

# SENEGAL: LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS, ENTRE LA REGRESIÓN Y LA REPRESIÓN

AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL:  
INFORMACIÓN PARA EL 45 PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL EXAMEN  
PERIÓDICO UNIVERSAL, ENERO-FEBRERO DE 2024

## RESUMEN

Este documento ha sido preparado para el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU) al que se someterá Senegal en enero-febrero de 2024. En él, Amnistía Internacional evalúa la aplicación de las recomendaciones formuladas a Senegal en su anterior EPU, incluidas las relativas a la libertad de prensa y la libertad de expresión, los derechos de las mujeres y las niñas, el uso excesivo de la fuerza y los derechos de la infancia.

También evalúa el marco nacional de los derechos humanos en relación con la revisión del Código Penal, que prevé nuevos delitos relativos a la definición de los actos terroristas que pueden obstaculizar el ejercicio del derecho a la libertad de expresión y desembocar en detención arbitraria.

Con respecto a la situación de los derechos humanos sobre el terreno, Amnistía Internacional manifiesta su enorme preocupación por la tendencia al empeoramiento de las violaciones del derecho a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica, y por el uso excesivo de la fuerza por parte de las fuerzas de defensa y de seguridad, así como por las violaciones de los derechos de las mujeres y las niñas, de la infancia y de las personas LGBTI.

El documento concluye con un conjunto de recomendaciones a Senegal que, de aplicarse, contribuirán a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos en el país.

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Amnistía Internacional es un movimiento global de más de 10 millones de personas que trabajan en favor del respeto y la protección de los derechos humanos.

Nuestra visión es la de un mundo en el que todas las personas disfrutan de todos los derechos humanos proclamados en la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos y en otras normas internacionales.

Somos independientes de todo gobierno, ideología política, interés económico y credo religioso. Nuestro trabajo se financia principalmente con las contribuciones de nuestra membresía y con donativos.

## SEGUIMIENTO DEL EXAMEN ANTERIOR

1. En su tercer Examen Periódico Universal, Senegal recibió un total de 257 recomendaciones de 107 Estados de las que aceptó 229 y tomó nota de otras 28.<sup>1</sup>
2. Senegal se comprometió a concluir el proceso de adopción de leyes de protección de los derechos de la infancia,<sup>2</sup> y a reformar el Código de la Familia para derogar sus disposiciones discriminatorias contra las mujeres.<sup>3</sup> También se comprometió a implementar las recomendaciones sobre la libertad de expresión y la protección de periodistas.<sup>4</sup>
3. Pese a haber aceptado varias recomendaciones sobre la adopción de una ley para organizar y modernizar la enseñanza del Corán<sup>5</sup> y sobre la adopción de un Código de la Infancia, Senegal no las ha implementado.<sup>6</sup> El proyecto de ley sobre el estatuto de las *daaras* (escuelas coránicas), adoptado en 2018 por el Consejo de Ministros, no se ha presentado aún ante la Asamblea Nacional debido a la presión ejercida sobre el gobierno por algunos grupos de interés.<sup>7</sup>
4. Senegal tampoco ha cumplido su compromiso de reformar el Código de la Familia y eliminar algunas de sus disposiciones discriminatorias hacia las mujeres.<sup>8</sup>
5. A pesar de haber aceptado varias recomendaciones sobre la eliminación de restricciones indebidas a los derechos humanos, como los relativos a la libertad de expresión y la libertad de prensa,<sup>9</sup> Senegal no ha reformado las disposiciones legales que siguen previendo penas de prisión por difamación, difusión de noticias falsas y ofensas al jefe del Estado.
6. Lamentablemente, Senegal tomó nota de 28 recomendaciones, incluidas las relativas al respeto a los derechos de las personas LGBTI<sup>10</sup> y la armonización de su legislación con el Protocolo de Maputo para legalizar el aborto médico en caso de violación e incesto,<sup>11</sup> y la derogación de los artículos 152 y 277 del Código de la Familia, que asignan, respectivamente, la autoridad conyugal y la patria potestad exclusivamente al esposo.<sup>12</sup>

## MARCO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

7. El 25 de junio de 2021, la Asamblea Nacional aprobó una ley antiterrorista,<sup>13</sup> cuyas disposiciones hacen peligrar los derechos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica. La definición de “actos terroristas” es muy general e incluye los actos que podrían “perturbar gravemente el orden público”, la “asociación para delinquir” y las “infracciones relativas a las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación”, todos ellos sancionables con cadena perpetua.<sup>14</sup> Esto representa una amenaza sin precedentes para el disfrute de los derechos a la libertad de expresión tanto en el mundo digital como en el físico, y de reunión pacífica.
8. El 10 de enero de 2020, Senegal promulgó una ley que penalizaba la violación y la “pedofilia”<sup>15</sup> que no incluye la violación conyugal. El gobierno no permite que las ONG interpongan demandas en nombre de sobrevivientes de violencia de género en el ámbito familiar o de violencia sexual, lo que también dificulta que las organizaciones apoyen a las víctimas sin demora y de forma eficaz.
9. Senegal no ha derogado el decreto ministerial de 2011 que prohíbe las manifestaciones “de naturaleza política” en el centro de Dakar a pesar de que el Tribunal de Justicia de la CEDEAO decidió que el decreto era contrario a los derechos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica.<sup>16</sup>
10. El marco jurídico de Senegal sobre el uso de la fuerza y las armas de fuego (artículo 13 de la Ley sobre Reuniones, artículo 92 del Código Penal y artículo 1 de la Ley sobre el Uso de Armas) durante las operaciones de aplicación de la ley no es compatible con los Principios Básicos de la ONU sobre el Empleo de la Fuerza y de Armas de Fuego por los Funcionarios Encargados de Hacer Cumplir la Ley.

## SITUACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SOBRE EL TERRENO

### Libertad de expresión y libertad de prensa

11. Se han suspendido cadenas de televisión y se han cortado señales de televisión, y se restringió el acceso a Internet y a las redes sociales cuando estallaron protestas violentas tras la imposición de una sentencia condenatoria de dos años de prisión por “corrupción de la juventud” al líder de la oposición Ousmane Sonko el 1 de junio de 2023. El Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Telecomunicaciones y Economía Digital cortó sin previo aviso la señal de la cadena de televisión Walf TV desde el 1 de junio hasta el 1 de julio de 2023,<sup>17</sup> poniendo fin a todas las emisiones en el país, mientras cubría las protestas. Ésta fue la tercera suspensión unilateral de emisiones de Walf TV desde marzo de 2021.<sup>18</sup> Entre el 4 y el 6 de junio de 2023, las autoridades decidieron suspender el acceso a Internet a través de datos móviles. El acceso a las redes sociales estuvo restringido entre el 2 y el 7 de junio de 2023.<sup>19</sup>
12. Se ha arrestado arbitrariamente a periodistas y activistas por cargos como difamación y difusión de noticias falsas, lo que ha desembocado en su detención provisional y en penas de prisión, lo que vulnera el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos.
13. El director de DakarMatin, Pape Alé Niang, fue detenido en noviembre de 2022 y acusado el mes siguiente de “ocultación y publicación de documentos militares no autorizados que podrían perjudicar la defensa nacional, llamamiento a la rebelión y propagación de noticias falsas”; quedó en libertad provisional en enero de 2023.<sup>20</sup> Pape Alé Niang había publicado un vídeo en el que informaba del contenido de un informe interno de la gendarmería sobre el caso de violación en el que estaba implicado Ousmane Sonko.
14. El 7 de marzo de 2023, Pape Ndiaye, periodista de Walf TV, fue arrestado y puesto bajo custodia por difusión de noticias falsas, desacato al tribunal, provocar a una multitud, intimidación y represalias contra miembros del poder judicial, discurso que desacredita un acto judicial y poner en peligro la vida de otras personas tras afirmar en el estudio de Walf TV que 19 fiscales adjuntos se oponían a que se remitiera a juicio (sala de lo penal) el caso de violación en el que estaba implicado Ousmane Sonko.<sup>21</sup> Salió en libertad provisional del 21 de junio de 2023.<sup>22</sup>
15. En mayo de 2023, Serigne Saliou Gueye, director del diario *Yoor-Yoor* y comentarista de Sen TV, fue detenido tras la publicación en su periódico de un artículo en el que se criticaba a los jueces a raíz de una decisión judicial sobre un caso de difamación contra Ousmane Sonko. Fue acusado de “publicación de escritos que podrían desacreditar actos o decisiones judiciales, difusión de noticias falsas que podrían desacreditar a instituciones públicas, usurpación de la función de periodista”.<sup>23</sup> Salió en libertad provisional del 21 de junio de 2023.

### Uso excesivo de la fuerza y detención arbitraria

16. Desde el último examen, ha continuado una constante de uso de fuerza excesiva para reprimir manifestaciones en la que se ha sometido a menudo a detención arbitraria a personas que se manifestaban pacíficamente. Entre marzo de 2021 y junio de 2023, al menos 45 personas murieron durante la actuación policial en las protestas en el país y al menos 1.000 resultaron heridas.
17. En febrero de 2021, las autoridades senegalesas detuvieron arbitrariamente a varias figuras de la oposición y de la sociedad civil que habían expresado críticas al papel del gobierno en el asunto penal en el que estaba implicado Ousmane Sonko. Entre las personas detenidas había miembros del partido Pastef, como Birame Souleye Diop y Abbas Fall, acusados de “conspiración delictiva y complicidad en la difusión de contenidos contrarios a la moral, amenaza de agresión y violencia”. También fueron arrestadas y detenidas en la prisión de Rebeuss 17 mujeres militantes de Pastef a pesar de que no se las acusó de ningún delito. Todas ellas quedaron en libertad en abril de 2021.<sup>24</sup>

18. En las protestas violentas que estallaron en marzo de 2021 a raíz de la detención arbitraria de Ousmane Sonko, murieron 14 personas —12 de ellas por disparos— y al menos otras 600 resultaron heridas. A junio de 2023, el poder judicial no había escuchado a ninguna parte civil a pesar del anuncio de las autoridades, en abril de 2021, de la creación de una comisión de investigación.<sup>25</sup>
19. En junio de 2022, en Ziguinchor y Bignona, las fuerzas de seguridad dispararon contra las personas que se manifestaban durante una protesta y mataron a dos hombres: Idrissa Goudiably, taxista, y Albert “Abdoulaye” Diatta. La autopsia inicial realizada a Idrissa Goudiably determinó “muerte violenta por shock hemorrágico tras una herida penetrante en el cuello causada por un arma contundente y afilada como un hacha o una espada”. Una segunda autopsia corroboró los testimonios al establecer la muerte por heridas de bala.<sup>26</sup>
20. En mayo de 2023, en Ngor (Dakar), la población protestó por la asignación de un terreno a la gendarmería en lugar de a las instalaciones educativas que quería. Una niña de 15 años, Adji Diallo, murió de un disparo durante las protestas, según testigos a quienes entrevistaron Amnistía Internacional y los medios de comunicación. Mientras la gendarmería vigilaba la protesta, se vio a algunos de sus miembros disparando contra manifestantes que les habían arrojado piedras desde la distancia y lanzando gas lacrimógeno contra quienes protestaban y residentes en recintos cerrados. En varios vídeos que analizó Amnistía Internacional se veía a gendarmes que golpeaban a personas detenidas y esposadas o usaban a personas como escudos humanos para avanzar por un vecindario donde varias barricadas obstaculizaban el paso.<sup>27</sup>
21. En mayo de 2023, Aliou Sané, líder de Y'en a Marre y miembro de la plataforma Fuerzas Vivas de la Nación (F24), fue detenido en Dakar cuando intentaba visitar a Ousmane Sonko, a quien la policía impide salir de su casa sin base jurídica. Aliou fue llevado al día siguiente a la Fiscalía y está enjuiciado, entre otros cargos, por participación en una manifestación no declarada, reunión en lugar público y alteración de la paz. Salió en libertad provisional el 2 de junio. Sin embargo, la Fiscalía recurrió contra esta decisión, por lo que podría volver a la cárcel tras su próxima vista, el 18 de julio de 2023.<sup>28</sup>
22. El 1 de junio de 2023, tras la declaración de culpabilidad del líder de la oposición Ousmane Sonko y su condena a dos años de prisión por “corrupción de la juventud”, estallaron protestas violentas en Dakar y Ziguinchor. La policía y personas armadas vestidas de civil que a veces actuaban cerca de ella dispararon munición real. Entre el 1 y el 4 de junio, al menos 25 personas murieron y al menos 390 resultaron heridas, según la Sociedad Senegalesa de la Cruz Roja. Según la policía, fueron detenidas más de 500 personas.<sup>29</sup>

## Derechos de las mujeres y las niñas

23. El Código de la Familia de 1972 sigue confiriendo “la autoridad conyugal y la patria potestad” (es decir, la tutela legal) exclusivamente a los hombres y designa al esposo como cabeza de familia único, dejando a las mujeres menos derechos y autoridad sobre su familia, e hijos e hijas. El artículo 152 designa al esposo cabeza de familia. El artículo 196 prohíbe a las mujeres y a los hijos e hijas establecer la filiación paterna.<sup>30</sup> El artículo 277 también concede la plena “patria potestad” al esposo, a quien define como “cabeza de familia”. Las mujeres pueden ejercer esta potestad únicamente en circunstancias muy concretas que se enumeran en el artículo 277. Las mujeres divorciadas y las que dieron a luz fuera del matrimonio pueden ser privadas totalmente de este derecho según la ley aun en el caso de que, en la práctica, ejerzan la “patria potestad” al cuidar y mantener económicamente a sus hijos e hijas.
24. El artículo 111 del Código de la Familia establece la edad mínima para contraer matrimonio en 16 años para las mujeres y 18 para los varones, obstaculizando así el derecho de las mujeres a la igualdad en el matrimonio. Además, el artículo 300 del Código Penal no penaliza el matrimonio precoz, sino que sólo exige la anulación en virtud del derecho civil, salvo en los casos en los que el esposo practique o intente practicar el sexo conyugal con una niña menor de 13 años.

## Derechos de la infancia

25. La cuestión de la mendicidad forzada de los niños y niñas talibés (niños y niñas que estudian en las escuelas coránicas conocidas como *daaras*<sup>31</sup>) sigue sin abordarse suficientemente. Su explotación económica mediante la mendicidad forzada, que constituye una forma de trata, los castigos corporales a los que son sometidos y sus precarias condiciones de vida constituyen violaciones de sus derechos a la vida, la supervivencia y el desarrollo; el derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado; el derecho a la salud y a una vida exenta de toda forma de violencia física y mental, y de abusos o negligencia.<sup>32</sup> Los medios de comunicación informan a menudo de casos de muertes debidas a palizas, muy pocos de los cuales desembocan en la imposición de una pena adecuada.
26. El 4 de julio de 2023, el tribunal penal de Diourbel dictó sentencia sobre el caso del profesor del Corán Khadim Thioune, que en enero de 2022 había matado a golpes a Abdoulaye Diop, de 10 años. La autopsia concluyó que la víctima había muerto debido a traumatismos múltiples consecuencia de golpes y heridas causados por un objeto contundente. Aunque la fiscalía había pedido cadena perpetua, como exige el artículo 299 del Código Penal, el tribunal penal de Diourbel impuso al profesor del Corán una pena de cinco años de prisión.<sup>33</sup>
27. Varias operaciones para retirar a los niños y niñas de la calle han fracasado. De hecho, niños y niñas que supuestamente habían sido retirados definitivamente de la calle y devueltos a sus familias pueden verse aún mendigando en la calle muchas horas. La estrategia nacional para la protección de la infancia cuenta con una financiación escasa. Como consecuencia, sólo existe en el país un albergue oficial para niños y niñas, y los comités departamentales para la protección de la infancia (CDPE) carecen de recursos para funcionar correctamente. Sigue sin haber datos oficiales y exhaustivos sobre el número de niños y niñas que mendigan en la calle y el número de escuelas coránicas en las que están inscritos.<sup>34</sup>

## Derechos de las personas LGBTI

28. El Código Penal sigue penalizando las relaciones sexuales consentidas entre personas del mismo sexo. El 23 de mayo de 2021, una coalición integrada por activistas y organizaciones contrarios a los derechos LGBTI organizaron una protesta para pedir penas de prisión más severas para sancionar las relaciones homosexuales consentidas. La proposición que se presentó posteriormente ante la Asamblea Nacional fue rechazada.<sup>35</sup>
29. En octubre de 2020 fueron detenidos 26 hombres por organizar una boda homosexual en Dakar.<sup>36</sup> Dos de los adultos fueron condenados a seis meses de prisión y otros cinco, a tres meses. El resto, entre ellos todos los menores de 18 años, quedaron en libertad sin cargos.<sup>37</sup>

## RECOMENDACIONES DE ACTUACIÓN DIRIGIDAS AL ESTADO OBJETO DEL EXAMEN

### Amnistía Internacional pide al gobierno de Senegal:

#### Libertad de prensa y libertad de expresión

30. Adaptar la legislación nacional a las normas internacionales sobre libertad de expresión, lo que incluye levantar las penas de prisión por difamación, difusión de noticias falsas y ofensas al jefe del Estado.
31. Adoptar una ley sobre la protección de las personas que defienden los derechos humanos.
32. Respetar, proteger, promover y realizar el derecho a la libertad de expresión y la libertad de prensa absteniéndose de cortar arbitrariamente señales de televisión sin ninguna posibilidad de recurso para los medios de comunicación afectados.

33. Dejar de usar medidas generales y desproporcionadas, como la interrupción del acceso a Internet y a las redes sociales, como parte de las medidas policiales durante épocas de protestas.

### Uso excesivo de la fuerza y detención arbitraria

34. Llevar a cabo sin demora una investigación judicial exhaustiva, imparcial, independiente y transparente del uso excesivo de la fuerza por parte de las fuerzas de defensa y de seguridad durante todas las protestas en las que haya habido víctimas mortales desde marzo de 2021, y llevar ante la justicia a todos los presuntos responsables y proporcionar a las víctimas acceso a la justicia y a un recurso efectivo.
35. Identificar y llevar ante la justicia a los civiles armados, denominados fuerzas ocultas por las autoridades, que actúan junto con las fuerzas de defensa y de seguridad.
36. Armonizar la legislación nacional con los Principios Básicos de la ONU sobre el Empleo de la Fuerza y de Armas de Fuego por los Funcionarios Encargados de Hacer Cumplir la Ley y las Directrices para el Control de Reuniones por los Funcionarios Encargados de Hacer Cumplir la Ley en África de la Comisión Africana de Derechos Humanos.
37. Garantizar una rendición de cuentas completa y transparente de los funcionarios encargados de hacer cumplir la ley por el uso de la fuerza y de armas de fuego.
38. Cesar en la detención arbitraria y el hostigamiento de activistas, periodistas, personas defensoras de los derechos humanos y voces disidentes, incluidas las que critican a las autoridades.
39. Poner en libertad a todas las personas detenidas arbitrariamente por haber ejercido sus derechos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica, y retirar todos los cargos conexos presentados contra ellas.
40. Formular una declaración con arreglo al artículo 34.6 del Protocolo de la Carta Africana de Derechos Humanos y de los Pueblos relativo al Establecimiento de la Corte Africana de Derechos Humanos y de los Pueblos que permita a particulares y ONG acceder directamente a la Corte cuando se hayan agotado todos los recursos nacionales.

### Derechos de las mujeres y las niñas

41. Como se había recomendado con anterioridad, reformar el Código de la Familia derogando los artículos 152 y 277, que conceden, respectivamente, “la autoridad conyugal y la patria potestad” exclusivamente al hombre, y derogar el artículo 196, que prohíbe la filiación paterna.
42. Tal como se había comprometido anteriormente Senegal, aumentar a 18 años la edad legal para contraer matrimonio para las mujeres (para que sea igual a la de los varones), con arreglo a las recomendaciones del Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer y del Comité de los Derechos del Niño.
43. Como se había recomendado con anterioridad, reformar el Código de Deontología Médica de 1972 y despenalizar el aborto como mínimo en los casos en los que peligre la vida y la salud de la persona embarazada, de malformación del feto y cuando el embarazo sea consecuencia de una violación o de incesto, con arreglo al artículo 14 del Protocolo de Maputo.

### Derechos de la infancia

44. Adoptar con urgencia el borrador de Código de la Infancia y el proyecto de ley sobre el estatuto de las *daaras* para la protección efectiva de la infancia.

45. Hacer cumplir la Ley núm. 2005-06, sobre la lucha contra la trata de seres humanos y prácticas similares, y la protección de las víctimas, que penaliza el acto de organizar la mendicidad ajena con fines lucrativos, investigando y llevando ante la justicia, con arreglo a las normas sobre imparcialidad procesal, a los profesores del Corán y otras personas que obliguen a mendigar a niños y niñas.
46. Asignar recursos presupuestarios y de otra índole suficientes para reforzar los servicios de protección de la infancia, incluidas sus capacidades operativas de inspección y las sinergias con los servicios policiales y de la justicia.
47. Poner en marcha una campaña nacional contra la mendicidad forzada de niños y niñas talibés e implicar a los profesores del Corán en su implementación.
48. Ratificar el Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño relativo a un procedimiento de comunicaciones.
49. Ratificar el Protocolo Facultativo del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales para permitir que particulares y ONG presenten denuncias.

#### **Derechos de lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, transgénero e intersexuales (LGBTI)**

50. Como se había recomendado con anterioridad, despenalizar las relaciones sexuales consentidas entre personas del mismo sexo y acabar con la detención arbitraria de personas por presuntas relaciones homosexuales consentidas.
51. Tomar medidas inmediatas para acabar con todo hostigamiento contra personas LGBTI abordando la discriminación por motivos de orientación sexual, identidad o expresión de género, o características sexuales, combatiendo el discurso de odio y enjuiciando en juicios justos a los presuntos perpetradores de violencia de género contra personas LGBTI.

## 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-demanda-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demanda-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/)

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## 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
<b>Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms</b>			
144.140 Align its legislation with the Maputo Protocol, ratified by Senegal in December 2004 (Canada); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants	<b>Not implemented</b> <u>Ratifications of ILO conventions: Ratifications for Senegal</u>
144.7 Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b> <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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b> <u><a href="https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&amp;Lang=EN">tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&amp;Lang=EN</a></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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b> <a href="https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&amp;Lang=EN">tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=153&amp;Lang=EN</a>
<b>Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies S04 SDG 4 - education S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 3 above
<b>Theme: A3 Inter-State cooperation &amp; development assistance</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 3 above
<b>Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</b>			
144.109 Adopt complementary legislative and policy measures in order to effectively implement legislation on reproductive health (Honduras); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>
144.37 Enact legislation to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  <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><b>Source of position:</b> 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 &amp; family</p> <p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> <li>- girls</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially implemented</b> (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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- women</li> <li>- children</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially implemented</b> (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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- media</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	<b>Not implemented</b> 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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	<b>Not implemented</b> 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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (only one quarter of the government posts are held by women and among the 559 localities, only 15 are led by women) <a href="#">Equal measures 2030</a>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children - girls	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 24
144.199 Criminalize child marriage (Argentina); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 24
144.158 Continue and strengthen all initiatives and actions aimed at generalizing the gender balance provided for in its legislation (Comoros); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (Law on parity is not effective)
144.28 Maintain the positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 3 and 25-27
<b>Theme: A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General</b>			
144.171 Continue efforts to align national laws with international human rights as regards women and children (Oman); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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
<b>Theme: A43 Human rights policies</b>			
144.14 Continue efforts to develop national laws aligned with international human rights instruments (Lebanon); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A43 Human rights policies S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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
<b>Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)</b>			
144.17 Establish a national human rights commission (Ukraine); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented.</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <u>Membership - GANHRI</u>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <u>Membership - GANHRI</u>

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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
144.40 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into compliance with the Paris Principles (France); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
144.43 Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee fully into line with the Paris Principles (Togo); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  The NHRC is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b>  The NHRC is still not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. <a href="#">Membership - GANHRI</a>
<b>Theme: A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)</b>			

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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 24
<b>Theme: D26 Conditions of detention</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 11 - 15
<b>Theme: D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking S01 SDG 1 - poverty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 25-27



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<b>Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education <b>Affected persons:</b> - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	<b>Partially implemented</b> (only public schools are inspected, most religious schools [daaras] operate informally).
<b>Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 5, 7, and 9
144.83 Redouble efforts to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion (Peru); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 5, 7, 9 and 11-15
<b>Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family</b>			

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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  <a href="#">Senegal   Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (endcorporalpunishment.org)</a>
144.205 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat child poverty and address regional disparities in child poverty (Maldives); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (There have been social programmes aiming at alleviating poverty including child poverty, but their impact has been limited)
<b>Theme: E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Partially implemented</b> (Senegal has signed agreements with third parties on fisheries, which are not disclosed publicly)
<b>Theme: F12 Discrimination against women</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> See paras 4, 23 and 24 above)
<b>Theme: F13 Violence against women</b>			
144.196 Fight against child marriages and female genital mutilation (France); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - girls	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - girls	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	<b>Not implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	<b>Partially implemented</b> (see paras 2, 4, 24 and 25)
<b>Theme: F14 Participation of women in political and public life</b>			
144.169 Increase the proportion of women in decision-making bodies and relevant training (Bahrain); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Partially implemented</b> (Among the 559 local collectivities only 15 are led by women) <a href="#">Equal Measures 2030</a>
<b>Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</b>			

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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b> See paras 2, 4, 24-27
144.207 Establish mechanisms and services to protect children at risk of becoming subject to child labour (Liechtenstein); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b> See paras 23, 4, 24-27
144.222 Eradicate early, child and forced marriages (Montenegro); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b> See paras 2, 4, 24

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

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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (see above para 26 and 27)
144.195 Raise the minimum age of marriage of both boys and girls to 18 years (Sierra Leone); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children - girls	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 24
144.215 Complete the elaboration process of the Children's Code (Mali); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 2
144.216 Finalize and adopt the draft Children's Code (Namibia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See para 2
144.217 Accelerate the adoption of the Children's Code (Paraguay); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Partially implemented</b> (see above paras 2, 3, 24-27)
144.223 Ensure child-sensitive prevention and reparations protection services (Sweden); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 144	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>
<b>Theme: F36 Children in street situations</b>			

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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 3, 25-27
144.188 Systematically prosecute individuals and dismantle the networks that organize children begging daily on the streets (France); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 3, 25-27
<b>Theme: A25 Follow-up to special procedures</b>			
145.2 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Denmark); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A25 Follow-up to special procedures S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	<b>Not implemented</b>  <a href="https://www.ohchr.org">Special procedures Country visits (ohchr.org)</a>
<b>Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</b>			
145.5 Take effective measures to fight against the persecution and exclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Luxembourg); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D28 Gender-based violence B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	<b>Not implemented</b>  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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b> 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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - media</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b> 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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b> 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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b> See paras 2, 4, 23-24</p>
<p>145.22 Repeal discriminatory provisions in the Family Code and the Criminal Code (Switzerland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b> 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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></p> <p>See para 8</p>
<p>145.28 Categorize rape as a serious crime and criminalize marital rape (Honduras).</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	<p><b>Partially implemented</b> (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><b>Source of position:</b> 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><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.srhr.org/">Senegal - GAPD - The Global Abortion Policies Database (srhr.org)</a></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p><b>Not implemented</b></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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 28-29
<b>Theme: A54 Awareness raising and dissemination</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	<b>Not implemented</b>  <a href="#">Senegal   Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children</a> ( <a href="http://endcorporalpunishment.org">endcorporalpunishment.org</a> )
<b>Theme: B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</b>			
145.4 Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 28-29
<b>Theme: D26 Conditions of detention</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	D26 Conditions of detention D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention S10 SDG 10 - inequality <b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 28-29
<b>Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family</b>			

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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b>  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); <b>Source of position:</b> 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 <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b>  See paras 4 and 23
<b>Theme: F13 Violence against women</b>			
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); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/40/5 - Para. 145	Noted	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	<b>Not implemented</b>  Abortion is illegal in Senegal.  <a href="#">Senegal - GAPD - The Global Abortion Policies Database (srhr.org)</a>

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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)

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> 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/)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> 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

<sup>14</sup> 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

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

- <sup>16</sup> 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/>
- <sup>17</sup> 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>
- <sup>18</sup> 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/>
- <sup>19</sup> 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/>
- <sup>20</sup> Committee to Protect Journalists, "Senegalese journalist Pape Alé Niang released again from custody under tight bail restrictions", 10 January 2023, <https://cpij.org/2023/01/senegalese-journalist-pape-ale-niang-released-again-from-custody-under-tight-bail-restrictions/>
- <sup>21</sup> 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/>
- <sup>22</sup> 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>
- <sup>23</sup> SenePlus « the journalist Serigne Saliou Gueye imprisoned» 27 May 2023, [www.seneplus.com/media/le-journaliste-serigne-saliou-gueye-en-prison](http://www.seneplus.com/media/le-journaliste-serigne-saliou-gueye-en-prison)
- <sup>24</sup> 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/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/)
- <sup>25</sup> 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/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2022/03/senegal-will-never-forget-march-2021/)
- <sup>26</sup> 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/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/)
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- <sup>28</sup> 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](http://www.senenews.com/actualites/retour-en-prison-aliou-sane-edifie-le-18-juillet_450987.html)
- <sup>29</sup> 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/](http://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2023/06/senegal-amnesty-international-demande-une-enquete-independante-sur-la-repression-meurtriere-lors-des-manifestations/)
- <sup>30</sup> 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".
- <sup>31</sup> 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.
- <sup>32</sup> 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-protger-les-enfants-talibes/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protger-les-enfants-talibes/)
- <sup>33</sup> 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
- <sup>34</sup> 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-protger-les-enfants-talibes/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/senegal-letat-doit-passer-des-engagements-aux-actes-forts-pour-protger-les-enfants-talibes/)
- <sup>35</sup> 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](http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2021/12/22/au-senegal-des-deputes-veulent-durcir-les-sanctions-contre-l-homosexualite_6107035_3212.html)
- <sup>36</sup> 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-prevenus-passent-aux-aveux-le-parquet-requiert-2-ans-de-prison-ferme\\_a222910.html](http://www.pressafrik.com/Proces-25-homosexuels-arretes-a-Sacre-Coeur-prevenus-passent-aux-aveux-le-parquet-requiert-2-ans-de-prison-ferme_a222910.html)
- <sup>37</sup> 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/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3202/2021/en/), p 412