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## UNEDITED VERSION

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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-first session**  
Geneva, 5–16 November 2018

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Senegal**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the French.

## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Senegal was held at the 2nd meeting, on 5 November 2018. The delegation of Senegal was headed by His Excellency Ismaila Madior FALL, Minister of Justice. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Senegal.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Senegal: Chile, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Japan.
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 Senegal:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/SEN/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/SEN/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/SEN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Senegal 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 23 November 2018]

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

### **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 107 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 recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Senegal and enjoy the support of Senegal:**

- 6.1. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal ); aiming at abolishing the death penalty (Belgium, Benin, Montenegro, Rwanda, Togo; Paraguay);**
- 6.2. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 6.3. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Iceland);**

- 6.4. Continue to respect its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by holding in 2019 inclusive, free and transparent elections, confirming in this way, its high commitment to democracy and the rule of law, which are evident already in the country (Angola);
- 6.5. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC as well as the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);
- 6.6. Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT) (Liechtenstein);
- 6.7. Ratify ILO Convention 189 (Paraguay);
- 6.8. Ratify Convention n. 97 of 1949 and n. 143 of 1975 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Madagascar);
- 6.9. Respond positively to pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all mandate-holders (Latvia);
- 6.10. Continue constructive cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms (Bangladesh);
- 6.11. Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, for the due implementation of the UPR recommendations (Mexico);
- 6.12. Work on monitoring of the implementation of recommendations and submission of reports (Turkmenistan);
- 6.13. Participate in international programmes of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights (Turkmenistan);
- 6.14. Continue efforts to develop national laws aligned with international human rights instruments (Lebanon);
- 6.15. Continue to intensify its efforts to address the challenges, constraints and obstacles as presented in the report, in the promotion and protection of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.16. Continue efforts towards strengthening national human rights institutions building the national and human resources in such a way as to spread the culture of human rights and its protection (Lebanon);
- 6.17. Establish a national human rights commission (Ukraine);
- 6.18. Establish a National Mechanism process for monitoring and reporting, with the participation of multiple stakeholders, the implementation of recommendations of different human rights mechanisms, including recommendations of the UPR (Paraguay);
- 6.19. Pursue measures to strengthen human rights institutions (Algeria);
- 6.20. Continue efforts to ensure appropriate financing of institutions that are part of the national framework for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as the complete adoption of a normative framework to guarantee their independence (Romania);
- 6.21. Further strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework (Morocco);
- 6.22. Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seek necessary support to further ensure the enjoyment of human rights by all its people (Nigeria);
- 6.23. Further expand socially oriented programs promoting the youth employment (Uzbekistan);

- 6.24. Continue its efforts in adopting a development policy to achieve the economic and social objective that serve the protection and promotion of human rights (Yemen);
- 6.25. Devote more resources to programs to promote youth and women's entrepreneurship (Viet Nam);
- 6.26. Continue efforts to increase employment rate particularly among the youth (Malaysia);
- 6.27. Continue efforts in protecting rights of vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);
- 6.28. Maintain positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan);
- 6.29. Adopt strategies embedded with monitoring and review mechanisms to ensure that the newly established gender units become effective and are fit for purpose (Botswana);
- 6.30. Effectively continue its national nutrition policy aimed at improving the nutritional status of the population (Azerbaijan);
- 6.31. Continue the measures to support the national human rights institutions and strengthen the financial and administrative autonomy of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee (Pakistan);
- 6.32. Strengthen the institutional and human capacities of the national human rights institutions (Ethiopia);
- 6.33. Strengthen the stability and endurance of national human rights institutions (Mali);
- 6.34. Continue to work towards capacity building of the national human rights institutions (Mauritania);
- 6.35. Consolidate efforts undertaken to pursue measures to strengthen human rights institutions (Cameroon);
- 6.36. Intensify efforts to regain the "A" status of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee by bringing it in line with Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 6.37. Enact legislation to bring the Comité Sénégalais into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 6.38. Ensure that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee complies with all of the Paris Principles including by providing it with adequate funding and ensuring guarantees of independence and pluralism (Canada);
- 6.39. Continue the efforts to ensure the proper functioning and full independence of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 6.40. Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee in compliance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 6.41. Continue efforts to ensure the conformity of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 6.42. Continue to strengthen the Senegalese Human Rights Committee to be in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 6.43. Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee fully into line with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 6.44. Continue the review of the draft law reforming the Senegalese human rights institution, to bring it in line with Paris principles (Tunisia);
- 6.45. Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of the second national strategy for gender equality and equity (2016-2026) and to

**the launch of the first national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights (2017-2021) (Singapore);**

- 6.46. **Continue to associate instead of involving stakeholders (Qatar);**
- 6.47. **Continue to engage civil society organisations in the implementation of UPR recommendations (Ghana);**
- 6.48. **Intensify further its efforts for the promotion of the rights of vulnerable people especially women, children and people with disabilities (Niger);**
- 6.49. **Promote the human rights of the most vulnerable groups (Oman);**
- 6.50. **Review the Family Code to eliminate discrimination against women (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.51. **Undertake further capacity-building and awareness-raising programs to combat stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Thailand);**
- 6.52. **Take all necessary measures to achieve the Millennium Development Sustainable Goals (Kuwait);**
- 6.53. **Ensure adoption by parliament and swift implementation of the new Water Code for integrated water resource management (South Africa);**
- 6.54. **Enhance activity in the implementation of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation(Spain);**
- 6.55. **Develop and implement measures to enable access to land, health care, education, transport, food, water, sanitation, social protection and the right to inheritance of rural women (South Africa);**
- 6.56. **Redouble its efforts to empower the communities at the grass root level in the fight against poverty to ensure the realization of right to development of all its citizens (Pakistan);**
- 6.57. **Step up efforts in poverty alleviation including empowerment of grassroots communities and increase of rural infrastructure investments to enable improved livelihood and better access to employment opportunities (Philippines);**
- 6.58. **Intensify the efforts undertaken within the framework of the emergency community development program to facilitate further access to basic social services and better fight poverty (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.59. **Step up efforts to fight poverty in rural regions (Belarus);**
- 6.60. **Promote right to development and continue the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the reduction of poverty, including the standard of living and strengthen the protection of the human rights of children and women (China);**
- 6.61. **Continue the ongoing poverty alleviation measures particularly the campaign against malnutrition (India);**
- 6.62. **Continue efforts to bolster poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.63. **Consolidate efforts undertaken to implementing a strategy for poverty reduction and improvement of maternal and child health (Cameroon);**
- 6.64. **Continue its engagement in the implementation of a strategy to reduce poverty and improve maternal and child health (Algeria);**
- 6.65. **Continue its strategic approach to ensure more effective nutrition and an improved food supply for the population (Indonesia);**

- 6.66. Continue implementing the National Plan for with the objective of improving the nutritional situation of the population (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.67. Proceed to demining former conflict zones (Argentina);
- 6.68. Take strong, specific and action-oriented measures to modernize the fisheries sector in a way that benefits Senegalese fishermen, as follow up to accepted recommendations numbers 124.21, 124.92 and 124.115 from the second cycle (Haiti);
- 6.69. Deepen measures to guarantee the progress of judicial investigations and the punishment of the perpetrators of all human rights violations (Argentina);
- 6.70. Redouble the efforts to improve prison conditions in penitentiary institutions (Burundi);
- 6.71. Consolidate efforts undertaken to implementing a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding (Cameroon);
- 6.72. Continue its measures aimed at improving living conditions of detainees in prisons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.73. Strengthen efforts to ensure that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of prisoners and detainees are fully respected and guaranteed (Italy);
- 6.74. Promote the judicial system in order to reduce pre-trial detention time (Lebanon);
- 6.75. Continue efforts made to build capacities in the judicial sector (Jordan);
- 6.76. Adopt laws that guarantee the independence and budgetary autonomy of the judiciary and of non-judicial mechanisms responsible for the promotion and respect of human rights in the country (Mexico);
- 6.77. Take further measures to guarantee the independence of the judiciary and guarantee that judicial officials are able to carry out their functions without interference (State of Palestine);
- 6.78. Take further measures to continue well-recommended capacity-building for members of the judiciary, political authorities and other public officials, civil society (Turkmenistan);
- 6.79. Consolidate efforts undertaken to strengthening the independence of the judiciary (Cameroon);
- 6.80. Recruit more women officers in police stations and gendarmeries in order to handle the cases of girls and women who had been subjected to violence, and ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are prosecuted and convicted (Serbia);
- 6.81. Bring national legislation into line with international norms on freedom of expression, including decriminalization of press offenses (France);
- 6.82. Amend legal provisions that limit freedom of expression indefinitely, in compliance with international and regional human rights norms and commitments accepted by Senegal during the 2013 UPR (Chile);
- 6.83. Redouble efforts to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion (Peru);
- 6.84. Respect freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with international law as well as domestic law (Sweden);
- 6.85. Ensure that journalists and media workers can freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals, detention, intimidation, threats or harassment (Sweden);

- 6.86. Ensure that the journalists are free to exercise their right to freedom of expression, to conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of assault, harassment and intimidation of journalist, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of these offenses (Greece);
- 6.87. Return to the practice of requiring a compulsory license to practice journalism (Greece);
- 6.88. Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, especially, of the *talibés* children (Peru);
- 6.89. Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking by providing the necessary support to the national body against trafficking in humans (Pakistan); Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including improving relevant legislation and law enforcement practices to prevent child sex tourism, begging and child forced labor (Belarus);
- 6.90. Promote efforts to prevent trafficking in women and girls working and reduce gender wage gap, (Iraq);
- 6.91. Step up efforts in combatting human trafficking, smuggling, forced begging and the related offences (Lesotho);
- 6.92. Scale up its efforts in combating child trafficking and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Nigeria);
- 6.93. Ensure the implementation and enforcement of Law 6/2005, against human trafficking and the protection of victims in particular, anti-trafficking in children (Iraq);
- 6.94. Commit sufficient funding to the ongoing campaign against forced child begging and investigate, arrest, and prosecute all individuals who violate the anti-trafficking law (United States of America);
- 6.95. Continue consolidating its successful social health programs in favour of the most vulnerable families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.96. Continue its efforts to reduce child mortality, including neonatal mortality, and to realize the universal access to health service through sharing good experiences with other countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.97. Strengthen programs to reduce infant and the child mortality (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.98. Continue its effective implementation of its universal health coverage program (Congo);
- 6.99. Step up its efforts to ensure the right of access to health for all, in particular access to medical care for children and women (Viet Nam);
- 6.100. Support the full realisation of sexual and reproductive rights and access to relevant health services for all (Australia);
- 6.101. Strengthen education on sexual and reproductive health appropriate to age and improve access to sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people, as well as carry out awareness-raising actions to promote the support of parents and local communities (Austria);
- 6.102. Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents (Botswana);
- 6.103. Strengthen the training of health personnel on adolescents, youth and sexual and reproductive health (Iceland);
- 6.104. Continue working to improve the health care and education services, for a better standard of living of its population (Cuba);
- 6.105. Continue efforts to integrate poor and vulnerable groups in the healthcare system (Saudi Arabia);

- 6.106. Continue to develop education and health (China);
- 6.107. Continue efforts to strengthen the education and the health sector (Morocco);
- 6.108. Adopt complementary legislative and policy measures in order to effectively implement the sections of the law on reproductive health (Honduras);
- 6.109. Further strengthen its consistent effort to realize the universal access to education for all and continue to seek cooperation with other international stakeholders such as UNESCO in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.110. Make sensitization on women's rights and gender equality an essential part of school curricula, starting from primary education (Germany);
- 6.111. Continue measures to improve the education system and ensure universal access to quality education (Uzbekistan);
- 6.112. Continue to strengthen their successful educational programs towards the achievement of universal coverage in primary school education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.113. Allocate adequate support to further promote literacy in the country (Malaysia);
- 6.114. Continue efforts to improve primary education for all in 2020 (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.115. Continue to implement the program for improving the quality of education and vocational training (Kuwait);
- 6.116. Continue efforts to improve the quality of vocational training (Qatar);
- 6.117. Continue to pursue a policy to upgrade the quality of teaching and learning at all level (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.118. Conclude the process of the adoption of the draft law to reorganize the Koranic schools – the *daaras* – and make them into modern schools (Togo);
- 6.119. Consider the adoption of the law which modernizes the Quranic schools (*daaras*) and associates them to the academic teaching system (Peru);
- 6.120. Continue to improve the educational environment for pupils attending primary and secondary schools, including Quranic schools (Japan);
- 6.121. Conduct regular and effective inspections of all public schools, including religious schools, to ensure that national standards concerning the content and quality of education, infrastructures and fair treatment are met (Germany);
- 6.122. Work towards increasing the school enrolment rate, especially of girls and children with disabilities (Zimbabwe);
- 6.123. Introduce education on human rights and on gender equality in school programmes from primary education onwards, and also for training healthcare professionals (Portugal);
- 6.124. Make further efforts in educational support to children with disabilities, taking into accounts the points raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, while welcoming Senegal's initiatives for supporting persons with disabilities based on its law concerning the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities (Japan);
- 6.125. Sustain the high level of investment in the education sector to ensure more equitable access to quality education for Senegal's children, including children with disabilities (Singapore);



- 6.126. Continue its efforts to ensure the right to quality and inclusive education with a focus on girls' access to education and maintain its already undertaken steps for modernizing the religious schools (Afghanistan);
- 6.127. Continue with the ongoing campaign to combat gender-based violence in schools to improve girl child enrolment and their retention (Ghana);
- 6.128. Continue efforts for realization of the right to education of all children, in particular by providing increased access to primary education for girls (Pakistan);
- 6.129. Improve access to education for girls (Ukraine);
- 6.130. Raise awareness on human women's rights and gender equality by including them in primary education curricula (Republic of Korea);
- 6.131. Take the necessary measures to protect girls in educational establishments from all types of sexual and gender-based violence, through the investigation and sanction of their perpetrators before the courts and guaranteeing assistance to victims and their families (Argentina);
- 6.132. Strengthen effective and confidential mechanisms in schools for report cases of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment within and around educational institutions (Austria);
- 6.133. Redouble its actions to ensure equal access and permanence of girls and young women at all levels of education, applying a policy of zero tolerance against sexual violence and harassment (Honduras);
- 6.134. Continue efforts to promote equality between men and women (Egypt);
- 6.135. Take all necessary measures to ensure that the legislation in relation to FGM is implemented (Ireland);
- 6.136. Continue implementation of various measures for empowerment of women. (India);
- 6.137. Strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality including through ensuring its legislation in line with the definition of discrimination in article 1 of the CEDAW (Rwanda);
- 6.138. Consolidate the normative framework and its implementation relating to women's and children's rights (Romania);
- 6.139. Align its legislation with the Maputo Protocol, ratified by Senegal in December 2004 (Canada);
- 6.140. Continue efforts to strengthen women's rights within the National Action Plan 2017-2021(Tunisia);
- 6.141. Guarantee the independence of the national mechanism for the advance of women, in addition to improving its coordination with other state entities (Honduras);
- 6.142. Continue implementing standard operational procedures among the bodies competent in the fight against gender-based violence and to strengthen regional action plans to provide specific care to victims within the communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.143. Implement fully the 2017-2021 National Action Plan for the eradication of gender-based violence (Namibia);
- 6.144. Continue to promote the Plan of Action for the eradication of gender violence and the promotion of human rights (2017-2021) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.145. Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes and discrimination against women and harmful practices (Honduras);

- 6.146. Continue its efforts in addressing gender-based violence and in developing measures that are responsive to trends in trafficking persons (Philippines);
- 6.147. Further commit to fighting violence against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, and bring the perpetrators of such acts to justice (Luxembourg);
- 6.148. Take all possible measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilations (Switzerland);
- 6.149. Intensify measures aimed at eliminating harmful traditional practices that negatively affect rights of women and girls, including the FGM and the child and early forced marriages (Namibia);
- 6.150. Reinforce measures seeking to eliminate the prejudiced practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that the perpetrators are prosecuted and sentenced (Portugal);
- 6.151. Strictly apply the laws in force on the practice of female genital mutilation, in all its forms (Austria);
- 6.152. Take additional measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation and establish protection mechanisms aimed specifically at protecting girls (Brazil);
- 6.153. Consider criminalizing any practice of excision of girls in order to put an end to the persistence of female genital mutilations, in particular in the Matam region (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 6.154. Prohibit explicitly all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in relation to girls and young women (Albania);
- 6.155. Set up effective mechanisms to identify, report and monitor the perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence (Israel);
- 6.156. Continue efforts to increase participation for women in decision-making, including applying provisions for gender parity in appointed positions as well as in existing legislation (Maldives);
- 6.157. Continue and strengthen all initiatives and all actions aimed at generalizing the gender balance provided in its legislation (Comoros);
- 6.158. Continue the policy for the elimination of inequalities between men and women, by adopting initiatives aimed at promoting gender balance (Djibouti);
- 6.159. Ensure the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes against women (Albania);
- 6.160. Eliminate all legal provisions, which discriminate against women (Cabo Verde);
- 6.161. Expand efforts to centralize data collection for the elimination of discrimination against women as well as migration related statistics (Bahrain);
- 6.162. Continue with capacity building in diverse areas relating to human rights (India);
- 6.163. Continue to pursue efforts to realize women's rights and to combat gender-based violence (Zimbabwe);
- 6.164. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, also by protecting and promoting gender equality and women's rights (Italy);
- 6.165. Maintain and strengthen all measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilations (Djibouti);

- 6.166. Continue to fight to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia);
- 6.167. Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation (Honduras);
- 6.168. Increase the proportion of women in decision making bodies as well as the relevant training (Bahrain);
- 6.169. Strengthen and protect the rights of vulnerable people, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.170. Continue efforts to align national laws with international human rights in the field of women and children (Oman);
- 6.171. Continue to strengthen the national human rights bodies, especially for the advancement of women and children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.172. Continue efforts to promote the rights of the child (Egypt);
- 6.173. Adopt the draft Children's Code while ensuring its compliance with the provisions of the international human rights instruments and undertake appropriate measures including seeking technical assistance from the international community for its effective implementation (Afghanistan);
- 6.174. Consolidate efforts undertaken, in particular through the measures for the inclusion in the process of legislative adoption of the draft Children's Code already validated (Cameroon);
- 6.175. Adopt swiftly the draft Code of the Child and ensure its effective implementation by allocating the necessary financial and human resources (Belgium);
- 6.176. Complete the elaboration and the adoption of the Children's Code (Gabon);
- 6.177. Adopt the Children's Code aiming at putting the protection of children's rights in conformity with international and regional child rights obligations and thus avoid discrimination between children or parents on the basis of gender (Germany);
- 6.178. Urgently adopt the Children's Code (Greece);
- 6.179. Take all necessary measures to restore, as soon as possible, the Children's Parliament, which has heralded as a success, and provide it with sufficient resources, as follow up to accepted recommendations numbers 123.28, 124.15, 124.16 and 124.59 from the second cycle (Haiti);
- 6.180. Repeal article 285 of the Family Code which tolerates physical violence against children in the form of reprimands and punishments (Bangladesh);
- 6.181. Prioritise the full and effective implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (Australia);
- 6.182. Continue the process and initiatives aiming at ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);
- 6.183. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Gabon);
- 6.184. Ensure the effective implementation of child protection legislation, in particular by giving child protection agencies a clear mandate, authority and sufficient resources (Albania);
- 6.185. Strengthen the measures aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable children (Cabo Verde);

- 6.186. **Take all necessary measures, under article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to strengthen its commitment to the protection of children, especially the most vulnerable, subject to abandonment, neglect and exploitation of people to whom they are entrusted (Angola);**
- 6.187. **Systematically prosecute individuals and dismantle the networks that organize daily begging of children on the streets (France);**
- 6.188. **Take all measures to better ensure the protection and education of street children and children who are forced to beg by the customary education practices that violate the basic rights of children (Comoros);**
- 6.189. **Take additional steps, including improving law enforcement practices to protect street children and their reintegration into society (Belarus);**
- 6.190. **Take immediate measures to put an end to the forced labour and exploitation of children and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);**
- 6.191. **Take necessary measures to establish in its national legislation the minimum age to contract marriage for both girls and boys at 18 years (Argentina);**
- 6.192. **Take measures to effectively implement the Senegal's national action plan for the abandonment of child marriage and increase to 18 years the age of marriage (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 6.193. **Adopt a national action plan to end child marriage and amend the Family Code and the Criminal Code to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both, men and women (Chile);**
- 6.194. **Raise the minimum age of marriage of both boys and girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.195. **Fight against child marriages and female genital mutilation (France);**
- 6.196. **Take measures to ensure the prohibition, in law and practice, of Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage (Israel);**
- 6.197. **Adopt and implement legal measures and undertake awareness-raising campaigns to protect the rights of the child, in particular by condemning, prohibiting and prosecuting female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 6.198. **Criminalize child marriage (Argentina);**
- 6.199. **Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially in the area of education, juvenile justice, child trafficking and child labour (Switzerland);**
- 6.200. **Intensify efforts to guarantee that national norms relating to children's rights are brought into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, paying special attention to issues such as child labour and early and forced marriage (Uruguay);**
- 6.201. **Finalize the establishment of the children's ombudsman (Ukraine);**
- 6.202. **Remove all barriers to birth registration and improve access to education and social services for children without birth certificates (Lesotho);**
- 6.203. **Enforce domestic laws which prohibit the use of children for begging, child trafficking and child abuse (Sweden);**
- 6.204. **Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat child poverty and address regional disparities in child poverty (Maldives);**
- 6.205. **Invest additional efforts in decreasing poverty of children (Serbia);**
- 6.206. **Establish mechanisms and services to protect children at risk of becoming subject to child labour (Liechtenstein);**

- 6.207. **Adopt measures aimed at the protection of talibés children's rights and combat trafficking, exploitation, forced begging and all other forms of violence and discrimination regarding talibés children, including in the context of quranic schools, as well as initiating inquiries and pursuing the perpetrators of such acts (Portugal);**
- 6.208. **Implement existing laws on child begging, child trafficking and child, early and forced marriage, ensuring sufficient funding is made available (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.209. **Continue efforts to promote children's rights (Tunisia);**
- 6.210. **Continue its effort in promotion and protection of children's right including the process of drafting the children's code and the plan for the removal of street children, and ensure that current domestic laws criminalize forced begging for economic gain and the physical abuse of children (State of Palestine);**
- 6.211. **Make further efforts to protect children from abuse and exploitation including the child marriage (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.212. **Support from the international community to Senegal in implementing the Children's Code and providing technical assistance and capacity building for appropriate training of Senegalese teachers (Mauritius);**
- 6.213. **Speed up the adoption of the Code of the Child and to implement national legislation that penalises forced begging, human trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation of minors (Spain);**
- 6.214. **Complete the elaboration process of the Children's Code (Mali);**
- 6.215. **Finalise and adopt the draft Children's Code (Namibia);**
- 6.216. **Accelerate the adoption of the Children's Code (Paraguay);**
- 6.217. **Complete the drafting of the Children's Code taking into consideration the views of all relevant stakeholders, in particular children and youth (Thailand);**
- 6.218. **Take necessary measures to harmonize national legislation so that the use of talibé children for economic exploitation is categorised as a crime, in line with article 245 of the Penal Code and Law No. 2005-06 (Paraguay);**
- 6.219. **Commit to resolving the issues of mistreatment, begging and education of talibé children (Luxembourg);**
- 6.220. **Ensure that laws on the protection of children be in line with international and national instruments (Madagascar);**
- 6.221. **Eradicate early, child and forced marriages (Montenegro);**
- 6.222. **Ensure child sensitive prevention and reparations protection services (Sweden);**
- 6.223. **Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas so that these people can participate in the country's development (Cuba);**
- 6.224. **Continue efforts to ensure the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Jordan);**
- 6.225. **Continue efforts to ensure the integration of persons with disabilities in financial programs to provide for family security and comprehensive health insurance (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.226. **Implement fully the "loi orientation sociale"; in so doing meeting quotas for the recruitment of disabled people; raising awareness among the population and with disabled people about their rights'; and tackling violence towards disabled people (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.227. Consider reviewing legislation on nationality in order to introduce guarantees against statelessness at birth for all children (Brazil);

6.228. Continue to strengthen efforts aimed at maintaining peace in the Casamance region (Sierra Leone).

7. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Senegal and have been noted by Senegal:

7.1. Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 (Denmark (Paraguay));

7.2. Issue a standing invitation to all Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council (Denmark);

7.3. Ensure that national candidates to human rights treaty body elections are selected through an open and merit based process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

7.4. Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

7.5. Take effective measures to fight against the persecution and exclusion of LGBTI persons (Luxembourg);

7.6. Adopt and implement an anti-discrimination legislation that protects individuals from discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);

7.7. Take all necessary steps to combat the persecution of persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular by revising as appropriate Article 319 of the Penal code, as previously recommended (Ireland);

7.8. Introduce in the legislation an express definition of discrimination, including as ground sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression (Israel);

7.9. Mend the national penal code to prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence, including when motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity, in order to guarantee respect for fundamental liberties for all citizens (Uruguay);

7.10. Repeal all provisions that give rise to discrimination and violence based on any ground, including sexual orientation and gender identity, and guarantee the respect for fundamental freedoms for all citizens, including article 319 of the Criminal Code (Chile);

7.11. Change article 319 of the Penal Code and to no longer discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands);

7.12. Decriminalise same-sex relationships between consenting adults and strengthen efforts to address inequality, violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);

7.13. Rescind the provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual sexual relations between people of same sex (Spain);

7.14. Decriminalize consensual same sex sexual relations between adults, investigate violence perpetrated against members of the LGBTI community, and end arbitrary arrests of individuals suspected of consensual same sex activity (United States of America);

7.15. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Mexico);

7.16. Protect the rights of people from LGBTI communities, train police officers in this regard and put an end to the arbitrary arrests and detention of these persons (Canada);

- 7.17. Remove undue restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including bans on peaceful demonstrations and the criminalization of inflammatory speech (United States of America);
- 7.18. Revise the penal code so that women can access legal, safe, and voluntary termination of pregnancy; and guarantee the provisions of the respective medical services (Iceland);
- 7.19. Revise the Criminal Code to bring it in line with the regional and international law and standards, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, including by criminalising marital rape, prohibiting early and forced marriage and decriminalising abortion (Slovenia);
- 7.20. Revise the Criminal Code in line with regional and international law and standards, including by criminalizing marital rape and decriminalizing abortion, and to implement relevant existing laws (Sweden);
- 7.21. Review the provision of the Family Code with regards to the marital authority of the husband and the handing over of the parental authority to the husband; include in the Penal Code the marital rape, early and forced marriages (Spain);
- 7.22. Repeal discriminatory provisions in the Code of the Family and the Penal Code (Switzerland);
- 7.23. Repeal all provisions that authorize corporal punishment, including article 285 of the Family Code and raise awareness among the general public of the negative consequences of corporal punishment against children (Liechtenstein);
- 7.24. Review the Family Code to remove discriminatory provisions with respect to women, in particular article 152, which confers conjugal authority to the husband, and article 277, which confers parental authority to the father (Belgium);
- 7.25. Remove from the Family code any provisions that allow for the discrimination of women in law or in practice, including Article 152 assigning marital authority to the husband, and Article 277 assigning paternal authority to the father (Germany);
- 7.26. Criminalise the non-denunciation of female genital mutilation (Cabo Verde);
- 7.27. Harmonize its laws on abortion with the provisions of Maputo Protocol as soon as possible and legalise medical abortions in cases of rape and incest (Netherlands);
- 7.28. Typify rape as a serious crime and criminalize marital rape (Honduras).
8. 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

*[French Only]*

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Senegal was headed by Monsieur Ismaila Madior FALL, Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice and composed of the following members:

- Son Excellence Monsieur Coly SECK, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent, à Genève;
  - Madame Fatou GAYE, Ministre-Conseiller à la Mission Permanente, à Genève;
  - Monsieur Serigne DIEYE, Ministre-Conseiller à la Mission Permanente, à Genève;
  - Monsieur Falilou MBAYE, Conseiller juridique du Président de la République;
  - Monsieur Abdoulaye KHOUMA, Conseiller spécial du Premier Ministre;
  - Monsieur Pape SENE, Président du Comité sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme;
  - Monsieur Moustapha KA, Directeur des Droits humains au Ministère de la Justice;
  - Madame Marie Siby FAYE, Membre du Conseil consultatif national des droits de l'homme, Représentant du Ministère de l'Éducation;
  - Madame Madina TALL, Deuxième Conseiller à la Mission Permanente, à Genève;
  - Monsieur Youssoupha NDIAYE, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission Permanente, à Genève;
  - Monsieur Lamine KA MBAYE, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission Permanente, à Genève;
  - Madame Marie Victorine MENDY, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission Permanente à Genève;
  - Madame Nancy DIATTARA OULARE, deuxième Secrétaire à la Mission Permanente, à Genève.
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