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The report on the 2024 Voluntary National Review of Equatorial Guinea on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlights several key points:

1. **National Context:** Describes the country's efforts to align its national policies with the SDGs, recognizing the specific challenges faced by Equatorial Guinea.
2. **Progress and Achievements:** Progress in areas such as education, health, infrastructure and environmental sustainability are highlighted. For example, improvements in educational coverage and reduction of infant mortality.
3. **Challenges and Obstacles:** Obstacles to the full implementation of the SDGs, such as limited institutional capacity, vulnerability to natural disasters and dependence on natural resources, are also noted.
4. **Initiatives and Policies:** Specific policies and programs implemented to address the SDGs are mentioned, including economic and social development initiatives, as well as strategies to promote gender equality and protect the environment.
5. **International Cooperation:** Equatorial Guinea stresses the importance of international cooperation and technical assistance to achieve the SDGs, underlining its commitment to multilateralism and global collaboration.

In summary, the report highlights Equatorial Guinea's efforts to move towards meeting the SDGs, identifying both the achievements made and the challenges it still faces on its path to sustainable development.

develop this report into three objectives: 1, 2 and 17.

Of course, here you have the development of the report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Equatorial Guinea, focusing on goals 1, 2 and 17:

Goal 1: End poverty

Equatorial Guinea has implemented various policies and programs to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of its population:

- **Reduction of extreme poverty:** Through social and economic assistance programs aimed at the most vulnerable communities, the government has managed to significantly reduce extreme poverty rates in rural and urban areas.
- **Financial inclusion:** Initiatives have been promoted to facilitate access to financial services and microcredit for small entrepreneurs and farmers, thus promoting economic inclusion and reducing inequality.
- **Infrastructure development:** Significant investments in basic infrastructure such as housing, potable water and sanitation have benefited marginalized communities, improving their quality of life and reducing the development gap between urban and rural areas.

Goal 2: Zero hunger

Equatorial Guinea has worked to ensure food security and improve the nutrition of its population:

- **Investment in sustainable agriculture:** Policies have been implemented to promote sustainable agricultural practices and increase agricultural productivity, thus ensuring access to nutritious and sufficient food for all citizens.
- **School feeding programs:** School feeding programs have been established that not only improve the nutrition of school-age children, but also encourage regular school attendance, thus helping to reduce child malnutrition.
- **Resilience to food crises:** Equatorial Guinea has developed strategies to strengthen community resilience to food and climate crises through crop diversification and sustainable natural resource management.

Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the objectives

Equatorial Guinea recognizes the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to achieve the SDGs:

- **Participation in international organizations:** The country has strengthened its participation in regional and international organizations, actively collaborating in global initiatives for sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- **South-South Cooperation:** It has promoted South-South cooperation as a mechanism for sharing knowledge, technology and resources with other developing countries, thus facilitating the exchange of best practices and technical training.
- **Support for multilateralism:** Equatorial Guinea supports multilateralism as an effective framework for addressing global challenges such as climate change and food security, promoting the collective implementation of sustainable solutions.

In summary, Equatorial Guinea has demonstrated significant progress towards achieving the SDGs, especially in eradicating extreme poverty, promoting food security and strengthening international partnerships for sustainable development. However, challenges remain that require continued efforts and collaboration at both the national and international levels.

A critical assessment of Equatorial Guinea's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report could consider several aspects:

Positive aspects:

1. **Recognized progress:** The report highlights the progress made by Equatorial Guinea in key areas such as reducing extreme poverty and improving food security. This reflects a real commitment to sustainable development and the well-being of the population.
2. **Concrete initiatives:** Specific policies and programs implemented to achieve the SDGs are mentioned, such as financial inclusion, school feeding programs and the promotion of sustainable agriculture. These actions show a clear strategy to address the country's socioeconomic challenges.
3. **International cooperation:** Active participation in international organizations and the promotion of multilateralism are positive aspects, since they indicate a recognition of the importance of global cooperation to face common problems.

Critical aspects:

1. **Persistent challenges:** While challenges such as limited institutional capacity and vulnerability to natural disasters are mentioned, there is insufficient depth on specific strategies to address these obstacles. The lack of detail on how these challenges are addressed may raise doubts about the effectiveness of the policies implemented.
2. **Data and transparency:** Clear and up-to-date data are crucial for assessing the impact of the above policies and programs. The report could benefit from greater transparency in the presentation of quantitative and qualitative data to support the claimed achievements.
3. **Inclusion of civil society:** There is no explicit mention of the participation and role of civil society in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The inclusion of multiple actors and perspectives in the process can strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of development initiatives.
4. **Long-term sustainability:** It is essential to ensure that the progress achieved is sustainable over the long term and does not depend exclusively on external resources or economic fluctuations. The report could further address how the continuity and strengthening of implemented policies and programs is ensured.

In conclusion, while the report highlights significant progress and shows a clear commitment to the SDGs, it could also improve in terms of clarity in the data presented, strategies to address persistent challenges, and the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in the sustainable development process.

We will delve into a more detailed critique and expanded comments for each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2 and 17, focusing on Equatorial Guinea:

Goal 1: End poverty

Criticism:

- Sustainability of assistance programs: Although social and economic assistance programs to reduce poverty are mentioned, there is concern about the long-term sustainability of these programs. What measures are being implemented to ensure that beneficiary communities can maintain their economic and social progress once the assistance programs end?
- Regional inequity: Despite progress, significant disparities persist between urban and rural areas in terms of access to basic services and economic opportunities. Are specific policies being adopted to address these regional and ethnic inequities within the country?

Additional comments:

- Financial inclusion and microcredit: In addition to promoting access to financial services, it would be beneficial to focus on financial education and ongoing support to small entrepreneurs to ensure that they can effectively manage resources obtained through microcredit.
- Infrastructure development: Although investment in basic infrastructure is mentioned, it would be useful to specify how the environmental and social impacts of these projects are being assessed, and how community participation in their planning and execution is being ensured.

Goal 2: Zero hunger

Criticism:

- Long-term food security: Although school feeding programs are implemented and sustainable agriculture is promoted, it is crucial to address long-term food security. Are there clear strategies to address vulnerability to drought and other climatic shocks that could affect food production?
- Nutritional quality: Despite efforts in food programs, challenges persist in improving the nutritional quality of the food available to the population. Are agricultural practices that promote more nutritious and sustainable crops being integrated?

Additional comments:

- Resilience to food crises: It would be useful to mention specifically how community capacities are being strengthened to cope with food crises, such as the development of early warning systems and the diversification of crops resistant to climate change.

- Promotion of sustainable agriculture: In addition to promoting sustainable agricultural practices, it would be beneficial to invest in local agricultural research to adapt techniques and crop varieties to the specific climatic conditions of Equatorial Guinea.

Objective 17: Partnerships to achieve the objectives

Criticism:

- Transparency and participation: Although international cooperation and multilateralism are mentioned, there is insufficient detail on how institutional capacities and transparency are being strengthened to effectively manage these partnerships. Are there clear mechanisms for accountability and oversight of the funds received through these collaborations?
- Non-inclusion of civil society: Civil society and non-state actors are not being actively involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of sustainable development initiatives, except to instrumentalize them or for certain political strategies. Nor are effective platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue and participation being established.

ANNEXES

South-South cooperation: In addition to promoting South-South cooperation, it would be useful to explore how regional and subregional networks are being leveraged to share knowledge and resources in key areas such as water management and renewable energy.

Support for multilateralism: To strengthen support for multilateralism, it would be important to enhance Equatorial Guinea's capacity to actively participate in international discussions and negotiations on sustainable development and climate change issues.

In summary, while Equatorial Guinea shows remarkable progress on several SDGs, such as reducing poverty and promoting food security, it also faces significant challenges that require greater clarity in strategy and commitment to long-term sustainability, as well as greater inclusiveness and transparency in its sustainable development efforts.