

Responses to Recommendations

SENEGAL

Review in the Working Group: 6 February 2009

Adoption in the Plenary: 11 June 2009

Senegal's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
30 REC accepted; 10 pending	Out of the 10 REC pending, 1 is accepted and the 9 others are commented but no clear position is given	No additional information provided	None	Accepted: 31 Rejected: 0 No clear position: 9 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/11/24:

“97. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Senegal and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Senegal:

- 1. Continue with its commitment to promoting awareness among the largest possible number of countries regarding the importance of ratifying ICRMW (Algeria);
- 2. Continue to apply measures aimed at the implementation of the Criminal Code and other legal mechanisms in place to protect children (Botswana);
- 3. Continue to improve policies and programmes towards strengthening the capacities of its national institutions and public decision-making authorities and to improve the legislative and judicial environment, as well as the overall human rights infrastructure (Nigeria); continue with efforts to harmonize reforms and consolidate mechanisms (Morocco) and institutions (Morocco, Burkina Faso) in respect of democratic principles and human rights despite the constraints that a developing country is always facing, and with the support of OHCHR and the international community (Burkina Faso);

- 4. Strengthen means and mechanisms to raise awareness among citizens regarding access to justice (Canada);
- 5. Finalize and submit the reports to CMRW, CERD and CAT (Mexico); continue cooperation with international human rights institutions and treaty bodies and continue its efforts to spread a culture of human rights and publicize the human rights instruments to which it is a party and build, with the support of OHCHR, the necessary national capacity for the preparation of the periodic reports to treaty bodies (Egypt);
- 6. Pursue (Palestine) and increase (Ghana) efforts at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women (Palestine, Ghana), including adopting effective measures to implement existing legislation on this subject (Ghana); continue to strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to combat discriminatory practices against women, which still continue despite significant legislative measures that have already been adopted (South Africa);
- 7. Enforce more effectively/ensure the implementation of law 99-05, which prohibits Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (Ireland, Switzerland), undertake an awareness-raising campaign (Ireland) to prevent and eradicate this practice (Switzerland);
- 8. Better implement laws aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women as recommended by CESC (Luxembourg); take measures to raise awareness among the public and all players involved in the judicial system regarding the need to respect and apply the legislation on violence against women (Canada);
- 9. Continue positive efforts towards implementation of relevant legislation pertaining to, among others, the prohibition of certain cultural practices adjudged as harmful (Botswana); as recommended by CRC (Luxembourg) continue awareness-raising campaigns to combat and eradicate FGM and other traditional practices harmful (United Kingdom) to health (Luxembourg) against women and girls (United Kingdom) and seek to bring about positive trends in traditional behaviour (Luxembourg);
- 10. Continue efforts to guarantee the right to food for the Senegalese people, consider requesting technical assistance from OHCHR on the right to food (Algeria); increase involvement in the field of international cooperation to face the consequences of both international food and economic crises (Palestine);
- 11. Continue efforts to diminish the proportion of the urban population living in slums, so as to fulfil the rights of families to decent housing conditions (Indonesia);
- 12. Expand efforts to ensure universal access to maternal and child health-care services and facilities, in particular in rural and remote areas (Germany); continue efforts to promote women's rights and the right to health, particularly that of children, through enhancing international cooperation in these fields (Philippines);
- 13. Pursue policy regarding persons with HIV and elderly persons which makes the commitment of Senegal more concrete for the cause of human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo); continue to pursue commendable efforts to combat HIV & AIDS, and share experiences, particularly regarding the involvement of youth in programmes designed to fight this scourge (Botswana);
- 14. Further invest in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on maternal health including access to equipment, drugs and supplies; transportation for medical referrals; and partnerships with other medical personnel (Holy See);
- 15. Continue and strengthen efforts to combat poverty (Morocco, Sudan, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, South Africa) with the assistance of the international community (Morocco); take efficient measures to overcome the consequences of food and financial crises (Azerbaijan);
- 16. Continue/strengthen efforts in order to achieve the MDGs (Azerbaijan, Egypt, Sudan), with international cooperation and support (Egypt); and coordinate efforts with other developing countries and stakeholders (Sudan);

- 17. With the assistance of the international community, increase efforts at speeding up the implementation of the next phase of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper with a view to promoting the right to an adequate standard of living (Ghana);
- 18. Reinforce the steps taken to reduce unemployment and raise living standards by providing more access to economic-based training and literacy courses (Malaysia);
- 19. Continue to promote measures in order to strengthen the educational system (Angola); take steps to address the challenge of closing the enrolment gap in primary education while at the same time addressing issues of quality of education (Indonesia); further invest in education and give special attention to the education of girls and young women (Holy See); continue to take all necessary measures to ensure that teachers are adequately trained, that girls and boys from all areas have equal access to education and that enrolment in primary and secondary education, including in rural and less developed areas, significantly increase (Germany); undertake measures to ensure the right to education to Senegalese children who cannot follow the regular curriculum (Haiti); use the upcoming visit of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to set up national plans for the promotion of the right to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 20. Continue with its international commitment to promoting a spirit of tolerance and dialogue (Algeria); continue efforts and initiatives to promote dialogue, peace and tolerance amongst peoples (Cuba) between religions, civilizations and cultures (Algeria, Cuba); share with other countries good practices in promoting and strengthening dialogue between civilizations (Azerbaijan);
- 21. Foster the human rights culture within the society with a view to further promoting and protecting human rights (Iran); accept the support of OHCHR in the area of dissemination of human rights in order to support its culture and education programmes (Oman);
- 22. Continue efforts to implement the national legislation against the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and the protection of victims (Philippines); make the information about the legislation available to countries facing problems of smuggling of migrants, in order to help them to develop such laws (Pakistan);
- 23. Develop a national comprehensive action plan for children and strengthen legal measures for the protection of minors (Mexico); take into consideration the comments made by CRC with respect to the adoption of a global strategy in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups of children (Turkey);
- 24. Step up efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly in the areas of juvenile justice, trafficking of children and child labor (Switzerland); as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, ensure that the law against trafficking of human being and sexual exploitation of children be better implemented and take better measures to protect girls engaged in domestic work from economic exploitation and sexual abuse (Luxembourg); continue efforts to effectively combat human trafficking, to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and to prevent abuse of girls as domestic servants (Germany); review policies aimed at protecting the rights of children, with a view to establishing a juvenile justice system to address violations of children's rights, in particular, discrimination against children affected by HIV/AIDS, disabled children and those born out of wedlock (South Africa);
- 25. Further strengthen efforts in eliminating economic exploitation of children, including child labour, by implementing more effective measures on poverty eradication and access to education (Malaysia); strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour, in particular by addressing the root causes of child economic exploitation through poverty eradication and access to education (Republic of Korea);
- 26. Continue efforts and take necessary policy measures to ensure that children are protected from corporal punishment and other forms of violence or exploitation (Sweden);
- 27. Continue efforts and take effective measures to overcome the challenge of protecting the rights of vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);

- 28. Take all appropriate and necessary measures for the better and speedy realization of social, economic and cultural rights and particularly the right to development (Iran); with the assistance of the international community continue to promote economic, social and cultural rights, which make Senegal a model of democracy in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 29. Conduct a detailed analysis and evaluation of the extent of technical assistance and resources required from OHCHR and from other sources to enable it to carry out its efforts aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights (Egypt);

- 30. Continue efforts to protect fundamental freedoms and human rights and to protect citizens (Djibouti); continue with determination to promote and protect human rights in the land of Teranga, with the support of the international community (Mali).

“98. The following recommendations will be examined by Senegal which will provide responses in due time. The responses of Senegal to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its eleventh session.

- 1. Ratify CPD, CPD-OP and CED as soon as possible (Haiti); complete the ratification process of the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Mexico);

- 2. Extend invitations to the special rapporteurs on torture and on the independence of judges and lawyers (Mexico); consider extending (Latvia) and implement (Czech Republic) a standing invitation to all special procedures (Latvia, Czech Republic);

- 3. Respect and protect the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all persons without any form of discrimination (Belgium); undertake immediate measures to deal with the problem of discrimination, facilitate access of women to education and health and fully ensure the protection of women (Mexico);

- 4. Safeguard separation of powers and independence of jurisdictions (the Netherlands); enhance effectiveness of the judiciary, inter alia in terms of the length of pre-trial detention (Czech Republic);

- 5. Contribute towards combating impunity internationally, in particular by implementing (Switzerland) as soon as possible (Ireland) the mandate bestowed on it by the African Union and to bring the former head of State of Chad, Mr. Hissène Habré to justice (Ireland, Switzerland);

- 6. Amend the Penal Code to decriminalizing homosexual activity (United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada) between consenting adults (United Kingdom) in line with the provisions of ICCPR, particularly articles 2 and 26 (Canada); remove the article of the Penal Code criminalizing sexual conduct, which is not in compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the Netherlands); review national legislation which results in the discrimination, prosecution and punishment of people solely for their sexual orientation or gender identity (Slovenia); put an end to the legal prohibition of same-sex sexual acts or practices between consenting adults, release individuals arrested on the basis of this provision (Czech Republic); free all persons imprisoned on the grounds of their sexual orientation (Belgium); launch a national debate which may lead to the decriminalization of homosexuality (Ireland); adopt measures to promote tolerance towards homosexuality, which would also facilitate more effective educational programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention (Czech Republic);

- 7. Take specific and effective measures (Switzerland, Sweden) including legislative action (Sweden) required in order to ensure respect for freedom of expression (Switzerland, Sweden), association (Switzerland) and the press in accordance with international standards (Sweden); abrogate article 80 of Criminal Code pertaining to the infringement to the safety of State, which restricts the right to freedom of expression (France); respect its commitments concerning the freedom of expression which it undertook by ratifying the ICCPR (Canada);

- 8. Act on the promise made by the President in 2004 to reform the press law and to eliminate prison terms for press offences (Ireland); take forward plans (United Kingdom) to decriminalise press offences (United Kingdom, the Netherlands) as agreed by the President of the Republic in 2004 and

as reported to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (United Kingdom); revise its legislation on freedom of the press in order to bring it into line with international standards (Belgium); provide training on human rights and freedom of the press to the police and armed forces in order to prevent any deterioration in this field (Holy See);

- 9. Ensure the effective freedom of demonstration and freedom of association (France); protect the rights of assembly and freedom of expression in the country (Slovenia);

- 10. Provide law enforcement and judicial officials with specific training regarding the protection of human rights of women, children and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity, and ensure proper investigation and punishment of any human rights violations committed by this personnel (Czech Republic).

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