

SENEGAL: HUMAN RIGHTS BETWEEN REGRESSION AND REPRESSION

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:
SUBMISSION TO THE 45TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2024

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Senegal in January - February 2024. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Senegal in its previous review, including freedom of the press and freedom of expression, women and girls' rights, excessive use of force and children's rights.

It also assesses the national human rights framework regarding the revision of the Criminal Code which provides for new offences related to the definition of terrorist acts which can hinder the right to freedom of expression and lead to arbitrary detention.

Regarding the human rights situation on the ground, Amnesty International is very concerned about the worsening trend in violations of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and excessive use of force by defence and security forces, as well as violations of the rights of women and girls, children and LGBTI persons.

The submission ends with a set of recommendations to Senegal which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation in the country.

© Amnesty International 2023; INDEX AFR 49/6995/2023, JULY 2023;
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH. Except where otherwise noted, content in this document is licensed under a Creative Commons (attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives, international 4.0) licence.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/legalcode>

For more information, please visit the permissions page on our website:
www.amnesty.org

Where material is attributed to a copyright owner other than Amnesty International this material is not subject to the Creative Commons licence.

Amnesty International is a global movement of more than 10 million people who campaign for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all.

Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the universal declaration of human rights and other international human rights standards.

We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our membership and public donations.

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. At its third UPR review, Senegal received a total of 257 recommendations from 107 states. It supported 229 recommendations and noted 28 others.¹
2. Senegal committed to conclude the process of adopting laws protecting children's rights,² and amend the Family Code to abrogate its discriminatory provisions against women.³ It also committed to implement recommendations on freedom of expression and the protection of journalists.⁴
3. Despite supporting several recommendations on the adoption of a law organizing and modernizing Quranic teaching⁵ and on the adoption of a Children's Code, Senegal has failed to do so.⁶ The draft law on the status of the "daara" which was adopted in 2018 by the Council of Ministers has still not been introduced to the National Assembly due to pressure exerted on the government by some interest groups.⁷
4. Senegal has also failed to comply with its commitments to amend the Family Code and remove some of its discriminatory provisions towards women.⁸
5. Despite supporting several recommendations to remove undue restrictions on human rights, including freedom of expression and freedom of the press,⁹ Senegal has failed to amend legal provisions that still impose prison sentences for defamation, the diffusion of false news and offence to the head of state.
6. Regrettably, Senegal noted 28 recommendations including on the respect of the rights of LGBTI people¹⁰ and the harmonization of its legislation with the Maputo Protocol to legalize medical abortion in case of rape and incest,¹¹ and the abrogation of Articles 152 and 277 of the Family Code which respectively assign marital and paternal authority to the husband solely.¹²

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

7. On 25 June 2021, the National Assembly adopted an anti-terrorist law,¹³ the provisions of which imperil the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. "Terrorist acts" are broadly defined and include acts likely to "seriously disturb public order", "criminal association" and "offences related to information and communication technologies", all liable to life imprisonment.¹⁴ This presents an unprecedented threat to the enjoyment of the rights to freedom of expression both online and offline and peaceful assembly.
8. On 10 January 2020, Senegal promulgated a law criminalizing rape and "paedophilia";¹⁵ which does not cover marital rape. Government's failure to allow NGOs to bring suits on behalf of survivors of domestic or sexual violence also make it difficult for organizations to support victims promptly and efficiently.
9. Senegal has failed to repeal the 2011 ministerial decree banning demonstrations "of a political nature" in the centre of Dakar, despite the decision of the ECOWAS Court of Justice which ruled that this decree was contrary to the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.¹⁶
10. Senegal's legal framework for the use of force and firearms (Article 13 of the Law on assemblies, Article 92 of the Penal Code and Article 1 of the Law on the Use of Weapons) during law enforcement operations is not into line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Freedom of expression and press freedom

11. TV stations have been suspended, signals cut and access to internet and social media restricted when violent protests erupted following the conviction of opposition leader Ousmane Sonko to a 2-year jail sentence for "corrupting youth" on 1 June 2023. Walf TV station's signal was cut without notice by the Ministry of

Communications, Telecommunications and Digital Economy from 1 June to 1 July 2023,¹⁷ ceasing all emissions in the country, while they were covering protests. This was the third unilateral broadcast suspension against Walf TV since March 2021.¹⁸ Between 4 and 6 June 2023, the authorities decided to suspend Internet access via mobile data. Access to social media was restricted between 2 and 7 June 2023.¹⁹

12. Journalists and activists have been arbitrarily arrested on charges including defamation and disseminating false news, leading to provisional detention and prison sentences in contravention of international human rights law.
13. The editor of DakarMatin, Pape Alé Niang, was arrested in November 2022 and charged the following month for “concealment and publication of unauthorized military documents that could harm national defense, calling for rebellion and propagating false news”; he was provisionally released in January 2023.²⁰ He had published a video in which he reported on the contents of an internal gendarmerie report about the rape case involving Ousmane Sonko.
14. On 7 March 2023, Pape Ndiaye, a journalist of Walf TV was arrested and placed in custody for spreading false news, contempt of court, provoking a crowd, intimidation and reprisals against members of the judiciary, speech discrediting a judicial act and endangering the lives of others, after affirming on the set of Walf TV that 19 deputy prosecutors were opposed to the referral to trial (criminal chamber) of the rape case involving Ousmane Sonko.²¹ He was provisionally released on 21 June 2023.²²
15. In May 2023, Serigne Saliou Gueye, editor of the daily Yoor-Yoor, and commentator at Sen TV, was arrested after a critical article against magistrates was published in his newspaper following a judicial decision on a defamation case against Ousmane Sonko. He was charged for “publication of writings likely to discredit judicial acts or decisions, dissemination of false news likely to discredit public institutions, usurpation of the position of journalist”.²³ He was provisionally released on 21 June 2023.

Excessive use of force and arbitrary detention

16. Since the last review, a pattern of the use of excessive force to repress demonstrations has continued, with peaceful protesters often subjected to arbitrary detention. Between March 2021 and June 2023, at least 45 people were killed during the policing of protests in Senegal, while at least 1000 were wounded.
17. In February 2021, the Senegalese authorities arbitrarily arrested several opposition and civil society figures who had been critical of the government’s role in the criminal affair involving Ousmane Sonko. Among people arrested were members of the Pastef party, including Birame Souleye Diop and Abbas Fall, accused of “criminal conspiracy and complicity in the dissemination of content contrary to good morals, threat of assault and violence.” Seventeen female Pastef militants were also arrested and detained in Rebeuss prison, despite not being accused or charged with any criminal offence. They were all freed in April 2021.²⁴
18. In the March 2021 violent protests following the arbitrary arrest of Ousmane Sonko, 14 people were killed, 12 by gunshots, and at least 600 others were wounded. As of June 2023, no civil parties have been heard by the judiciary despite the April 2021 announcement of the creation of a commission of inquiry by the authorities.²⁵
19. In June 2022, in Ziguinchor and Bignona, security forces fired at protesters during a protest, killing two men: taxi driver Idrissa Goudiaby and Albert “Abdoulaye” Diatta. The initial autopsy performed on Idrissa Goudiaby identified “violent death by hemorrhagic shock following a penetrating neck wound caused by a blunt and sharp-edged weapon such as an axe or a sword”. A second autopsy performed corroborated testimonies by establishing death from bullet wounds.²⁶
20. In May 2023 in Ngor [Dakar], residents protested the allocation of a plot of land to the gendarmerie instead of education facilities they wanted. A 15-year-old girl, Adji Diallo, died during the protests after being shot according to witnesses interviewed by Amnesty International and the media. While policing the protest, gendarmes could be seen shooting at demonstrators in response to them firing rocks from a distance, and teargassing protesters and residents into enclosed areas. Several videos visioned by Amnesty International showed gendarmes beating

arrested and handcuffed people or using individuals as human shields to advance through a neighborhood where mobility has been hampered by several barricades.²⁷

21. In May 2023, Aliou Sané, leader of Y'en a Marre and member of the Forces Vives de la Nation (F24) platform, was arrested in Dakar as he tried to visit Ousmane Sonko, who has been prevented from leaving his home without legal basis by the police. He was referred to the public prosecutor's office the following day and is being prosecuted for participation in an undeclared demonstration, assembly, and disturbance of the peace, among other charges. He was freed provisionally on 2 June. However, the public prosecutor appealed this decision, and he may return to jail after his next audition on 18 July 2023.²⁸
22. Violent protests erupted in Dakar and Ziguinchor on 1 June 2023 following the conviction of opposition leader Ousmane Sonko to a 2-year jail sentence, for “corrupting youth”. Police and armed people in civilian clothes sometimes operating next to them fired live ammunition. Between 1-4 June, at least 25 people were killed and at least 390 persons were injured according to the Senegalese Red Cross Society. According to the police, more than 500 persons were arrested.²⁹

Women and girls' rights

23. The 1972 Family Code still confers “marital and paternal authority” (i.e., legal guardianship) solely to men and designates the husband only as head of the family, leaving women with fewer rights and authority over their household and children. Article 152 designates the husband as head of the family. Article 196 prohibits women and children from establishing paternal filiation.³⁰ Article 277 also grants full “paternal authority” to the husband who is defined as the “head of the household”. Women can exercise such authority only in very specific circumstances listed under Article 277. Divorced women or women who gave birth out of wedlock may be completely deprived of this right legally, even if, in practice, they exercise “parental authority” by caring for and fully supporting their children financially.
24. Article 111 of the Family Code sets the minimum legal age of marriage for girls as 16 against 18 for boys, hence hindering girls' right to equality in marriage. Moreover, the Criminal Code's Article 300 does not criminalize child marriage, except in cases where the husband performs or attempts to perform marital sex on a girl under the age of 13 years' old.

Children's rights

25. The issue of forced begging by talibe children (children studying in the Quranic schools commonly known as daaras³¹) remains insufficiently addressed. Their economic exploitation through forced begging, which constitutes a form of trafficking, the corporal punishment they are subjected to, and their poor living conditions are violations of their rights to life, survival, and development, right to an adequate standard of living; right to health and a life free from all forms of physical or mental violence, and abuse or neglect.³² Cases of beatings that lead to death are frequently relayed in the media and very few of them lead to adequate sentencing.
26. On 4 July 2023, the Diourbel criminal court handed down its decision on the case of the Koranic teacher Khadim Thioune, who had beaten 10-year-old Abdoulaye Diop to death in January 2022. The autopsy concluded that the victim died of multiple traumas, following blows and injuries by a blunt object. Although the prosecutor had requested life imprisonment, as required by Article 299 of the Penal Code, the verdict handed down by the Diourbel criminal court sentenced the Quranic teacher to five years' imprisonment.³³
27. Several operations to remove children from the streets have been a failure. Indeed, children who were supposed to have been definitively removed from the streets and taken back to their families can still be seen begging in the streets for long hours. The national strategy on the protection of children is poorly funded. As a result, only one official shelter for children exists in the country and departmental committees for the protection of the child (CDPE) are left with no resources to function correctly. There are still no official and exhaustive data as to how many children are begging in the streets and how many Quranic schools, they are enrolled in.³⁴

LGBTI peoples' rights

28. The Criminal Code still penalizes consensual same-sex conduct. On 23 May 2021, a coalition composed of anti-LGBTI rights activists and organisations organized a protest to ask for heavier prison sentences to sanction consensual same-sex conduct. The subsequent proposition submitted to the National Assembly was rejected.³⁵
29. In October 2020, 26 men were arrested for organizing same-sex marriage in Dakar.³⁶ Two of the adults were sentenced to six months and five others to three months. The rest, including all those under 18, were released without charge.³⁷

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Senegal to:

Freedom of press and freedom of expression

30. Bring national legislation into line with international norms on freedom of expression, including by lifting prison sentences for defamation, the diffusion of false news and offence to the head of state.
31. Adopt a law on the protection of human rights defender.
32. Respect, protect, promote, and fulfil the right to freedom of expression and freedom of press by refraining from cutting arbitrarily TV signals without any possibility of recourse for affected media houses.
33. Cease from using blanket and disproportionate measures, such as disrupting access to Internet and social media, as part of policing measures during times of protests.

Excessive use of force and arbitrary detention

34. Conduct a prompt, thorough, impartial, independent, and transparent judicial inquiry into the excessive use of force by defence and security officers during all protests where there have been lethal casualties since March 2021 and bring to justice all those suspected to be responsible and provide victims with access to justice and effective remedies.
35. Identify and bring to justice the armed civilians, called occult forces by authorities, operating alongside defence and security forces.
36. Bring national legislation into line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the ACHPR Guidelines for the Policing of Assemblies by Law Enforcement Officials in Africa.
37. Ensure full and transparent accountability of law enforcement officials for the use of force and firearms.
38. Stop the arbitrary detention and harassment of activists, journalists, human rights defenders, and dissident voices including those critical of the authorities.
39. Release all people arbitrarily arrested for having exercised their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and drop all related charges against them.

40. Make a declaration under Article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, allowing individuals and NGOs to directly approach the Court when domestic remedies have been exhausted.

Women and girls' rights

41. As previously recommended, amend the Family Code by abrogating Articles 152 and 277 that respectively grant "marital and paternal authority" solely to men and abrogate Article 196 which prohibits paternal filiation.
42. As Senegal previously committed to do, raise the legal age of marriage to 18 for girls (to become equal with that for boys), in conformity with recommendations by the CEDAW and CRC Committees.
43. As previously recommended, amend the 1972 Code of Medical Ethics and decriminalize abortion, as a minimum in cases where there is a risk to life or health of the pregnant person, fetal impairment or when the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest accordingly with Article 14 of the Maputo Protocol.

Children's rights

44. Urgently adopt the draft Children's Code and the draft law on the status of the daara for the effective protection of children.
45. Enforce Law no. 2005-06 on the fight against human trafficking and similar practices, and the protection of victims, which criminalizes the act of organizing the begging of others for profit, by investigating and bringing to justice, in accordance with fair trial standards, Quranic teachers and others who force children to beg.
46. Allocate adequate budgetary and other resources to strengthen child protection services, including their operational inspection capacities, and the synergies with police and justice services."
47. Set up a national campaign against forced begging of talibé children and involve Quranic teachers in its implementation.
48. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications procedure.
49. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to allow individuals and NGOs to file complaints.

LGBTI people's Rights

50. As previously recommended, decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and end the arbitrary arrest of individuals suspected of consensual same-sex activity.
51. Take immediate measures to end all harassment against LGBTI peoples by addressing discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics, tackling hate speech and prosecuting alleged perpetrators of gender-based violence against LGBTI people in fair trials.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

Senegal: Amnesty International calls for independent enquiry into deadly crackdown on protests, 9 June 2023: [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/)

Senegal: The authorities must immediately halt the police violence and restore social media, 2 June 2023, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-les-autorites-doivent-immediatement-arreter-les-violences-policieres-et-retablir-les-reseaux-sociaux/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-les-autorites-doivent-immediatement-arreter-les-violences-policieres-et-retablir-les-reseaux-sociaux/)

Senegal: Amnesty International denounces excessive use of force in Ngor, 12 May 2023, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/senegal-amnesty-international-denonce-lusage-excessif-de-la-force-a-ngor/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/senegal-amnesty-international-denonce-lusage-excessif-de-la-force-a-ngor/)

Senegal: Authorities intensify repression ahead of 2024 election, 17 March 2023: [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/senegal-authorities-intensify-repression-ahead-of-2024-election/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/senegal-authorities-intensify-repression-ahead-of-2024-election/)

Senegal: The State must move from commitment to strong action to protect talibé children, 12 December 2022: [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-proteger-les-enfants-talibes/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-proteger-les-enfants-talibes/)

Senegal: Prohibitions, violence, arbitrary arrests: the right to protest is under threat, 29 June 2022: [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/06/senegal-interdictions-violences-arrestations-arbitraires-le-droit-de-manifester-est-menace/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/06/senegal-interdictions-violences-arrestations-arbitraires-le-droit-de-manifester-est-menace/)

Sénégal : “La Cour de Justice de la CEDEAO ordonne l’abrogation de l’arrêté interdisant les manifestations politiques au centre-ville de Dakar”, 13 mai 2022, [amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2022/05/senegal-la-cour-de-justice-de-la-cedeao-ordonne-labrogation-de-larrete-interdisant-les-manifestations-politiques-au-centre-ville-de-dakar/](https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2022/05/senegal-la-cour-de-justice-de-la-cedeao-ordonne-labrogation-de-larrete-interdisant-les-manifestations-politiques-au-centre-ville-de-dakar/)

Amnesty International Report 2022/23: The state of the world’s human rights, 27 March 2023 [amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/)

Senegal: “Authorities amplify repression ahead of 2024 Elections”, 17 Mars 2023 [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/senegal-authorities-intensify-repression-ahead-of-2024-election/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/senegal-authorities-intensify-repression-ahead-of-2024-election/)

Sénégal: “One year on from the death of 14 demonstrators, the families demand justice », 3 mars 2022, [amnesty.org/en/documents/afr59/8963/2018/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr59/8963/2018/en/)

Senegal: “The state must move from commitment to strong actions to protect talibe children”, 12 December 2022, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/07/uganda-scrap-social-media-tax-curtailling-freedom-of-expression/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/07/uganda-scrap-social-media-tax-curtailling-freedom-of-expression/)

Amnesty International Report 2020/21: The state of the world's human rights, 7 April 2021, [amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3202/2021/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3202/2021/en/)

Amnesty International Regional Reports of 2019, [January-April 2020, www.amnesty.org/en/countries-reports-201920/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries-reports-201920/)

ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms			
144.140 Align its legislation with the Maputo Protocol, ratified by Senegal in December 2004 (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (see above para 25 and 26 on women and girls' rights)
144.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Kampala amendments thereto (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (some of the Kampala amendments are not ratified)
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (the second optional protocol is not ratified yet)
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms E31 Right to work E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work G4 Migrants S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work Affected persons: - migrants	Not implemented <u>Ratifications of ILO conventions: Ratifications for Senegal</u>
144.7 Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work Affected persons: - general	Not implemented <u>Ratifications of ILO conventions: Ratifications for Senegal</u>
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented <u>tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&Lang=EN</u>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.184 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Gabon); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&Lang=EN
Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies S04 SDG 4 - education S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 3 above
Theme: A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions S17 SDG 17 - partnerships Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 3 above
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
144.109 Adopt complementary legislative and policy measures in order to effectively implement legislation on reproductive health (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General E41 Right to health - General E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services S03 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - general	Not implemented
144.37 Enact legislation to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented <u>Membership - GANHRI</u>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)</p> <p>D8 Rights related to marriage & family</p> <p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children - girls 	<p>Partially implemented (a national action plan exists but the minimum legal age for marriage is still 16 for girls) See para 24</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</p> <p>F1 Women</p> <p>F33 Children: protection against exploitation</p> <p>S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women - children 	<p>Partially implemented (legislation to combat trafficking exists but not very effective in the case of child begging for instance). See paras 25-27</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</p> <p>S01 SDG 1 - poverty</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 24-27</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 3, 25-27</p>
<p>144.81 Bring national legislation into line with international norms on freedom of expression, including decriminalization of press offences (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 5 and 7</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.119 Conclude the process of adopting the draft law to reorganize Qur'anic schools – the daaras – and make them into modern schools (Togo); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented See para 3
144.120 Consider the adoption of the law that modernizes Qur'anic schools (daaras) and integrates them into the main education system (Peru); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented See para 3
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (on strengthening the legal framework, the 2020 law criminalizes rape but the definition of discrimination as per Article 1 of CEDAW is still not introduced) See para 8
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F14 Participation of women in political and public life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (only one quarter of the government posts are held by women and among the 559 localities, only 15 are led by women) Equal measures 2030
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S01 SDG 1 - poverty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (see above paras 25 - 27)

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children - girls	Not implemented See para 24
144.199 Criminalize child marriage (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 24
144.158 Continue and strengthen all initiatives and actions aimed at generalizing the gender balance provided for in its legislation (Comoros); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (Law on parity is not effective)
144.28 Maintain the positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (The Family Code, the Code of Medical Ethics and the legislation on children and the Criminal Code are still not fully aligned with international norms)
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 3

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 3 and 25-27
Theme: A42 Institutions & policies - General			
144.171 Continue efforts to align national laws with international human rights as regards women and children (Oman); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A42 Institutions & policies - General S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - children	Partially implemented (the Family Code still has provisions which discriminate against women and the Children's Code is yet to be adopted) See para 3 and 23-24
Theme: A43 Human rights policies			
144.14 Continue efforts to develop national laws aligned with international human rights instruments (Lebanon); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A43 Human rights policies S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (the Family Code still has provisions which discriminate against women and the Children's Code is yet to be adopted) See para 3 and 23-24
Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)			
144.17 Establish a national human rights commission (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented. The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
144.40 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into compliance with the Paris Principles (France); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
144.43 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee fully into line with the Paris Principles (Togo); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented The NHRC is still not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Membership - GANHRI
Theme: A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 24
Theme: D26 Conditions of detention			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not implemented See paras 11 - 15
Theme: D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation F34 Children: Juvenile justice S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (the issue of child trafficking and child labor are still insufficiently addressed as children are still seen begging in the streets and the 2005 law on trafficking is poorly implemented). See paras 25-27
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S04 SDG 4 - education S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (see above para 26 and 27)
144.204 Enforce national laws that prohibit the use of children for begging, child trafficking and child abuse (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking S01 SDG 1 - poverty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 25-27

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partially implemented (only public schools are inspected, most religious schools [daaras] operate informally).
Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not implemented See paras 5, 7, and 9
144.83 Redouble efforts to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion (Peru); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not implemented See paras 5, 7, 9 and 11-15
144.84 Respect freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with international law and national law (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not implemented See paras 5, 7, 9 and 11-15
144.86 Ensure that journalists are free to exercise their right to freedom of expression, conduct prompt, thorough, impartial, and effective investigations into all cases of assault, harassment and intimidation of journalists and bring to justice the perpetrators of these offences (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not implemented See paras 5, 7, 9 and 11-15
Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage & family			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.50 Review the Family Code to eliminate discrimination against women (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented See paras 4, 23-24
144.181 Repeal article 285 of the Family Code, which tolerates physical violence against children in the form of reprimand and punishment (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F32 Children: family environment and alternative care S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented Senegal Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (endcorporalpunishment.org)
144.205 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat child poverty and address regional disparities in child poverty (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general S01 SDG 1 - poverty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (There have been social programmes aiming at alleviating poverty including child poverty, but their impact has been limited)
Theme: E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	E32 Right to just and favorable conditions of work A27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice, and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented (Senegal has signed agreements with third parties on fisheries, which are not disclosed publicly)
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls	Partially implemented (there has been no conviction on the grounds of practicing FGM) See paras 4 and 24
144.161 Eliminate all legal provisions that discriminate against women (Cabo Verde); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented See paras 4 and 23-24

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.165 Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including by protecting and promoting gender equality and women's rights (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented See paras 4, 23 and 24 above)
Theme: F13 Violence against women			
144.196 Fight against child marriages and female genital mutilation (France); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - girls	Partially implemented (see para 24 above)
144.197 Take measures to ensure the prohibition, in law and in practice, of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - girls	Partially implemented (Child marriage is still possible according to Senegalese legislation and customary practices) See paras 4 and 24
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners. See para 25 above for child marriage)
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.
144.149 Take all possible measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.151 Reinforce measures seeking to eliminate the prejudiced practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that the perpetrators are prosecuted and sentenced (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls	Not implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.)
144.152 Strictly apply the laws in force on female genital mutilation, in all its forms (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.)
144.153 Take additional measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation and establish protection mechanisms aimed specifically at protecting girls (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls	Partially implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.)
144.156 Set up effective mechanisms to identify, report and monitor the perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (the 116 number to report on cases of violence is functional but very few victims know about it or how to use it)
144.166 Maintain and strengthen all measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation (Djibouti); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (FGM is prohibited but there has been no prosecutions of practitioners.)
144.167 Continue to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls	Partially implemented (see paras 2, 4, 24 and 25)
Theme: F14 Participation of women in political and public life			
144.169 Increase the proportion of women in decision-making bodies and relevant training (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F14 Participation of women in political and public life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented (Among the 559 local collectivities only 15 are led by women) Equal Measures 2030
Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.173 Continue efforts to promote the rights of the child (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (No Children's Code passed). See para 2 above
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (No Children's Code) See para 2 above
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 2, 4, 24-27
144.207 Establish mechanisms and services to protect children at risk of becoming subject to child labour (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (services exist but they are insufficiently funded, and children are still subject to child labour through begging) See paras 25- 27)
144.212 Make further efforts to protect children from abuse and exploitation, including child marriage (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 23, 4, 24-27
144.222 Eradicate early, child and forced marriages (Montenegro); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 2, 4, 24

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>144.176 Adopt swiftly the draft Children's Code and ensure its effective implementation by allocating the necessary financial and human resources (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See para 2</p>
<p>144.177 Complete the formulation and adoption of the Children's Code (Gabon);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See para 2</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See para 2, 4, 23-24</p>
<p>144.179 Urgently adopt the Children's Code (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See para 2</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p>
<p>144.182 Prioritize the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Partially implemented (Senegal still has not adopted a Children's Code, hence legislation on Children is dispersed). See paras 2, 24 and 25-27</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
144.186 Strengthen the measures aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable children (Cabo Verde); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (see above para 26 and 27)
144.195 Raise the minimum age of marriage of both boys and girls to 18 years (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children - girls	Not implemented See para 24
144.215 Complete the elaboration process of the Children's Code (Mali); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 2
144.216 Finalize and adopt the draft Children's Code (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 2
144.217 Accelerate the adoption of the Children's Code (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See para 2
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (A draft children's code exists but still not introduced for vote) See para 2
144.221 Ensure that laws on the protection of children are in line with international and national instruments (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented (see above paras 2, 3, 24-27)
144.223 Ensure child-sensitive prevention and reparations protection services (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented
Theme: F36 Children in street situations			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F36 Children in street situations E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 3, 25-27
144.190 Take additional steps, including by improving law enforcement practices, to protect street children and their reintegration into society (Belarus); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F36 Children in street situations F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 3, 25-27
144.188 Systematically prosecute individuals and dismantle the networks that organize children begging daily on the streets (France); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F36 Children in street situations F33 Children: protection against exploitation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented See paras 3, 25-27
Theme: A25 Follow-up to special procedures			
145.2 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A25 Follow-up to special procedures S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented <u>Special procedures Country visits (ohchr.org)</u>
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
145.5 Take effective measures to fight against the persecution and exclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D28 Gender-based violence B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented See paras 28-29

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented See paras 28-29</p>
<p>145.17 Remove undue restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including bans on peaceful demonstrations and the criminalization of inflammatory speech (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly</p> <p>Affected persons: - media</p>	<p>Not implemented See paras 5, 7 11-15</p>
<p>145.8 Introduce into legislation a specific definition of discrimination, including as prohibited grounds sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression (Israel);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented See paras 28-29</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not implemented See paras 2, 4, 23-24</p>
<p>145.22 Repeal discriminatory provisions in the Family Code and the Criminal Code (Switzerland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented See paras 2, 4, 23-24</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 2, 4, 23-24</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See para 8</p>
<p>145.28 Categorize rape as a serious crime and criminalize marital rape (Honduras).</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Partially implemented (while rape has been criminalized marital rape is not recognized as a crime). See para 8</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S03 SDG 3 - health</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Senegal - GAPD - The Global Abortion Policies Database (srhr.org)</p>
<p>145.6 Adopt and implement anti-discrimination legislation that protects individuals from discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>
<p>145.11 Amend article 319 of the Criminal Code so as to no longer discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>
<p>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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>See paras 28-29</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
145.13 Rescind the provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented See paras 28-29
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented See paras 28-29
Theme: A54 Awareness raising and dissemination			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A54 Awareness raising and dissemination D8 Rights related to marriage & family F32 Children: family environment and alternative care S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children	Not implemented Senegal Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (endcorporalpunishment.org)
Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination			
145.4 Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented See paras 28-29
Theme: D26 Conditions of detention			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	D26 Conditions of detention D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented See paras 28-29
Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage & family			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented See paras 4 and 23
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented See paras 4 and 23
Theme: F13 Violence against women			
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); Source of position: A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not implemented Abortion is illegal in Senegal. Senegal - GAPD - The Global Abortion Policies Database (srhr.org)

¹ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Human Rights Council on its fortieth session, UN Doc. A/HRC/40/2, 11 January 2021 paragraph 400

² UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Senegal, 24 December 2018, UN Doc. A/HRC/40/5, recommendation 144.119 (Togo)

³ UN Doc. A/HRC/40/5, recommendation 144.50 (Republic of Korea)

⁴ UN Doc A/HRC/40/5, recommendation 144.82 (Chile), 144.84 (Sweden) and 144.86 (Greece)

⁵ UN Doc. A/HRC/40/5, recommendation 144.120 (Peru)

⁶ UN Doc A/HRC/40/5, recommendation 144.176 (Belgium)

⁷ Amnesty International, "Senegal: the state must move from commitment to strong actions to protect talibe children" 12 December 2022, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protoger-les-enfants-talibes/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protoger-les-enfants-talibes/)

⁸ UN Doc. A/HRC/40/5-recommendation 144.50 (Korea)

⁹ UN Doc. A/HRC/40/5-recommendation 144.82 (Chile) 144.84 (Sweden)

¹⁰ Un Doc. A/HRC/40/5 recommendation 145.15 (Mexico)

¹¹ Un Doc. A/HRC/40/5 recommendation 145.19 (Slovenia)

¹² Un Doc. A/HRC/40/5 recommendation 145.21 (Spain)

¹³ Sénégal, Loi n°10/2021 modifiant la loi n°65-60 du 21 juillet 1965 portant Code pénal et loi n°11/2021 modifiant la loi n°65-61 du 21 juillet 1965 portant Code de Procédure pénale

¹⁴ Articles 279-1 à 279-9 et 279-14 à 279-19 of Law n°10/2021 modifiant la loi n°65-60 du 21 juillet 1965 portant Code pénal

¹⁵ Sénégal, loi n° 2020-05 du 10 Janvier 2020 modifiant la loi n° 65-60 portant Code Pénal

¹⁶ Amnesty International, « Sénégal. La Cour de Justice de la CEDEAO ordonne l'abrogation de l'arrêté interdisant les manifestations politiques au centre-ville de Dakar », 13 May 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2022/05/senegal-la-cour-de-justice-de-la-cedeao-ordonne-labrogation-de-larrete-interdisant-les-manifestations-politiques-au-centre-ville-de-dakar/>

- ¹⁷ RSF, « Sénégal : RSF dénonce la suspension de Walf TV, un abus de pouvoir qui menace tous les médias », 12 June 2023 <https://rsf.org/fr/s%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal-rsf-d%C3%A9nonce-la-suspension-de-walf-tv-un-abus-de-pouvoir-qui-menace-tous-les-m%C3%A9dias>
- ¹⁸ Amnesty International “Senegal: Amnesty International calls for independent inquiry into deadly crackdown on protests, 9 June 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/>
- ¹⁹ Amnesty International “Senegal: Amnesty International calls for independent inquiry into deadly crackdown on protests, 9 June 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/>
- ²⁰ Committee to Protect Journalists, “Senegalese journalist Pape Alé Niang released again from custody under tight bail restrictions”, 10 January 2023, <https://cpj.org/2023/01/senegalese-journalist-pape-ale-niang-released-again-from-custody-under-tight-bail-restrictions/>
- ²¹ Walf net « Le journaliste Pape NDIAYE auditionné par le juge après près de trois mois de détention », 5 May 2023, <https://www.walf-groupe.com/le-journaliste-pape-ndiaye-auditionne-par-le-juge-apres-pres-de-trois-mois-de-detention/>
- ²² Enquête + « La Cap sursoit à son plan d’action », 21 June 2023, <https://www.enquetepius.com/content/lib%C3%A9ration-de-pape-ndiaye-et-de-serigne-saliou-gueye-la-cap-sursoit-%C3%A0-son-plan-d%E2%80%99action>
- ²³ SenePlus « the journalist Serigne Saliou Gueye imprisoned» 27 May 2023, www.senepius.com/media/le-journaliste-serigne-saliou-gueye-en-prison
- ²⁴ Amnesty International, “Report 2021/2022: The state of the Worlds’ Human Rights” (Index: POL 10/4870/2022), 29 March 2022, www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/
- ²⁵ Amnesty International, “Senegal will never forget March 2021”, 3 March 2022 www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2022/03/senegal-will-never-forget-march-2021/
- ²⁶ Amnesty International, “Report 2022/23: the state of the world’s human rights” (Index: POL 10/5670/2023), 27 March 2023 www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/
- ²⁷ Amnesty International, “Senegal: Amnesty International denounces the excessive use of force in Ngor”, 11 May 2023 www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/senegal-amnesty-international-denonce-lusage-excessif-de-la-force-a-ngor/
- ²⁸ Senenews, “Back to jail?: Aliou Sane will know on 18 July”, 11 July 2023 www.senenews.com/actualites/retour-en-prison-aliou-sane-edifie-le-18-juillet_450987.html
- ²⁹ Amnesty International, “Senegal: Amnesty International calls for an independent investigation into the deadly crackdown on protests”, 8 June 2023 www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/
- ³⁰ Article 196 states “the establishment of paternal filiation is prohibited to any child who is not presumed to be born of his mother’s marriage or who has not been voluntarily recognized by his father, except in the case where the alleged father has proceeded to his baptism or gave him a name”.
- ³¹ A “Daara” “is traditionally used in Senegal to refer to Quranic schools where children are taught about Islam and memorise the Quran. This large definition encompasses several types of daaras.
- ³² Amnesty International, “Senegal: the state must move from commitment to strong actions to protect talibe children” 12 December 2022, www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protoger-les-enfants-talibes/
- ³³ Rewmi, “Diourbel: a 10 year old talibe beaten to death by his Kouranic teacher”, 6 July 2023 Urgent! Diourbel : Un Talibé âgé De 10 Ans Battu à Mort Par Son Maitre Coranique | Rewmi.com
- ³⁴ Amnesty International, “Senegal : the state must move from commitment to strong actions to protect talibe children” 12 December 2022, www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protoger-les-enfants-talibes/
- ³⁵ Le Monde, “Au Sénégal des députés veulent durcir les sanctions contre l’homosexualité », 22 December 2021, www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2021/12/22/au-senegal-des-deputes-veulent-durcir-les-sanctions-contre-l-homosexualite_6107035_3212.html
- ³⁶ PressAfrik, “Procès 25 homosexuels arrêtés à Sacré-Cœur : les prévenus passent aux aveux, le parquet requiert 2 ans de prison ferme », 23 October 2020, www.pressafrik.com/Proces-25-homosexuels-arretes-a-Sacre-Coeur-les-prevenus-passent-aux-aveux-le-parquet-requiert-2-ans-de-prison-ferme_a222910.html
- ³⁷ Amnesty International “Report 2020/21: The state of the world’s human rights” (Index: POL 10/3202/2021), 7 April 2021, www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3202/2021/en/, p 412