



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Senegal*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report is prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 19 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. Amnesty International (AI) and la Ligue Sénégalaise des Droits Humains (LSDH) recommended ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications procedure.⁴

3. AI recommended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to allow individuals and NGOs to file complaints.⁵

4. AI also advised to 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.⁶

5. The Senegalese Human Rights Committee (CSDH) called for the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.⁷

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



6. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) urged the Government of Senegal to sign and ratify the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.⁸

7. LSDH urged the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. JS6 made the same recommendation.⁹

8. JS5 encouraged the Government to extend a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders and prioritise official visits by some of them.¹⁰

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

9. AI recommended bringing 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.¹¹

10. JS5 requested freedom of expression and media freedom for all, bringing national legislation into line with international standards.¹²

11. CSDH recommended reforming the electoral code in the areas of sponsorship and equitable access to the media during electoral campaigns and harmonizing the legal texts governing the installation of decision-making bodies with the legislation on parity, in particular the General Code on Local Authorities, the internal regulations of the High Council of Local Authorities and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council.¹³

12. Article 19 recommended to adopt a right to information law in line with international human rights standards, including the principle of maximum disclosure of public interest.¹⁴

13. Pan Africa ILGA (P.A.I.) encouraged the implementation of a law on the protection of human rights defenders.¹⁵ JS5 recommended to systematically apply legal provisions that promote and protect human rights and establish mechanisms that protect HRDs, including by adopting a specific law on the protection of HRDs in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 27/31.¹⁶

14. JS1 called for the adoption of the law on the status of daaras (Qur'anic schools).¹⁷ Polaris Asso called on Senegal to implement the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to include issues of digital literacy and digital citizenship in school curricula.¹⁸

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

15. CSDH recommended the adoption of the bill creating the Senegalese National Human Rights Commission.¹⁹ LSDH also recommended that the bill on the reform of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, containing all the measures required for the Committee to regain category A status, should be expedited and adopted before the end of 2024.²⁰

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

16. Broken Chalk points that equality between men and women is an absolute necessity for Senegal and its development, as ensuring gender equality is not only a question of human dignity but also a factor of pacification and harmonisation for society.²¹

17. CSDH called on Senegal to ensure the effective application of the legislation on parity by guaranteeing its full implementation in all elective or semi-elective decision-making

bodies and in all areas of the country.²² JS1 also recommended the rigorous application of the legislation on parity.²³

18. CSDH also called for the repeal of those provisions of the Family Code that discriminate against women, notably those to which amendments have been proposed by the technical committee that was set up in 2016 to revise legislation and regulations that discriminate against women.²⁴

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

19. JS1 recommended prioritizing placement under judicial supervision and the wearing of electronic bracelets, with the aim of significantly reducing the prison occupancy rate in Senegal.²⁵ Similarly, JS6 recommended that the necessary measures be taken to guarantee that the time limits for police custody are respected, in particular with a view to combating the practice of *retour de parquet*, which prolongs the custody of persons who have already been brought before the prosecutor, and that the rights of persons in police custody are upheld.²⁶

20. JS6 recommended improving the material conditions of detention in police custody facilities and ensuring that minors are kept separate from adults.²⁷

21. JS6 recommended limiting the length of pretrial detention in criminal cases.²⁸

22. JS6 suggested revising the Criminal Code to criminalize torture, with penalties commensurate with the seriousness of such acts.²⁹ They also recommended revising the Code of Criminal Procedure to expressly prohibit the use of confessions obtained under torture as evidence.³⁰

23. LSDH recommended ensuring that the security and defence forces respect and protect the right to life by strengthening their agents' training in respecting and protecting human rights during law enforcement operations.³¹

24. JS6 mentioned revising criminal legislation to introduce enforced disappearance as a stand-alone offence.³² JS5 recommended to immediately and impartially investigate all instances of extrajudicial killing and excessive force committed by security forces in the context of protests.³³

25. End violence reiterated the recommendations of the Committee Against Torture that recommended that the Government prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home.³⁴

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

26. JS6 mentioned reinforcing the independence of judges by ensuring that they are not appointed by the President.³⁵ They also made suggestions regarding the recruitment of magistrates to ensure the proper distribution of courts throughout the country.³⁶

27. They also recommended that legal aid should be put in place throughout the country and allocated a sufficient budget for its proper operation.³⁷ JS1 recommended encouraging the presence of law firms in outlying regions of Senegal, such as Tambacounda and Kédougou, where there are almost no lawyers.³⁸

28. JS1 recommended increasing the resources of the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty.³⁹ LSDH recommended that the Observatory should be detached from the Ministry of Justice and provided with the human, material and financial resources required for it to carry out its mission independently.⁴⁰

29. JS6 mentioned compensation and the need to set up assistance and rehabilitation programmes for torture victims.⁴¹ They recommended that all deaths in custody, all allegations of excessive use of force by State agents and all allegations of torture should be investigated impartially and thoroughly and that the perpetrators should be prosecuted and handed punishments commensurate with the gravity of their acts.⁴²

30. AI requested 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 2021.⁴³

31. Article 19 recommended to ensure full accountability for violations in the context of protests, including by conducting thorough, independent, and transparent investigations and providing victims with access to an effective remedy and redress.⁴⁴

32. JS5 made a similar recommendation to immediately and impartially investigate all instances of extrajudicial killing and excessive force committed by security forces in the context of protests.⁴⁵

33. CSDH recommended that efforts should be continued to build the capacity of staff in the judicial system working in the field of human rights, particularly the rights of women and of persons with disabilities.⁴⁶

34. P.A.I. encouraged the provision of education on human rights, including in relation to sexual orientation and gender-based sexual violence, for all law enforcement personnel, including law enforcement agents and members of the judiciary.⁴⁷ JS1 recommended strengthening the competence of the defence and security forces in dealing with gender-based violence.⁴⁸

35. CSDH recommended that the Government should enforce court rulings ordering the rerun of elections in communities where the rules on parity have not been respected.⁴⁹

36. Polaris Asso called for the strengthening of the legal system and of mechanisms to monitor reports and complaints, with a view to ensuring that the penalties provided for in the legislation on cybercrime are applied.⁵⁰

37. JS1 recommended the rigorous application and strict enforcement of existing laws on violence against women through the prosecution of perpetrators, the strengthening of prosecutions and the training of legal professionals.⁵¹

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

38. AI advised to 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.⁵² AI discouraged using disproportionate measures, such as disrupting access to Internet and social media, as part of policing measures during times of protests.⁵³

39. JS1 recommended refraining from restricting access to the Internet and social networks in the context of demonstrations.⁵⁴

40. JS4 advised to stop the practice of shutting down the internet and blocking social media platforms and make a state pledge to refrain from imposing any unlawful restrictions on internet access and telecommunication in the future, particularly in upcoming elections and protests.⁵⁵

41. Polaris Asso recommended that citizens should be given uninterrupted access to information and digital spaces to allow them to express their opinions, in line with the fundamental human rights commitments made by Senegal.⁵⁶

42. AI was concerned by the arbitrary detention and harassment of activists, journalists, human rights defenders, and dissident voices including those critical of the authorities.⁵⁷ It also recommended releasing all people arbitrarily arrested for having exercised their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and drop all related charges against them.⁵⁸

43. Article 19 recommended to foster open dialogue and collaboration between the government, media regulatory bodies, and media stakeholders to address concerns and find mutually agreeable solutions, ensuring respect for freedom of expression and responsible journalism.⁵⁹

44. JS5 advised to organise inclusive consultations with journalists and the media in order to resolve disputes concerning current media laws.⁶⁰

45. Human Rights Foundation (H.R.F) recommended that Senegal guarantees the right to peaceful assembly, as enshrined in the Senegalese Constitution and in international law.

46. Article 19 recommended to repeal or amend Article 255 of the Penal Code criminalizing the publication of false news⁶¹ and to repeal or amend Article 258 of the Penal Code and effectively decriminalise defamation and insult.⁶²

47. JS4 encouraged the government of Senegal to consider decriminalising defamation and insult laws in line with international standards.⁶³

48. H.R.F. stated that the notion of “terrorist act” in Article 279-1 of the Criminal Code needed to be clearly defined and not deployed as a tool to limit the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and assembly by removing expression and conduct from the law that does not constitute an immediate threat to national security.⁶⁴

49. JS5 recommended the amendment of the 2021 counterterrorism laws to remove undue restrictions on freedom of association and bring them into compliance with ICCPR articles 21 and 22.⁶⁵ The government should undertake a consolidated process of repeal or amendment of legalisation and decrees that unwarrantedly restrict the legitimate work of HRDs, in line with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.⁶⁶

50. JS4 advised that the government of Senegal revises vague prohibitions on “national security”, “hate speech”, “cybercrime” and “false news” and ensure laws addressing disinformation and propaganda are in line with international standards.⁶⁷

51. P.A.I. called for an end to arbitrary arrests and the torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of LGBTQI persons, including in police stations and detention centres, by raising awareness among duty bearers and holding them to account.⁶⁸

Right to privacy

52. P.A.I. called for the condemnation of the circulation of videos and photographs targeting LGBTQI persons and identity-related associations, and for the protection of the right to privacy and confidentiality of all victims, including LGBTQI persons.⁶⁹

53. Broken Chalk recommended to launch a vast digitization plan to raise digital awareness among the population. Teaching pupils about the potential and limits of digital technology, such as artificial intelligence, will ensure that the population is digitalized and aware of the effects of digital technology.⁷⁰

54. Polaris Asso recommended that the legislation on personal data protection should be widely publicized, with support from civil society organizations working on the issue, and that the institutional, human and financial resources of the Personal Data Protection Commission should be strengthened.⁷¹

55. JS4 suggested to enact a comprehensive data protection act in line with international standards including minimising the use of personal data and end illegitimate surveillance programs.⁷²

56. Polaris Asso called for any action aimed at regulating the use of digital technology and social networks to be developed in conjunction with all the actors involved in digital spaces, including civil society, youth associations, NGOs, the relevant ministries, telecommunications and information companies and religious and cultural communities.⁷³

57. JS5 encouraged an action plan to ensure that internet laws comply with the government’s commitment to guarantee freedom of expression and media freedom, including by ensuring free access to electronic media, ceasing censorship and surveillance, liberalizing electronic media ownership rules and enabling journalists, bloggers and other internet users to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting human rights.⁷⁴

Right to marriage and family life

58. AI advised to 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.⁷⁵ JS1 recommended harmonizing the Family Code with CEDAW, which sets the legal age of marriage at 18 years.⁷⁶

59. AI recommended amending 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.⁷⁷

60. JS1 mentioned reforming the Family Code to guarantee equality between men and women by recognizing paternal rights, enabling women to have legal responsibility for their children and ensuring equal access to family allowances.⁷⁸

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

61. JS1 called for Senegal to strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons, forced prostitution and sex tourism involving minors by stepping up investigations, prosecutions and penalties, improving protection and support for victims and reinforcing international cooperation.⁷⁹

62. AI recommended enforcing 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.⁸⁰

63. ECLJ encouraged measures to enforce the law and protect children who are being exploited for financial gain. It recommended that the government must also take measures to ensure these children have an adequate living accommodation and are not being abused or taken advantage of.⁸¹

64. JS1 recommended strengthening mechanisms to protect children from exploitation by putting in place strict laws and procedures to prevent and combat forced begging, sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation, while ensuring the effective prosecution of the perpetrators thereof.⁸²

65. JS2 recommended the immediate adoption of a strategy, to be shared with the relevant actors, to remove children from the streets and stop them begging by ensuring that laws designed for this purpose are strictly applied.⁸³

66. They also called for the stepping up of strategies and activities to raise awareness of children’s rights and the importance of protecting them, with a prominent focus on parents’ responsibility to keep children at home and not abandon them or entrust them to third parties who might send them out on the streets to beg.⁸⁴

Right to social security

67. CSDH recommended that concrete measures should be taken to ensure the social and legal protection of women and persons with disabilities, and that appropriate reception, counselling and referral services should be made more widely available for women and persons with disabilities who are victims of violence.⁸⁵

Right to an adequate standard of living

68. JS2 recommended increasing and strengthening development programmes and projects to improve the living conditions of, in particular, the most vulnerable population groups.⁸⁶ They recommended investing even more resources in well-targeted public policies that are above all geared to the real needs of the population, in order to lay the foundations for medium-term economic and social development that enables everyone to live at home.⁸⁷

Right to health

69. JS7 encouraged drug prevention and treatment programmes that offer support to people affected by drugs, including detoxification, rehabilitation and social reintegration services, with the aim of helping individuals free themselves from addiction and regain stability in their lives.⁸⁸

70. They also recommended strengthening collaboration between schools, families, local authorities, civil society organizations and health services to detect early signs of drug use among pupils and offer them appropriate support.⁸⁹

71. Center for Family and Human Rights (CFam) recommended that Senegal continues to improve maternal and child health outcomes, including by ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women and affordable maternal health care, as well as improving access to hygiene, sanitation, and adequate nutrition, particularly for pregnant women and mothers, with special attention to those in rural and remote areas and for those in low-resource settings.⁹⁰

72. Polaris Asso proposed experimenting with models of public/private collaboration between the State and civil society to set up a framework for the treatment of victims of online violence, particularly in the areas of social and psychological assistance and legal reporting.⁹¹

73. JS7 called for the systematic establishment of civil registration offices in decentralized health structures such as health posts and health centres.⁹²

Right to education

74. Broken Chalk invited the government to step up its effort to bridge the territorial divide, as schools in the major cities contrasts sharply with rural areas and pointed out that investment in primary and secondary education remains an absolute priority.⁹³

75. JS1 recommended investing in education by increasing the budget allocated to basic education and ensuring that all children, particularly girls, and especially children in rural areas, have access to high-quality education at no extra cost.⁹⁴

76. CFam advised Senegal to continue to ensure that women and girls have access to secure and high-quality education, including secondary education, and improve women's literacy.⁹⁵

77. Polaris Asso recommended promoting digital education for all, with support from civil society, stakeholders in public education and leaders of social hubs.⁹⁶

78. JS2 called for the inclusion in school curricula of lessons on the safe use of the Internet and social networks. They suggested that online surveillance by the police and gendarmerie should be strengthened and better coordinated. They called for large-scale prevention programmes to be implemented and for all child victims of cybercrime to be cared for and monitored by specialists.⁹⁷

79. Broken Chalk recommended issuing quality labels and launching scientific research initiatives in partnership with private institutions. A research tax credit model would enable Senegalese universities to distinguish themselves in research and development.⁹⁸ It also recommended that the training of young people must be a priority and that all financial resources must be made available for these purposes.⁹⁹

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

80. JS3 recommended a compensation scale that should take into account the landowner's annual earnings, multiplied by the number of years of agricultural inactivity due to mining activities.¹⁰⁰

81. JS3 recommended ensuring that land rehabilitated after SEPHOS and GCO mining activities should revert to its previous owners.¹⁰¹

82. JS3 called for measures to be taken to ensure that SEPHOS and GCO mining activities do not continue to cause environmental damage, especially by producing dust that destroys fields and causes respiratory and dermatological illnesses in members of the affected communities.¹⁰²

83. JS3 recommended that an investigation should be carried out to ensure that the water table is not affected or contaminated as a result of SEPHOS mining activities at Kouadiadiène.¹⁰³ They also recommended that the transparency of mining activities should be ensured by involving the communities concerned in all processes affecting their land and by guaranteeing that such communities have sovereignty to decide whether or not mining activities should take place in their areas.¹⁰⁴

84. JS7 encouraged building the resilience of communities, especially the most vulnerable ones, through the implementation of adaptation programmes that take into account the

specific needs of children and include robust infrastructure to improve access to drinking water, sanitation and food security, as well as early warning systems to cope with extreme weather events.¹⁰⁵

85. They also recommended promoting climate education and awareness – in other words, integrating environmental education and sustainable skills into school curricula and community activities to make children and communities more aware of climate change and of the actions they can take to protect the environment.¹⁰⁶

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

86. CSDH recommended social and psychosocial protection measures to support girls and women who have been raped.¹⁰⁷ CSDH mentioned the strengthening of the national system for reporting, referring and handling cases of gender-based violence.¹⁰⁸

87. JS1 suggested that comprehensive services for survivors of violence, including medical care, psychosocial support, safe shelters and fair legal proceedings, should be put in place to ensure their protection and recovery.¹⁰⁹

88. JS1 recommended adopting a restorative rather than punitive approach to justice for women in maternity-related distress by offering support and rehabilitation programmes rather than detention and by promoting greater awareness of women's rights and the prevention of infanticide.¹¹⁰

89. ECLJ recommended that Senegal continues to educate the population and bring awareness regarding FGM, so that this practice can be fully eradicated.¹¹¹

90. JS1 mentioned concrete measures to eliminate female genital mutilation by prosecuting perpetrators, raising community awareness and providing adequate support for survivors.¹¹²

91. ECLJ urged that women are not forced to marry against their will.¹¹³

92. JS3 called for all relevant measures to be taken to ensure that women can also inherit land.¹¹⁴

Children

93. ECLJ recommended that the government must hold all perpetrators of violence against children accountable and that it must fully investigate all call of abuse.¹¹⁵

94. AI stressed the need to urgently adopt the draft Children's Code and the draft law on the status of the Daara for the effective protection of children.¹¹⁶

95. LSDH recommended expediting the adoption of the Children's Code before the end of 2024 in order to harmonize the provisions of national legislation on children's rights with those of the international conventions on children's rights ratified by Senegal, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹¹⁷ JS1 also recommended adopting the draft Children's Code as soon as possible¹¹⁸. JS7 made the same recommendation with regard to the adoption, without delay, of the Children's Code and the revision of the Family Code.¹¹⁹

96. JS7 called for the creation of a State Secretariat for the promotion and protection of children's rights, with focal points in all ministerial departments.¹²⁰

97. AI recommended allocating adequate budgetary and other to strengthen child protection services, including their operational inspection capacities, and the synergies with police and justice services.¹²¹

98. JS7 recommended establishing a mechanism for detecting and monitoring cases of child marriage and ensuring that the mechanism is rooted in communities.¹²²

99. End Violence reiterated the concerns of the Committee on the Right regarding the corporal punishment of children in general and reiterated its recommendation that this corporal punishment be explicitly prohibited in all settings.¹²³

100. Polaris Asso recommended the implementation of a national online child protection strategy, using an inclusive, multisectional and coordinated approach.¹²⁴

101. JS2 called for accountability when children take part in political demonstrations. They proposed that any instances of such participation should be investigated and that all persons responsible should be punished.¹²⁵

102. JS7 mentioned recommendations to be incorporated into the activities of the working groups set up for political dialogue, with a view to reinforcing the vigilance of all relevant actors in protecting children and ensuring that they do not participate in demonstrations.¹²⁶

103. JS1 recommended setting up a free and accessible birth registration system at all levels, removing financial barriers and expanding registration centres to ensure comprehensive birth registration.¹²⁷ JS7 recommended ensuring that the principles of free registration of children at birth and the acquisition of a civil status certificate were respected.¹²⁸

104. JS7 proposed awareness campaigns to inform local communities, parents, employers and children themselves about the dangers of using children in mining activities.¹²⁹

105. JS7 mentioned protecting children in the face of climate-related challenges by putting in place adaptation and mitigation measures conducive to building community resilience, improving access to education, health and food security and promoting awareness and action at all levels, from local to international.¹³⁰

106. JS7 suggested creating participatory spaces where children can express themselves, share their perspectives and contribute to the development of policies and projects related to climate change.¹³¹

Persons with disabilities

107. CSDH called on Senegal to complete the legal framework for the care of persons with disabilities by adopting Decrees No. 08 and No. 04 and to set up a High Authority on Disability.¹³²

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

108. AI recommended to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and end the arbitrary arrest of individuals suspected of consensual same-sex activity.¹³³

109. P.A.A.I. recommended repealing all provisions, including article 319 of the Criminal Code, that give rise to discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity and guaranteeing respect for the fundamental freedoms of all citizens.¹³⁴

110. P.A.I. called for measures to prevent violations of the human rights of LGBTQI persons, to investigate violations immediately and to prosecute the perpetrators.¹³⁵

111. P.A.I. recommended the inclusion of LGBTQI persons in national socioeconomic development programmes including youth employment, women's employment, entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation and human development initiatives.¹³⁶

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/40/5](#) and the addendum [A/HRC/40/5/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/40/2](#).

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Article 19	Article 19, London (United Kingdom);
Broken Chalk	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CFam	Center for Family and Human Rights, Amsterdam (Netherlands);

ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York, (United States of America);
GSGPPHRWS	Geneva Support Group for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Western Sahara, Genève (Switzerland);
H.R.F	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
LSDH	Ligue Sénégalaise des Droits Humains, Dakar (Senegal);
P.A.I	Pan-Africa ILGA, Johannesburg (South Africa);
Polaris Asso	Polaris Asso, Dakar (Senegal).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme, Article 19 Sénégal Afrique de l'Ouest, Coalition Nationale des Associations et des ONG en faveur de l'enfant, Ligue Sénégalaise des Droits Humains, Union Régionale des Organisations de Personnes handicapées, Parole aux Enfants, Enfance et Paix, ONG Éducation et Développement de l'Enfant, Réseau Siggil Jigeen, Partners West Africa – Sénégal, Kajoor Kankeen, Réseau de Communication et de Développement des Femmes du Sénégal, Coalition des organisations en synergie pour la défense de l'éducation publique, Comité de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes, Dakar (Senegal);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Conseils consultatifs Départementaux des Enfants et Jeunes, Dakar (Sénégal) ;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Fian International, Collectif de défense des intérêts de Kouadiadiène, Association de défense des intérêts des riveraines des phosphates de Thiès, Association pour le développement des activités des femmes et jeunes de Pambal, Fédération nationale pour l'agriculture biologique, Réseau national des personnes affectées par les opérations minières, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Small Media, Jonction, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Civicus: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Coalition Sénégalaise des Défenseurs des Droits Humains, West African Human Rights Defenders Network, Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, Paris (France) ;
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Coalition Nationale des Associations et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfant, Dakar (Senegal).

National human rights institution:

CSDH Le Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme (Sénégal)

Regional intergovernmental organization:

CoE The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France).

³ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CEDAW CAT	Optional Protocol to CEDAW Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT CRC	Optional Protocol to CAT Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC ICRMW	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ AI, para. 48, LSDH, para. 20.

⁵ AI, para. 49.

⁶ AI, para. 40.

⁷ CSDH, paras. 57–58.

⁸ ICAN, p. 1.

⁹ JS6, p. 1.

¹⁰ JS5, pp. 17–18.

¹¹ AI, para. 30.

¹² JS5, p. 16.

¹³ CSHD, para. 62.

¹⁴ Article 19, p. 5.

¹⁵ P.A.I, para. 36.

¹⁶ JS5, p. 16.

¹⁷ JS1, p. 7.

¹⁸ Polaris Asso, p. 13.

¹⁹ CSDH, para. 60.

²⁰ LSDH, para. 8.

²¹ Broken Chalk, para. 22.

²² CSDH, para. 61.

²³ JS1, p. 5.

²⁴ CSDH, para. 56.

²⁵ JS1, p. 9.

²⁶ JS6, p. 6.

²⁷ JS6, p. 6.

²⁸ JS6, p. 7.

²⁹ JS6, p. 4.

³⁰ JS6, p. 4.

³¹ LSDH, para. 32.

³² JS6, p. 2.

³³ JS5, p. 17.

³⁴ End Violence, para. 3.2.

³⁵ JS6, p. 9.

³⁶ JS6, p. 10.

³⁷ JS6, p. 10.

³⁸ JS1, p. 9.

³⁹ JS1, p. 9.

⁴⁰ LSDH, paras. 13–14.

⁴¹ JS6, p. 5.

⁴² JS6, pp. 2–5.

⁴³ AI, para. 34.

⁴⁴ Article 19, p. 3.

⁴⁵ JS5, p. 17.

⁴⁶ CSDH, para. 72.

⁴⁷ P.A.I, para. 34.

⁴⁸ JS1, p. 6.

⁴⁹ CSDH, para. 63.

⁵⁰ Polaris Asso, p. 14.

- 51 JS1, p. 5.
- 52 AI, para. 31.
- 53 AI, para. 33.
- 54 JS1, p. 3.
- 55 JS4, p. 11.
- 56 Polaris Asso, p. 12.
- 57 AI, para. 38.
- 58 AI, para. 39.
- 59 Article 19, p. 6.
- 60 JS5, p. 17.
- 61 Article 19, p. 5.
- 62 Article 19, p. 4.
- 63 JS4, p. 12.
- 64 H.R.F, para. 41d.
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