

## QUICK GUIDE TO ADDRESSING SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUES DURING THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW ON EQUATORIAL GUINEA

These Guides include:

- A list of issues mentioned in the National Report, the Compilation of official UN Documents and the Summary of Other Stakeholders Submissions, with references to the particular paragraphs in which they can be found.
- In those cases in which the Sexual Rights Initiative has submitted reports, we have included an Annex with our recommendations.

References in the two working languages of the Council (English and French) have been kept in their original language.

**Issues** are highlighted. References in the National Report are *in Italics*.

**Recommendations** - including those from UN treaty-monitoring bodies, are at the end of the document.

All sexual rights issues that do not relate specifically to women are referred to in this Guide. Sexual rights' issues referring specifically to women -as well as other women's issues- are referred to in the Guide on Women's Issues

OP-CRC-SC (Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography) ratified.

ISSUE	N Report	Compilation	Summary
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Right to health (21) Plans and programmes. Free provision of condoms (21) Provision of therapy drugs (21)	Increasing prevalence among children and youth. Need to reinforce measures for prevention, raising awareness campaigns, implementation of National Programmes (52) Low coverage of antiretroviral therapy (53)	
<b>Sexual Violence against children</b>	Increase of child prostitution. (31)		
<b>Sexual Violence against children in prison</b>		Children not separated from adults (28)	Children not separated from male adult (10)
<b>Trafficking/sexual exploitation /violence against children</b>	Training programmes for police and security forces (28)	Legal framework and national plan (32)	

### **HIV/AIDS**

*Right to health includes, among others, the diagnosis, prevention and access to basic health-care services and basic drugs for diseases such **HIV/AIDS** (Para 21, NR)*

*Intensification of the **Strategic and Urgency Plan and Multi-sector Plan of fight against VIH-AIDS**: In this respect Equatorial Guinea, in collaboration with ONG's, has organized a national forum and -once again- has launched the fight and **raising-awareness campaign** against the*

*pandemic, spreading information about the free availability of condoms in all national hospitals. (For 21, NR)*

*For the distribution of essential medicines, the Social Development Fund (General Budget of State) and the Global Fund have assigned funds for the purchase and free distribution of drugs in public and private sectors, in hospitals as well as in health centers of social assurance of the National Institute of National Health Service (INSESO). The access to the essential medicines, at the INSESO, is covered to 100 % in case of hospitalization, and in 50 % in case of ambulatory patients. In Health centers in the Councils of Settlements and neighbors' Communities), the Initiative of Bamako is implemented by means of a symbolic cost for the access to the essential medicines. However, those cases of elderly people, pregnant women and people without income, the medicines are granted free (Para 21, NR)*

The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst youth and the increasing number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. According to the 2006 Country Common Assessment (CCA) report, the Government had given priority to the fight against HIV/AIDS, with a Multi-sector Programme against HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmittable Diseases (Para 52 Compilation).

A 2008 UNAIDS/WHO document indicated that in 2007, the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS was 11,000, and that the estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage was 31 per cent ( ) (Para 53 Compilation)

### **Sexual Violence against children**

See recommendations, (Para 31, Compilation)

### **Sexual Violence against children in prison**

The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture found that ( ) children were not separated from male adults in prisons or in police and Gendarmería custody. (Para 28, Compilation)

Equatorial Guinea Justice (EGJ) noted that in clear violation of international norms, children in police or gendarmerie custody are not separated from the adult male prison population, making them extremely susceptible to violence and sexual abuse. (Para 10, Summary)

### **Trafficking/sexual exploitation/violence against children**

*In 2007, the Government organized -in collaboration with an international organization- training seminars on trafficking for police and other security forces included naval officials. At the end of 2007 approximately (nearly of) 160 officials had already been trained. Last year 2008, a formal guidelines to identify victims of traffic and to proceed to dealers' detention was distributed among police, other security forces and civil defense members. The guidelines included instructions to assist victims (Para 28, NR)*

A 2007 UNICEF programme document noted that a law criminalizing the exploitation of and trafficking in children was adopted in 2004 (Para 5, Compilation). It noted that a national plan of action was approved in 2004 to combat the exploitation of and trafficking in children (Para 11, Compilation). It also noted that a legal framework for protecting children against trafficking was in place ( ) (Para 32, Compilation)

### **Suggested questions and recommendations**

#### **CRC**

- To strengthen measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission; paying particular attention to children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS; strengthening or establishing campaigns and

programmes to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS; and ensuring the provision of adequate financial and human resources for the effective implementation of the National Programme on HIV/AIDS (Para 52 Compilation)

- To address the growing number of **child prostitution** in the capital. () (Para 31, Compilation)

#### Sexual Rights Initiative

- (Ask) Which specific measures and strategies have been carried out to deal with the high prevalence of HIV among child **orphans and youth**.
- To take urgent actions to separate children from male adult in **prison**, including specific measures to protect them from sexual violence and abuse.