



Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons

Towards Sustainable Development Goals

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals with a focused emphasis on Equatorial Guinea within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Prolonged Pretrial Detention, African Prisons Towards, Prisons Towards Sustainable, Towards Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Solitary Confinement*

Article Highlights

- Examines solitary confinement and pretrial detention in African prisons
- Focuses on Equatorial Guinea as a case study in political science
- Links prison conditions to Sustainable Development Goal implementation
- Provides context-specific insights for African policy development

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining institutional mechanisms and African significance through evidence-informed analysis.

This article synthesizes African-centred perspectives on prison reform and sustainable development.

Introduction

The introduction of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial

Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Equatorial Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ((IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 419 to 643 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Adamowicz, 2022](#))([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Biekart et al., 2023](#))([Biekart et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; explain why it matters in Equatorial Guinea; define the article objective; preview the structure([Roy, 2022](#)). In the context of Equatorial Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Roy, 2022](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Equatorial Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Biekart et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 419 to 643 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Roy, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits ((IPCC), 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). In the context of Equatorial Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Civil Society Responses to Changing Civic Spaces).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Equatorial Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 419 to 643 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Equatorial Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Civil Society Responses to Changing Civic Spaces).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Equatorial Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 419 to 643 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Equatorial Guinea; note practical relevance. In the context of Equatorial Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Civil Society Responses to Changing Civic Spaces).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Equatorial Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 419 to 643 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Equatorial Guinea; suggest a next step. In the context of Equatorial Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the

African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Civil Society Responses to Changing Civic Spaces).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

References

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