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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Senegal

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 the Minister of Justice, Ismaila Madior Fall. 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, Democratic Republic of the 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 on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, 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

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. In his introductory statement, Mr. Ismaila Madior Fall, the Minister of Justice, underlined the commitment of Senegal to the protection and promotion of human rights and the mandate of the universal periodic review, whose uniqueness lay in the peer evaluation mechanism. That unwavering commitment had resulted in many gratifying achievements. They included the re-election of Senegal, for the third time and with the highest number of votes, to the Human Rights Council and its election to the presidency of the Council for 2019.

6. Recalling that the Senegalese report had been prepared through a participatory process, the Minister described the considerable efforts expended to implement the recommendations made during the second cycle of the universal periodic review in 2013. Highlighting the key measures taken by the Government, he noted that Senegal had managed to reduce the backlog of reports due for submission to the treaty bodies.

7. The reform of Constitutional Act No. 2016-2010 of 5 April 2018 on the inviolability of the provisions relating to the method by which the President of the Republic is elected, the length of the President's term of office and the number of terms that the President can serve fell within the scope of efforts to consolidate democracy and the rule of law by strengthening political rights and the Parliament's supervisory powers and allocating 15 parliamentary seats to Senegalese citizens living abroad.

8. Capacity had been strengthened substantially in the bodies for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the

Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty, the National Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Observatory on Gender Parity.

9. The Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Justice had been restructured into three offices: the Office for the Promotion and Dissemination of Human Rights, the Office of Training, Studies and Research and the Office for Follow-Up of International Commitments and Relations with National Human Rights Organizations.

10. In the same vein, the Minister recalled the importance Senegal attached to its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, as reflected in the submission of 11 reports between 2013 and 2018 – including 3 initial reports and 5 periodic reports – as well as the visit by the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, the acceptance of the visit request by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the pending visit by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

11. When it came to improving the rights of specific groups, on the basis of the recommendations received and in application of the 2016–2018 action plan, the Children's Code had been finalized and gender policy had been strengthened through the prime ministerial circular of 2013, which called on ministries to mainstream gender and establish 22 gender units, the adoption of the second gender equality strategy for the period 2016–2026 and the increased representation of women in Parliament, with 69 women elected in 2017 compared to 64 in 2012.

12. Similarly, a gender perspective had been adopted by the Office of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, which was headed by a woman and had a gender-balanced composition of six women and six men. The rights of persons with disabilities had been strengthened through the Social Framework Act, the equal opportunities card, the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme and universal health insurance coverage.

13. The Minister highlighted the recognition of the rights of minorities in the Constitution and the Criminal Code; the constitutional guarantee of civil and political rights, including the right to freedom of expression and of assembly; media pluralism; the consolidation of lasting peace and development programmes in the Casamance region; and the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary through Organic Act No. 2017-11 of 17 January 2017.

14. More broadly, the Minister recalled the measures Senegal had taken to combat torture and ill-treatment; to reduce prison overcrowding – including through collective pardons granted by the President of the Republic to some detainees; to ensure respect for economic, social and cultural rights and universal access to health-care services and drinking water; and to contribute to the work of the international criminal justice system by hosting the trial of the former President of Chad before the Extraordinary African Chambers in Dakar.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 107 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Peru acknowledged the increase in the budgetary allocation to the National Anti-Trafficking Unit and the National Observatory on Gender Parity.

17. Uzbekistan noted with satisfaction the development of major national mechanisms to defend human rights and welcomed the first national action plan to eliminate gender-based violence and promote human rights.

18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the promotion of universal access to health services by women and children with the universal health coverage programme, the expansion of basic health insurance and the strengthening of free health-care services for children under 5.

19. Viet Nam welcomed the public policies to protect and promote economic, social and cultural rights, and the efforts made in the area of education and the rights of children, women and young persons.

20. Yemen took note of the new sustainable development strategy until 2030, and the measures taken against slavery and human trafficking and the promotion of gender equality.

21. Zimbabwe noted with appreciation the increase in the budget for the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and the development of a basic health insurance scheme.

22. Afghanistan commended the referendum-based constitutional reform and the Law on Nationality.

23. Albania praised the fifth francophone seminar on the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review.

24. Pakistan appreciated the efforts made to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment, and commended the national action plan adopted in 2017 to eliminate gender-based violence and promote human rights.

25. Angola encouraged Senegal to continue efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular objective three, and commended the measures to eradicate tuberculosis.

26. Argentina took note of the measures designed to eradicate child marriage and ensure peace in the Casamance Region.

27. Australia welcomed the adoption of a national strategy on gender equality and non-discrimination of women. It noted that the national human rights institution lacked the necessary resources to function independently.

28. Austria welcomed the progress achieved by Senegal, particularly in creating a Ministry for Children's Affairs.
29. Azerbaijan observed with interest improvements in the rights of children. It noted the significance Senegal attached to gender-based violence.
30. Bahrain welcomed the steps taken to strengthen its legal framework for the protection of women's rights and gender equality, enabling a considerable number of women to enter parliament.
31. Bangladesh welcomed the balanced approach in reviewing its existing legal environment to strengthen democracy and ensure the rule of law. It commended the efforts made to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, women and children.
32. Belarus noted with satisfaction the efforts to improve national legislation, particularly concerning the promotion of the rights of women and the achievement of gender equality.
33. Belgium welcomed the progress of Senegal during the period under review, but noted that many areas of concern persisted concerning children's and women's rights.
34. Benin welcomed the measures and initiatives to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, bringing the national judicial system into line with international norms.
35. Botswana commended the reforms designed to enhance democracy and encouraged Senegal to prevent child labour and smuggling of children and to reintegrate street children into mainstream society.
36. Brazil congratulated Senegal on the progress it had made in the representation of women in politics. It encouraged Senegal to take steps to prevent and tackle violence against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and to continue to make efforts in the area of universal health coverage.
37. Burkina Faso encouraged the continuation of efforts in the judicial and institutional sector, especially the implementation of reforms in the business sector to promote and protect human rights.
38. Burundi welcomed the measures taken to promote and protect the rights of the child and persons with disabilities. It praised the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Gender-based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights (2017–2021).
39. Cabo Verde noted the improvements in the judiciary, national institutions and socioeconomic conditions, and welcomed the referendum-based constitutional reform.
40. Cameroon highlighted its appreciation for the progress made in improving all areas of human rights, and congratulated Senegal on its public policies aimed at strengthening the rule of law.
41. Canada congratulated Senegal for the measures taken to address gender parity, the creation of units to promote gender equality, its law against female genital mutilation and for putting an end to child, early and forced marriages.
42. Chile valued the efforts made to strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, recognizing that important challenges remained.
43. China commended the efforts made to promote socioeconomic developments, reduce poverty and enhance the protection of vulnerable people, including children, women, persons with disabilities and minorities.
44. The Comoros stressed that Senegal was on the right path in terms of gender parity, with practically the same number of male and female elected representatives in its National Assembly.
45. The Congo noted with satisfaction the increase in the budget of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee to bring it into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and welcomed the efforts taken in the areas of health, education and combating poverty.
46. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of Constitutional Act No. 2016-10 and encouraged Senegal to ensure better protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
47. Cuba recognized the updating of the legal framework and highlighted efforts to improve the quality of and access to health and education, taking into account the principle of equality.
48. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea positively noted the implementation of the Programme for the Improvement of Quality, Equity and Transparency in Education and Training.
49. The Democratic Republic of the Congo congratulated Senegal on its efforts to take measures to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into line with the Paris Principles.
50. Denmark highlighted that indigenous peoples faced discrimination and exploitative labour conditions violating their human rights, and the importance of full collaboration with special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.
51. Djibouti noted with satisfaction the constitutional reform to improve democracy and the rule of law by strengthening civil and political rights.

52.Egypt appreciated efforts to promote human rights and basic freedoms, and commended Senegal on its efforts to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and social and economic rights.

53.Ethiopia commended the progress achieved in implementing recommendations and enacting new legislation to advance human rights.

54.France welcomed the progress made in combating impunity, early marriage and gender-based violence, and improving the conditions of detention.

55.The Senegalese delegation thanked all the States that had taken the floor and commended the efforts made by Senegal, which had a long tradition of respect for and promotion of human rights. The delegation was grateful for the recommendations made and questions raised, of which it had taken good note, and which essentially centred on combating discrimination, ensuring access to economic, social and cultural rights and acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

56.On the issue of female genital mutilation, the delegation said that Senegal had adopted a law prohibiting the practice in 1999 and that the Criminal Code set out penalties for the offence, as reflected in the available case law on the matter. The multisectoral approach to dealing with the issue, with the involvement of the health sector and parliamentarians, among others, had resulted in a reduction in the prevalence rate of female genital mutilation.

57.With regard to the protection of children's rights, the Senegalese Government had taken a series of measures. Measures introduced to remove children from the streets in 2013 had resulted in 1,585 children being taken off the streets, including 278 from Senegal, 107 from Mali, 55 from Guinea and 26 from the Gambia. Other measures included the modernization of Qur'anic schools (*daaras*) and the drafting of the Children's Code, which was currently being finalized. It should be borne in mind that the majority of *talibe* children were from neighbouring countries in West Africa.

58.Regarding the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the delegation had duly noted the recommendations concerning the application of the Paris Principles with a view to the Committee regaining A status.

59.In relation to prison overcrowding, the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty had been established, and its president had been granted considerable powers. The Government's efforts had been successful given that, of a total of 10,250 detainees, only 289 cases of prolonged detention had been identified. Furthermore, the pardons that had been granted had contributed to easing overcrowding in detention centres.

60.With regard to the issue of acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which had been raised by several delegations, the Minister noted that the death penalty had been abolished in 2004 and that accession to the Covenant was under consideration.

61.Gabon welcomed the constitutional reforms to corporations aimed at integrating an environmental dimension in their activities in order to achieve a better distribution of natural resources.

62.Georgia called on Senegal to continue its efforts to strengthen cooperation with all international human rights mechanisms.

63.Germany commended the progress made in the modernization of Qur'an schools and their inclusion in the official education system, and welcomed the awareness-raising campaigns to reduce child marriage.

64.Ghana welcomed the independence of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the resumption of the drafting process of the Children's Code to combat child trafficking and the adoption of the second national strategy for gender equality and equity for the period from 2016 to 2026.

65.Greece welcomed the actions to combat child labour and the legislative measures adopted in favour of gender parity, women's empowerment and the elimination of discrimination.

66.Haiti welcomed efforts to improve gender equality and the right to health and education, and encouraged Senegal to continue its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

67.Honduras welcomed the ratification of the International Labour Organization Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), and commended the decision to increase the budget of the national human rights institution.

68.Iceland was pleased to note that Senegal had received a visit from the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

69.India commended Senegal on its national strategy on the protection of children, the empowerment of women and the national community-based rehabilitation programme for upholding the rights of persons with disabilities.

70.Indonesia positively noted the adoption of the second national strategy for gender equality and equity for the period from 2016 to 2026 and the development of the action plan for the period from 2017 to 2021 for the eradication of gender-based violence.

71.The Islamic Republic of Iran praised initiatives to protect economic, social and cultural rights, including the national policy on nutrition, the establishment of specialized schools for children with disabilities and the national child protection strategy.

72.Iraq welcomed the constitutional reforms, and the strengthening and restructuring of the human rights organizations within the Ministry of Justice.

73. Ireland was concerned by the reported calls for the reinstatement of the death penalty and urged the authorities to resist any moves to row back its abolition.

74. Israel commended Senegal for promoting judicial independence through Organizational Act No. 2017-11 and for the measures taken to improve its response in combating trafficking in persons.

75. Italy welcomed efforts to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights, and the increase in the number of women representatives in the National Assembly.

76. Japan commended the Government's initiatives to support gender parity and women's empowerment as a matter of high priority and welcomed the significant increase in female representation in parliament and local assemblies.

77. Jordan welcomed the commitment of Senegal in promoting and protecting human rights and related constitutional, institutional and legislative reforms.

78. Kuwait noted various projects on economic, social and cultural rights, notably to improve the quality of teaching, education and professional education at all levels.

79. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Senegal for implementing human rights in cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, including the promotion of the rights of women and children, and the rights to education, health and poverty alleviation.

80. Latvia noted the measures taken by the Government and encouraged further efforts in fulfilling its human rights obligations and commitments.

81. Lebanon commended efforts of Senegal to fulfil its international commitments, namely in the fields of education, health, justice and combating violence.

82. Lesotho commended Senegal for the collaborative legislative measures it had taken to revamp its human rights institutions and echoed its call for more technical and financial assistance.

83. Liechtenstein expressed its concern about the absence of a comprehensive and explicit prohibition of corporal punishment.

84. Luxembourg congratulated Senegal on the adoption of a revised Constitution and welcomed its 30-year partnership with the country in the field of development cooperation.

85. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the adoption of a policy to combat violence against women, and their families and communities, and measures to improve the access of persons with disabilities to education.

86. Malaysia noted positively the progress in education, health, poverty alleviation and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

87. Maldives commended efforts to implement gender policy, protect children from trafficking, and provide universal health coverage for schoolchildren and safety net programmes for persons with disabilities.

88. Mali welcomed the constitutional reforms to strengthen political rights, and the efforts to combat torture and improve the conditions of detainees, including through bringing public authorities to justice.

89. Mauritania applauded the steps taken to strengthen national human rights mechanisms and pointed at the progress in the area of human rights, notably the rights of children, persons with disabilities and persons deprived of liberty.

90. Mauritius acknowledged the legislative and regulatory measures taken to strengthen human rights, the establishment of the Ministry for Children's Affairs and assistance to disadvantaged and street children, while noting the efforts to elaborate the Children's Code.

91. Mexico recognized the progress made, in particular the elaboration of the national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights.

92. Montenegro commended efforts to combat gender inequality and child trafficking, including the training of law enforcement officers. It was concerned about cases of forced begging and exploitation among children, and urged Senegal to protect children from abuse.

93. Morocco applauded the education policy and actions to reduce poverty.

94. Mozambique welcomed cooperation with the treaty bodies and the efforts to adopt the act on female genital mutilation and to ensure the compliance of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles.

95. Namibia noted with satisfaction a number of positive steps taken since the previous review cycle, including the 2016 constitutional reforms.

96. The Netherlands complimented actions to improve women's access to safe abortion and to align national legislation with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

97. The Niger welcomed efforts to bolster the financial resources of human rights institutions, particularly the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the National Anti-Trafficking Unit.

98.Nigeria praised Senegal for its continued efforts to protect and promote the human rights of its people, in particular vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

99.Oman noted the improvements in health care, employment, access to justice, the efficiency of the judiciary and efforts to impose stricter sanctions in cases of human rights violations of women and children.

100.Concerning the representation of women, the delegation recalled the prime ministerial circular, which had resulted in the establishment of 22 gender units, and the amendment of the Nationality Code to fulfil the Government's ambitions in that area.

101.In the same vein, the delegation mentioned key achievements in relation to girls' education. It also recalled that the legal marriage age had been set at 18 years, and exceptionally 16 in strictly defined cases. Furthermore, access to sexual and reproductive health-care services had improved, as had contraceptive coverage.

102.Under Senegalese law, there were harsh penalties for rape, and persons convicted of rape could not receive presidential pardons in any circumstances. The delegation also recalled the long tradition of democracy in Senegal and the regular organization of transparent and peaceful elections, which had led to two peaceful changes in power.

103.With regard to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, the delegation explained that homosexuality was not prohibited or punishable by law and, as a result, nobody was detained on that basis. However, unnatural acts committed in public were criminalized. Senegal was not ready to legalize homosexuality.

104.Concerning freedom of demonstration, the delegation said that there were no restrictions on that right, as the country had opted for a system of prior notification. Decisions denying the right to demonstrate could be appealed before the Senegalese courts.

105.Regarding freedom of the press, the Minister said that that freedom was respected in practice because, although press offences were covered by law, no journalists had been detained. All that was required to establish a media outlet was a simple declaration, and the proliferation of such outlets attested to the freedom enjoyed by journalists in Senegal.

106.In terms of education, Senegal had introduced important incentives with a view to ensuring quality education that was accessible to all, including the introduction of free education.

107.As to employment policy, the delegation said that six strategies had been implemented to promote employment, particularly among young people. The aim was to better match training with the needs of the labour market and build capacity in employment services, particularly the Youth Employment Agency. Programmes had also been launched for young people living in rural areas.

108.Regarding natural resources, Senegal had signed up to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, adopted the Petroleum Code and set up the Observatory of Human Rights in the Mining Sector. In that respect, in 2018, Senegal had been the first country found to have made "satisfactory progress" – the highest ranking – in implementing the Initiative.

109.Algeria commended the measures to increase school enrolment rates, and establish specialized institutions for children with disabilities and the Ministry for Children's Affairs.

110.Paraguay inquired about progress on the adoption of a policy to provide *talibe* children with education and to protect them from exploitation and all forms of abuse.

111.Uruguay welcomed the broad accession to human rights instruments. It acknowledged progress in promoting the rights of women, urging Senegal to continue taking steps in that regard.

112.The Philippines applauded the approval of an electronic data collection system on judicial actions regarding trafficking, the programmes to address gender-based violence in schools and the national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence.

113.Portugal made recommendations.

114.Qatar welcomed the adoption of the national disability action plan, the national strategy on gender equality and equity and the progress in women's representation in parliament, noting that Senegal had received an award for fighting illiteracy from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

115.The Republic of Korea commended Senegal for empowering its national human rights bodies, particularly the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, and wished the country every success in implementing the Emerging Senegal Plan.

116.Romania praised the work of Senegal at the Human Rights Council and encouraged it to continue its efforts to uphold human rights for all citizens.

117.Rwanda commended the initiatives of Senegal to improve the social and economic status of people and urged it to enhance efforts to combat gender discrimination and to consider adopting a sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents.

118.Saudi Arabia applauded efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular through the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme, and their vocational training.

119.Serbia welcomed the adoption of the national strategy for gender equality and equity and measures in the field of children's rights, particularly the establishment of the Ministry for Children's Affairs.

120.Sierra Leone applauded the steps taken to adopt educational and child protection strategies, particularly on universal health coverage for schoolchildren, and to end child, early and forced marriages.

121. Singapore commended efforts to adopt the Emerging Senegal Plan, the national strategy for gender equality and equity, the national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the national child protection strategy.

122. Slovenia praised the campaign to end child marriage and to combat gender-based violence in schools, expressing concern about the discriminatory legal provisions on family and marriage, the lack of assistance for disadvantaged women and the practice of early marriage.

123. South Africa recognized the efforts made to establish the National Anti-Trafficking Unit, to reorganize the Human Rights Directorate and to set up gender units in government departments.

124. Spain acknowledged the efforts to achieve gender equality and adopt the Children's Code, the draft water code and the strategic reform on access to drinking water and sanitation.

125. The State of Palestine welcomed the draft of the Children's Code and the legislative measures on the functioning of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.

126. Sudan appreciated the efforts to increase the financial resources for human rights institutions and to enhance cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the OHCHR West Africa Regional Office.

127. Sweden praised positive developments regarding the protection of children from exploitation, noting that it remained concerned about children's rights.

128. Switzerland applauded the efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle and noted with satisfaction that the death penalty had been abolished.

129. Thailand welcomed the national strategy for gender equality and equity, the revised mandate of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Family Affairs and Gender and increased women's representation in government. It applauded HIV/AIDS control programmes and multi-stakeholder partnerships on this matter.

130. Togo noted with satisfaction the political will to protect and promote human rights, which materialized in the efforts to strengthen the institutional and normative framework.

131. Tunisia welcomed the engagement of civil society in preparing the national report.

132. Turkmenistan made recommendations.

133. Ukraine welcomed cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms and the budget increase for the human rights framework. It commended the adoption of the national strategy for gender equality and equity.

134. The United Arab Emirates praised Senegal for the establishment of the Ministry for Children's Affairs and inquired about its priorities. It expressed hope that Senegal would receive technical assistance for its initiatives.

135. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland applauded the efforts to introduce a social security allowance. It was concerned about child trafficking and child begging and urged Senegal to improve access to sexual and reproductive health care.

136. The United States of America commended advances in the area of women's and children's rights, expressing concern over the exploitation of children, limitations on freedom of expression and violence against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

137. The Plurinational State of Bolivia made recommendations.

138. The Minister of Justice reiterated his sincere thanks to all of the delegations for their valuable comments and recommendations, which had enriched the discussions. He said that the recommendations would be given careful and detailed consideration.

139. He also expressed thanks to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the troika and the secretariat.

140. Returning to the issue of universal education, which had been raised by several delegations, he said that important steps had been taken, such as the introduction of free education and the promotion of technical and vocational education and literacy.

141. Furthermore, human rights education programmes were being run in the schools for the police, gendarmerie and prison guards.

142. On the issue of rape, he stressed that Senegal had a very hard-line policy. Those found guilty of rape faced prison sentences of between 5 and 10 years and were not eligible for pardon.

143. In conclusion, the Minister said that Senegal remained firmly committed to the promotion and protection of human rights and would spare no effort in strengthening its legal and institutional framework in that field.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

144.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania) (Austria) (Portugal) (Switzerland), aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Benin) (Montenegro) (Paraguay)

(Rwanda) (Togo);

144.2 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);

144.3 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);

144.4 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 great commitment to democracy and the rule of law, which are already evident in the country (Angola);

144.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Kampala amendments thereto (Liechtenstein);

144.6 Join the code of conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);

144.7 Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay);

144.8 Ratify the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) of the International Labour Organization (Madagascar);

144.9 Respond positively to pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Latvia);

144.10 Continue constructive cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms (Bangladesh);

144.11 Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, for the due implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review (Mexico);

144.12 Monitor the implementation of recommendations and submission of reports (Turkmenistan);

144.13 Participate in international programmes of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights (Turkmenistan);

144.14 Continue efforts to develop national laws aligned with international human rights instruments (Lebanon);

144.15 Continue to intensify its efforts to address the challenges, constraints and obstacles, as presented in its national report, in the promotion and protection of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

144.16 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);

144.17 Establish a national human rights commission (Ukraine);

144.18 Establish a national mechanism for monitoring and reporting, with the participation of multiple stakeholders, the implementation of recommendations of different human rights mechanisms, including recommendations from the universal periodic review (Paraguay);

144.19 Pursue measures to strengthen human rights institutions (Algeria);

144.20 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);

144.21 Further strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework (Morocco);

144.22 Redouble efforts and commitment, and seek the necessary support, to further ensure the enjoyment of human rights by all its people (Nigeria);

144.23 Further expand socially oriented programmes promoting youth employment (Uzbekistan);

144.24 Continue its efforts to adopt a development policy to achieve the economic and social objectives that serve to protect and promote human rights (Yemen);

144.25 Devote more resources to programmes to promote youth and women's entrepreneurship (Viet Nam);

144.26 Continue efforts to increase the employment rate, particularly among the youth (Malaysia);

144.27 Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);

144.28 Maintain the positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan);

144.29 Adopt strategies within the monitoring and review mechanisms to ensure that the newly established gender units

become effective and are fit for purpose (Botswana);

144.30 Effectively continue its national nutrition policy aimed at improving the nutritional status of the population (Azerbaijan);

144.31 Continue the measures to support the national human rights institutions and strengthen the financial and administrative autonomy of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee (Pakistan);

144.32 Strengthen the institutional and human capacities of the national human rights institutions (Ethiopia);

144.33 Strengthen the stability and endurance of national human rights institutions (Mali);

144.34 Continue to work towards capacity-building of the national human rights institutions (Mauritania);

144.35 Consolidate the efforts taken to pursue measures to strengthen human rights institutions (Cameroon);

144.36 Intensify efforts to regain the A status of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee by bringing it into line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

144.37 Enact legislation to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);

144.38 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);

144.39 Continue the efforts to ensure the proper functioning and full independence of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);

144.40 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into compliance with the Paris Principles (France);

144.41 Continue efforts to ensure the conformity of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles (Georgia);

144.42 Continue to strengthen the Senegalese Human Rights Committee in order to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

144.43 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee fully into line with the Paris Principles (Togo);

144.44 Continue the review of the draft law to reform the human rights institution so as to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);

144.45 Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of the second national strategy for gender equality and equity (2016–2026) and to launch the first national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights (2017–2021) (Singapore);

144.46 Continue to involve stakeholders (Qatar);

144.47 Continue to engage civil society organizations in the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review (Ghana);

144.48 Intensify further its efforts for the promotion of the rights of vulnerable persons, especially women, children and persons with disabilities (Niger);

144.49 Promote the human rights of the most vulnerable groups (Oman);

144.50 Review the Family Code to eliminate discrimination against women (Republic of Korea);

144.51 Carry out further capacity-building and awareness-raising programmes to combat stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Thailand);

144.52 Take all necessary measures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Kuwait);

144.53 Ensure adoption by parliament and swift implementation of the new water code for integrated water resource management (South Africa);

144.54 Enhance activity in the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation (Spain);

144.55 Develop and implement measures to enable rural women's access to land, health care, education, transport, food, water, sanitation, social protection and inheritance rights (South Africa);

144.56 Redouble its efforts to empower communities at the grass-roots level in the fight against poverty to ensure the realization of the right to development of all its citizens (Pakistan);

144.57 Step up efforts to alleviate poverty, including the empowerment of grass-roots communities, and increase rural infrastructure investments to improve livelihoods and access to employment opportunities (Philippines);

144.58 Intensify the efforts made within the framework of the emergency community development programme to facilitate further access to basic social services and to better fight poverty (Burkina Faso);

144.59 Step up efforts to fight poverty in rural regions (Belarus);

144.60 Promote the right to development and continue the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of poverty reduction measures, including the standard of living, and strengthen the protection of the human rights of children and women (China);

144.61 Continue the ongoing poverty alleviation measures, particularly the campaign against malnutrition (India);

144.62 Continue efforts to bolster poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);

144.63 Consolidate efforts made to implement a strategy on reducing poverty and improving maternal and child health (Cameroon);

144.64 Continue its engagement in the implementation of a strategy to reduce poverty and improve maternal and child health (Algeria);

144.65 Continue its strategic approach to ensure more effective nutrition and an improved food supply for the population (Indonesia);

144.66 Continue to implement the national plan with the objective of improving the nutritional situation of the population (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

144.67 Proceed to demining former conflict zones (Argentina);

144.68 Take strong, specific and action-oriented measures to modernize the fisheries sector in a way that benefits Senegalese fishermen, as follow-up to the recommendations accepted in paragraphs 124.21, 124.92 and 124.115 of the report of the Working Group from the second review cycle (A/HRC/25/4) (Haiti);

144.69 Deepen measures to guarantee the progress of judicial investigations and the punishment of the perpetrators of human rights violations (Argentina);

144.70 Redouble efforts to improve conditions in penitentiary institutions (Burundi);

144.71 Consolidate efforts made to implement a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding (Cameroon);

144.72 Continue its measures aimed at improving the living conditions of detainees in prisons (Côte d'Ivoire);

144.73 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of prisoners and detainees are fully respected and guaranteed (Italy);

144.74 Promote the judicial system in order to reduce pretrial detention time (Lebanon);

144.75 Continue efforts made to build capacities in the judicial sector (Jordan);

144.76 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);

144.77 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);

144.78 Take further measures to continue well-recommended capacity-building for members of the judiciary, political authorities, public officials and civil society (Turkmenistan);

144.79 Consolidate efforts made to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Cameroon);

144.80 Recruit more women officers in police stations and gendarmeries in order to handle the cases of girls and women who have been subjected to violence, and ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are prosecuted and convicted (Serbia);

144.81 Bring national legislation into line with international norms on freedom of expression, including decriminalization of press offences (France);

144.82 Amend the legal provisions that limit freedom of expression indefinitely, in accordance with international and regional human rights norms and commitments accepted by Senegal during the previous review cycle (Chile);

144.83 Redouble efforts to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion (Peru);

144.84 Respect freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with international law and national law (Sweden);

144.85 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);

144.86 Ensure that journalists are free to exercise their right to freedom of expression, conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of assault, harassment and intimidation of journalists and bring to justice the perpetrators of these offences (Greece);

144.87 Abandon the practice of requiring a compulsory licence to practice journalism (Greece);

144.88 Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially *talibe* children (Peru);

144.89 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons by providing the necessary support to the national body tasked with combating such trafficking (Pakistan);

144.90 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including improving the relevant legislation and law enforcement practices to prevent child sex tourism, begging and forced child labour (Belarus);

144.91 Promote efforts to prevent trafficking in women and girls and reduce the gender wage gap (Iraq);

144.92 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling, forced begging and related offences (Lesotho);

144.93 Scale up its efforts to combat trafficking in children and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Nigeria);

144.94 Ensure the implementation and enforcement of Act No. 2005-6 against trafficking in persons, and the protection of victims, in particular children (Iraq);

144.95 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);

144.96 Continue consolidating its successful social health programmes in favour of the most vulnerable families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

144.97 Continue its efforts to reduce child mortality, including neonatal mortality, and to realize universal access to health services through sharing good experiences with other countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

144.98 Strengthen programmes to reduce infant and child mortality (Islamic Republic of Iran);

144.99 Continue its effective implementation of its universal health coverage programme (Congo);

144.100 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);

144.101 Support the full realization of sexual and reproductive rights and access to relevant health services for all (Australia);

144.102 Strengthen education on sexual and reproductive health appropriate to age and improve access to sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young persons, as well as carry out awareness-raising actions to promote support for parents and local communities (Austria);

144.103 Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents (Botswana);

144.104 Strengthen the training of health personnel on issues concerning adolescents, young persons and sexual and reproductive health (Iceland);

144.105 Continue working to improve health-care and education services for a better standard of living of its population (Cuba);

144.106 Continue efforts to integrate poor and vulnerable groups in the health-care system (Saudi Arabia);

144.107 Continue to develop education and health (China);

144.108 Continue efforts to strengthen the education and health sectors (Morocco);

144.109 Adopt complementary legislative and policy measures in order to effectively implement legislation on reproductive health (Honduras);

144.110 Further strengthen its consistent efforts to realize universal access to education and continue to seek cooperation with other international stakeholders, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

144.111 Make sensitization on women's rights and gender equality an essential part of school curricula, starting from primary education (Germany);

144.112 Continue measures to improve the education system and ensure universal access to quality education (Uzbekistan);

144.113 Continue to strengthen its successful educational programmes in pursuit of universal primary education

(Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

144.114 Allocate adequate support to further promote literacy in the country (Malaysia);

144.115 Continue efforts to improve primary education for all in 2020 (United Arab Emirates);

144.116 Continue to implement the programme to improve the quality of education and vocational training (Kuwait);

144.117 Continue efforts to improve the quality of vocational training (Qatar);

144.118 Continue to pursue a policy to upgrade the quality of teaching and learning at all levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

144.119 Conclude the process of adopting the draft law to reorganize Qur'anic schools – the *daaras* – and make them into modern schools (Togo);

144.120 Consider the adoption of the law that modernizes Qur'anic schools (*daaras*) and integrates them into the main education system (Peru);

144.121 Continue to improve the educational environment for pupils attending primary and secondary schools, including Qur'anic schools (Japan);

144.122 Conduct regular and effective inspections of all public schools, including religious schools, to ensure that national standards concerning the content and quality of education, infrastructure and fair treatment are met (Germany);

144.123 Work towards increasing the school enrolment rate, especially of girls and children with disabilities (Zimbabwe);

144.124 Introduce education on human rights and gender equality in school curricula from primary education onwards, and also for training health-care professionals (Portugal);

144.125 Make further efforts in educational support for children with disabilities, taking into account the points raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, while welcoming the initiatives to support persons with disabilities based on the law concerning the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities (Japan);

144.126 Sustain the high level of investment in the education sector to ensure more equitable access to quality education for children, including children with disabilities (Singapore);

144.127 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to quality and inclusive education with a focus on girls' access thereto and maintain the steps already taken to modernize religious schools (Afghanistan);

144.128 Continue the ongoing campaign to combat gender-based violence in schools to improve the enrolment of girls and their retention (Ghana);

144.129 Continue efforts to realize the right of every child to education, in particular by providing increased access to primary education for girls (Pakistan);

144.130 Improve access to education for girls (Ukraine);

144.131 Raise awareness of women's rights and gender equality by including them in primary education curricula (Republic of Korea);

144.132 Take the measures necessary to protect girls in educational establishments from all types of sexual and gender-based violence, through the investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators, and guarantee assistance to victims and their families (Argentina);

144.133 Strengthen effective and confidential mechanisms in schools to report cases of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment within and around educational institutions (Austria);

144.134 Redouble its actions to ensure equal access and representation of girls and young women at all levels of education, applying a policy of zero tolerance against sexual violence and harassment (Honduras);

144.135 Continue efforts to promote equality between men and women (Egypt);

144.136 Take all measures necessary to ensure that the legislation on female genital mutilation is implemented (Ireland);

144.137 Continue implementation of various measures for the empowerment of women (India);

144.138 Strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality, including by ensuring that its legislation is in line with the definition of discrimination in article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);

144.139 Consolidate the normative framework and its implementation relating to women's and children's rights (Romania);

- 144.140 Align its legislation with the Maputo Protocol, ratified by Senegal in December 2004 (Canada);
- 144.141 Continue efforts to strengthen women's rights within the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Gender-based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights (2017–2021) (Tunisia);
- 144.142 Guarantee the independence of the national mechanism for the advancement of women, in addition to improving its coordination with other State entities (Honduras);
- 144.143 Continue implementing standard operational procedures among the competent bodies in the fight against gender-based violence and strengthen regional action plans to provide specific care to victims within the communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 144.144 Implement fully the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Gender-based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights (2017–2021) (Namibia);
- 144.145 Continue to promote the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Gender-based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights (2017–2021) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 144.146 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes of and discrimination against women, and harmful practices (Honduras);
- 144.147 Continue its efforts to address gender-based violence and develop measures that are responsive to trends in trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 144.148 Continue to commit to fighting violence against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, and bring the perpetrators of such acts to justice (Luxembourg);
- 144.149 Take all possible measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Switzerland);
- 144.150 Intensify measures aimed at eliminating harmful traditional practices that negatively affect the rights of women and girls, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriages (Namibia);
- 144.151 Reinforce measures seeking to eliminate the prejudiced practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that the perpetrators are prosecuted and sentenced (Portugal);
- 144.152 Strictly apply the laws in force on female genital mutilation, in all its forms (Austria);
- 144.153 Take additional measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation and establish protection mechanisms aimed specifically at protecting girls (Brazil);
- 144.154 Consider criminalizing any practice of excision on girls in order to put an end to the persistence of female genital mutilation, in particular in the Matam Region (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 144.155 Prohibit explicitly all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in relation to girls and young women (Albania);
- 144.156 Set up effective mechanisms to identify, report and monitor the perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence (Israel);
- 144.157 Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making, including by applying provisions for gender parity in appointed positions and in existing legislation (Maldives);
- 144.158 Continue and strengthen all initiatives and actions aimed at generalizing the gender balance provided for in its legislation (Comoros);
- 144.159 Continue the policy to eliminate inequalities between men and women, by adopting initiatives aimed at promoting gender balance (Djibouti);
- 144.160 Ensure the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes against women (Albania);
- 144.161 Eliminate all legal provisions that discriminate against women (Cabo Verde);
- 144.162 Expand efforts to centralize data collection for the elimination of discrimination against women and migration-related statistics (Bahrain);
- 144.163 Continue with capacity-building in diverse areas relating to human rights (India);
- 144.164 Continue to pursue efforts to realize women's rights and combat gender-based violence (Zimbabwe);
- 144.165 Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including by protecting and promoting gender equality and women's rights (Italy);
- 144.166 Maintain and strengthen all measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation (Djibouti);
- 144.167 Continue to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia);

144.168 Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation (Honduras);

144.169 Increase the proportion of women in decision-making bodies and relevant training (Bahrain);

144.170 Strengthen and protect the rights of vulnerable persons, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);

144.171 Continue efforts to align national laws with international human rights as regards women and children (Oman);

144.172 Continue to strengthen the national human rights bodies, especially for the advancement of women and children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

144.173 Continue efforts to promote the rights of the child (Egypt);

144.174 Adopt the draft Children's Code while ensuring its compliance with the provisions of international human rights instruments, and take appropriate measures, including seeking technical assistance from the international community for its effective implementation (Afghanistan);

144.175 Consolidate the efforts made to include in the legislative process, the adoption of the draft Children's Code that has already been validated (Cameroon);

144.176 Adopt swiftly the draft Children's Code and ensure its effective implementation by allocating the necessary financial and human resources (Belgium);

144.177 Complete the formulation and adoption of the Children's Code (Gabon);

144.178 Adopt the Children's Code aimed at bringing the protection of children's rights into line with international and regional obligations on child rights and thus avoid discrimination between children or parents on the basis of gender (Germany);

144.179 Urgently adopt the Children's Code (Greece);

144.180 Take all the measures necessary to restore, as soon as possible, the Children's Parliament, which was heralded as a success, and provide it with sufficient resources, as follow-up to the recommendations accepted in paragraphs 123.28, 124.15, 124.16 and 124.59 of the report of the Working Group from the second review cycle (Haiti);

144.181 Repeal article 285 of the Family Code, which tolerates physical violence against children in the form of reprimand and punishment (Bangladesh);

144.182 Prioritize the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia);

144.183 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);

144.184 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Gabon);

144.185 Ensure the effective implementation of child protection legislation, in particular by giving child protection agencies a clear mandate, authority and sufficient resources (Albania);

144.186 Strengthen the measures aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable children (Cabo Verde);

144.187 Take all measures necessary, 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 by those to whom they are entrusted (Angola);

144.188 Systematically prosecute individuals and dismantle the networks that organize children begging daily on the streets (France);

144.189 Take all measures to better ensure the protection and education of street children and children who are forced to beg owing to the customary education practices that violate the basic rights of children (Comoros);

144.190 Take additional steps, including by improving law enforcement practices, to protect street children and their reintegration into society (Belarus);

144.191 Take immediate measures to put an end to the forced labour and exploitation of children and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);

144.192 Take the measures necessary to establish, in national legislation, a minimum age of 18 years to contract marriage for both girls and boys (Argentina);

144.193 Take measures to implement effectively the national action plan to eliminate child marriage and increase to 18 years the minimum age of marriage (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 144.194 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 boys and girls (Chile);
- 144.195 Raise the minimum age of marriage of both boys and girls to 18 years (Sierra Leone);
- 144.196 Fight against child marriages and female genital mutilation (France);
- 144.197 Take measures to ensure the prohibition, in law and in practice, of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Israel);
- 144.198 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);
- 144.199 Criminalize child marriage (Argentina);
- 144.200 Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially in the areas of education, juvenile justice, child trafficking and child labour (Switzerland);
- 144.201 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);
- 144.202 Finalize the establishment of the children's ombudsman (Ukraine);
- 144.203 Remove all barriers to birth registration and improve access to education and social services for children without birth certificates (Lesotho);
- 144.204 Enforce national laws that prohibit the use of children for begging, child trafficking and child abuse (Sweden);
- 144.205 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat child poverty and address regional disparities in child poverty (Maldives);
- 144.206 Invest additional efforts in decreasing poverty among children (Serbia);
- 144.207 Establish mechanisms and services to protect children at risk of becoming subject to child labour (Liechtenstein);
- 144.208 Adopt measures aimed at the protection of the rights of *talibe* children and combat trafficking, exploitation, forced begging and all other forms of violence and discrimination regarding *talibe* children, including in the context of Qur'anic schools, as well as initiating inquiries and pursuing the perpetrators of such acts (Portugal);
- 144.209 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);
- 144.210 Continue efforts to promote children's rights (Tunisia);
- 144.211 Continue efforts to promote and protect children's rights, including the process of drafting the Children's Code and the plan for the removal of street children, and ensure that current national laws criminalize forced begging for economic gain and the physical abuse of children (State of Palestine);
- 144.212 Make further efforts to protect children from abuse and exploitation, including child marriage (Republic of Korea);
- 144.213 Seek support from the international community to implement the Children's Code and to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for the appropriate training of Senegalese teachers (Mauritius);
- 144.214 Speed up the adoption of the Children's Code and implement national legislation that penalizes forced begging, trafficking in persons, and sexual and labour exploitation of minors (Spain);
- 144.215 Complete the elaboration process of the Children's Code (Mali);
- 144.216 Finalize and adopt the draft Children's Code (Namibia);
- 144.217 Accelerate the adoption of the Children's Code (Paraguay);
- 144.218 Complete the drafting of the Children's Code, taking into consideration the views of all relevant stakeholders, in particular children and young persons (Thailand);
- 144.219 Take the measures necessary to harmonize national legislation so that the use of *talibe* children for economic exploitation is categorized as a crime, in accordance with article 245 of the Criminal Code and Act No. 2005-06 (Paraguay);
- 144.220 Commit to resolving the issues of mistreatment, begging and education of *talibe* children (Luxembourg);

144.221 Ensure that laws on the protection of children are in line with international and national instruments (Madagascar);

144.222 Eradicate early, child and forced marriages (Montenegro);

144.223 Ensure child-sensitive prevention and reparations protection services (Sweden);

144.224 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas so that such persons can participate in the country's development (Cuba);

144.225 Continue efforts to ensure the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Jordan);

144.226 Continue efforts to ensure the integration of persons with disabilities in financial programmes to provide for family security and comprehensive health insurance (Saudi Arabia);

144.227 Implement fully Law No. 2010-15 on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; in so doing, meeting quotas for the recruitment of persons with disabilities, raising awareness among the general population and persons with disabilities about their rights and tackling violence towards persons with disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

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

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

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

145.1 Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Denmark) (Paraguay);

145.2 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Denmark);

145.3 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);

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

145.5 Take effective measures to fight against the persecution and exclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Luxembourg);

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

145.7 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 Criminal Code, as previously recommended (Ireland);

145.8 Introduce into legislation a specific definition of discrimination, including as prohibited grounds sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression (Israel);

145.9 Amend the Criminal Code so as to prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence, including when motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity, in order to guarantee respect for the fundamental liberties of all citizens (Uruguay);

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

145.11 Amend article 319 of the Criminal Code so as to no longer discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands);

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

145.13 Rescind the provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Spain);

145.14 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults, investigate violence perpetrated against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, and end the arbitrary arrest of individuals suspected of consensual same-sex activity (United States of America);

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

145.16 Protect the rights of people from lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities, train police officers in this regard and put an end to the arbitrary arrests and detention of these persons (Canada);

145.17 Remove undue restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including bans on peaceful demonstrations and the criminalization of inflammatory speech (United States of America);

145.18 Revise the Criminal Code so that women can access legal, safe and voluntary terminations of pregnancy; and guarantee the provisions of the respective medical services (Iceland);

145.19 Revise the Criminal Code to bring it into line with regional and international law and standards, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Maputo Protocol, including by criminalizing marital rape, prohibiting early and forced marriage and decriminalizing abortion (Slovenia);

145.20 Revise the Criminal Code in line with regional and international laws and standards, including by criminalizing marital rape and decriminalizing abortion, and implement the relevant existing laws (Sweden);

145.21 Review the provisions of the Family Code with regard to the marital authority of the husband and the handing over of the parental authority to the husband, and include in the Criminal Code marital rape, and early and forced marriages (Spain);

145.22 Repeal discriminatory provisions in the Family Code and the Criminal Code (Switzerland);

145.23 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);

145.24 Review the Family Code to remove discriminatory provisions with respect to women, in particular article 152, which confers conjugal authority on the husband, and article 277, which confers parental authority on the father (Belgium);

145.25 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);

145.26 Criminalize the non-denunciation of female genital mutilation (Cabo Verde);

145.27 Harmonize its laws on abortion with the provisions of the Maputo Protocol as soon as possible and legalize medical abortions in cases of rape and incest (Netherlands);

145.28 Categorize rape as a serious crime and criminalize marital rape (Honduras).

146. 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 Ismaïla 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'Education;
- 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.