mr. Manuel Gabilondo SUKU, Director General of Multisectoral Coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Gender Equality and Crafts;

• Mr. Santiago Francisco EBE OBAMA, aide-de-camp to the Second Vice-Prime Minister;

• Mr. Manuel Mba NCOGO NENGONO, journalist, cameraman of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/GNQ/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/GNQ/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/GNQ/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)