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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Senegal

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of Senegal was held at the 2nd meeting, on 22 January 2024. The delegation of Senegal was headed by Aissata Tall Sall, Minister of Justice. At its 10th meeting, held on 26 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Senegal.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Senegal: Germany, Kazakhstan and Somalia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Senegal:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Senegal through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. In his introductory statement, the Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice recalled the constant and constructive cooperation of Senegal with regional and international human rights and international humanitarian law mechanisms. Since 2018, its commitment to international human rights and humanitarian law had been demonstrated by the submission of 10 reports to various United Nations bodies, including eight periodic reports and two initial reports, and visits by special procedure mandate holders and bodies, such as: the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and focal point for reprisals in Africa of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the delegation of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the delegation of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.
6. The measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights since the third cycle of the universal periodic review in November 2018 were then highlighted. Emphasis was placed on the adoption of several legislative and regulatory measures and the harmonization of the national legal framework with the international legal system through the ratification of several international human rights instruments, more effective implementation of human rights, strict compliance with non-discrimination rules, the

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SEN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SEN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SEN/3](#).

reinforcement of the right to respect for human dignity, the absolute prohibition of torture and efforts to combat gender-based violence.

7. In that context, it was also worth noting the improvement in living conditions in prisons thanks to the adoption of several laws that have strengthened the alternatives to deprivation of liberty instituted a few years ago, in particular the introduction of electronic bracelets, and the operationalization of the commission responsible for ruling on claims for compensation submitted by people who had been detained for long periods, and also the strengthening of measures to combat gender-based violence in order to provide better protection for women, through the National Action Plan on the Eradication of Gender-based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights and the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality.

8. Senegal had adopted a national strategy to eradicate female genital mutilation, an action plan against child marriage and above all a law criminalizing acts of rape and paedophilia. The Inspectorate of Qur'anic Schools (*daaras*) had become a national directorate to ensure more effective management of Qur'anic education, and the promotion of women's participation in political life had been reinforced by the law of 4 July 2018 incorporating into the Electoral Code a provision requiring parity in all elected and partly elected bodies.

9. A new environmental code had been adopted, as had a law on the status of refugees and stateless persons, in 2022, and a bill had been approved by the Council of Ministers to reform the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

10. Overall, the delegation highlighted the various programmes and plans launched under the Emerging Senegal Plan to strengthen social protection, the employability of young people, women's empowerment and improved access to basic social services in urban and rural areas, as well as the efforts made in the fields of health, education and the management of statelessness.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 121 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait and Kyrgyzstan made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the website of the United Nations.⁴

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k11/k115sa2cyi>.

13. During the interactive dialogue, the delegation of Senegal answered a number of questions submitted in advance, covering various aspects of human rights in Senegal. Since 2005, the Government had put in place a legislative framework to criminalize the exploitation of child begging, with tougher penalties. Measures had also been taken to modernize *daaras*, or Qur'anic schools, to ensure a safer environment for children.

14. With regard to trafficking in persons, government initiatives such as the establishment of the National Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the handling of 1,258 cases of child trafficking and economic exploitation of children were highlighted. The delegation also mentioned 33 judgments relating to child trafficking. The Constitution considered early and forced marriages to be a violation of individual freedom.

15. Senegal had embarked on a policy of universal school enrolment, achieving significant results in terms of access to education and reducing inequalities in compulsory education. The Government had adopted an integrated strategic plan and an investment plan to improve maternal and child health, as well as an emergency plan for maternal and newborn health.

16. Turning to the campaign against gender-based violence, the delegation stressed the importance of empowering women and girls and referred in that connection to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls for the period 2021–2025. With respect to ageism, a bill laying down guidelines on older persons was being drawn up to combat age discrimination, and a national disability plan for the period 2023–2027 was being implemented.

17. The process of ratifying various international legal instruments was under review. The death penalty had been abolished in Senegal since 2004. The question of signing the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes was also under consideration.

18. A law had been adopted in December 2023 to ensure that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee would be brought into compliance with the Paris Principles and accredited with category A status. Measures had been taken to improve prison conditions, including a gradual increase in the daily allowance for the maintenance of prisoners, the construction of new prisons and the use of electronic surveillance.

19. The delegation also mentioned the establishment of the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Law as a national mechanism for monitoring and implementing the recommendations made under the universal periodic review process and other mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

20. National consultations on the Children's Code were under way to reach a consensus on the text before it was finalized.

21. With regard to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and issues of sexual orientation and gender, the delegation reaffirmed the Government's position of principle ruling out any idea of legalizing homosexuality. Senegal did not subscribe to the concepts of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive rights. Public freedoms were exercised without hindrance in the country.

22. The delegation reiterated the Government's willingness and commitment to establish a constructive dialogue with the States members of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, to better respond to challenges and constraints with a view to achieving a society where all human rights were respected.

23. Senegal was a country deeply rooted in a tradition of harmonious coexistence, dialogue between religions and the elimination of all forms of injustice, inequality and discrimination, whether racial, ethnic, religious or gender-based.

24. Freedom of expression was recognized in Senegal, particularly for journalists. Freedom to demonstrate was exercised in Senegal, and only 1 per cent of requests for demonstrations had not been accepted for reasons related to disturbance of public order.

25. The delegation responded to questions about the use of force by stating that Senegal banned the use of force and violence in all its forms and that, following the events of June

2023, judicial inquiries had been opened to ensure that all those responsible were held accountable.

26. The delegation addressed the issue of the presidential election scheduled for 25 February 2024, providing assurances that Senegal would organize peaceful and stable elections, with respect for republican and democratic principles.

27. The delegation congratulated the Chair and thanked the States that had taken part in the review, which had welcomed the progress made by Senegal in the field of human rights and put forward recommendations.

28. The recommendations arising from the universal periodic review would be examined with the necessary attention, and those accepted would be rapidly implemented, with due respect for the social and cultural values on which the unity and social equilibrium of Senegal were founded. The delegation concluded its statement by reiterating the willingness of Senegal to continue the dialogue, in order to further advance a democratic model and a society in which human rights were sacred and respected.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

29. **The following recommendations will be examined by Senegal, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

29.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Sudan);**

29.2 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Malawi) (Rwanda);**

29.3 **Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile);**

29.4 **Address challenges to ensure that national legislation is aligned with international instruments which it has ratified and to which it has become a party (South Sudan);**

29.5 **Continue efforts to harmonize its national legislation with international human rights standards (Algeria);**

29.6 **Pursue the harmonization of international legal instruments, including the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), with national laws in order to eliminate discriminatory standards and improve the fundamental rights of women and girls (Canada);**

29.7 **Align its national laws with international standards regarding women and children (Albania);**

29.8 **Continue efforts to align legislation with international standards for women and children (Colombia);**

29.9 **Continue to strengthen relevant provisions on and measures taken to reinforce the effectiveness and independence of all bodies tasked with taking decisions in favour of human rights (Comoros);**

29.10 **Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire);**

29.11 **Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Côte d'Ivoire);**

- 29.12 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 29.13 Advance measures to ensure that target 14.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals is met (Samoa);
- 29.14 Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Iraq) (Latvia) (Sierra Leone) and facilitate their access to the country (Sierra Leone);
- 29.15 Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Lesotho) (Slovenia);
- 29.16 Issue an open invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Niger) (Paraguay);
- 29.17 Strengthen cooperation with international bodies to promote and protect human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 29.18 Continue strengthening cooperation between national institutions and international human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 29.19 Align the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles by following up with the General Secretariat of the Government on the amendment of the law establishing said Committee (Marshall Islands);
- 29.20 Strengthen the national human rights institution, that is, the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, by providing sufficient financial resources and adopting the Paris Principles (Poland);
- 29.21 Take further measures to ensure compliance by the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 29.22 Establish a legislative and regulatory framework to ensure the alignment of the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles, including the allocation of an autonomous and sufficient budget to allow it to carry out its mandate fully and independently (Argentina);
- 29.23 Enhance the legislative and regulatory framework to enable the national human rights institution to be brought into line with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 29.24 Intensify efforts to regain the A status of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee by bringing it into line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 29.25 Exert efforts to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into line with the Paris Principles (South Sudan);
- 29.26 Pursue efforts to ensure the proper functioning and full independence of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 29.27 Take the necessary measures to ensure the conformity of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles (France);
- 29.28 Guarantee that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee carries out its functions in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 29.29 Continue efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions in conformity with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 29.30 Continue to strengthen and support national human rights institutions, including the Senegalese Human Rights Committee (Pakistan);

- 29.31 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee is able to fulfil its mandate while maintaining its independence from the executive and legislative branches of government (Dominican Republic);
- 29.32 Continue to develop the system of national human rights institutions (Russian Federation);
- 29.33 Continue its efforts to adopt a law on the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and on the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 29.34 Further increase resources for its human rights institutions to ensure the effective oversight and implementation of human rights policies and norms (Indonesia);
- 29.35 Consolidate the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law as national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation to that end (Paraguay);
- 29.36 Continue to work to ensure that the rights of socially vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, are protected in law and in practice (Russian Federation);
- 29.37 Carry out further capacity-building and awareness-raising to combat stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Zimbabwe);
- 29.38 Continue strengthening its national regulatory framework to prohibit all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 29.39 Expedite the necessary measures to ensure that the legal system affords effective protection against discrimination in all areas, including in the private sphere, and provides for an exhaustive list of grounds of discrimination (Colombia);
- 29.40 Boost gender equality by enforcing domestic and sexual violence laws and ensuring women's equal access to education and jobs (Gambia);
- 29.41 Remove any provisions from the Family Code that allow for discrimination against women in law or in practice, including articles 152 and 277 (Germany);
- 29.42 Continue to strengthen its legal framework for the protection of women's rights and promotion of gender equality (Ghana);
- 29.43 Expedite the repeal of all norms, including article 319 of the Criminal Code, that give rise to discrimination or violence for any reason, especially on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, in order to guarantee respect for the fundamental freedoms of all persons (Chile);
- 29.44 Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Lithuania);
- 29.45 Consider early ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Nepal);
- 29.46 Speed up ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 29.47 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Madagascar) (South Sudan);
- 29.48 Finalize ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 29.49 Take the necessary steps to finalize the process of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);
- 29.50 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Albania) (Australia) (Estonia) (France) (Kyrgyzstan) (Luxembourg) (Madagascar) (Malta) (Mexico) (Slovenia);
- 29.51 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 29.52 Pursue efforts to combat prison overcrowding (Lebanon);
- 29.53 Continue to improve the prison system and reduce overcrowding in prisons (Libya);
- 29.54 Continue efforts to improve detention conditions and combat prison overcrowding by favouring alternatives to detention (Luxembourg);
- 29.55 Continue to take measures to address the problem of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);
- 29.56 Step up efforts to address prison overcrowding and improve conditions of detention, including by introducing non-custodial sentences and implementing the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (Thailand);
- 29.57 Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention for detainees and working conditions for prison staff (Türkiye);
- 29.58 Continue its efforts to reduce prison overcrowding (Bhutan);
- 29.59 Step up the momentum already under way to improve prison conditions (Cameroon);
- 29.60 Redouble efforts to improve prison conditions and control overcrowding in order to promote the reintegration of young people (Congo);
- 29.61 Strengthen its prison reform strategies and address prison overcrowding by offering alternatives to detention for non-violent offences and providing adequate health care and legal support to all detainees (Gambia);
- 29.62 Intensify efforts to improve conditions of detention with a view to reducing prison overcrowding (Kenya);
- 29.63 Beef up efforts to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment in police custody facilities and other places of detention (Lesotho);
- 29.64 Review its legislation in order to criminalize torture in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Armenia);
- 29.65 Introduce legislation that criminalizes torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);
- 29.66 Ensure that pretrial detentions do not exceed the stipulated period under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);
- 29.67 Strengthen awareness-raising activities for magistrates in order to relieve congestion in prisons through alternatives to imprisonment (Mali);
- 29.68 Take effective measures to reduce the number and length of pretrial detentions and strengthen fair trial guarantees and access to counsel for all individuals (United States of America);

- 29.69 **Ensure full compliance with Senegalese and international law on police custody and pretrial detention time limits (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 29.70 **Conduct an objective investigation into all allegations of excessive use of force in the context of social protests, political gatherings and demonstrations (Lithuania);**
- 29.71 **Investigate cases of excessive use of force by security personnel against protesters and bring perpetrators to account (Australia);**
- 29.72 **Continue the work of the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in preparing reports and monitoring the implementation of international humanitarian law and recommendations made by international human rights bodies (Sri Lanka);**
- 29.73 **Continue to strengthen the national media strategy (Kuwait);**
- 29.74 **Continue to strengthen the judicial system and modernize the infrastructure of the justice system (Oman);**
- 29.75 **Conduct transparent and independent investigations into allegations of human rights violations, such as arbitrary and prolonged arrests and detentions, excessive use of force during demonstrations and cases of torture and ill-treatment in places of detention, and ensure that the alleged perpetrators are prosecuted (Switzerland);**
- 29.76 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary to ensure that it is free from the influence of the executive, especially with regard to appointing and disciplining judges (Libya);**
- 29.77 **Work to strengthen and consolidate the independence of the judiciary from the executive (Cabo Verde);**
- 29.78 **Ensure the independent investigation of harassment, intimidation, hate speech and threats against journalists, political opponents and human rights defenders and the prosecution of the perpetrators (Ireland);**
- 29.79 **Adopt additional measures to ensure effective access to justice for female victims of violence (Honduras);**
- 29.80 **Decriminalize the crimes of defamation, dissemination of fake news and insulting the Head of State (Spain);**
- 29.81 **Ensure peaceful assembly is permitted in the lead-up to Senegal's presidential election (United States of America);**
- 29.82 **Uphold the rights to freedom of information, expression and peaceful assembly (Australia);**
- 29.83 **Guarantee and respect the right of assembly and demonstration of the general public, politicians and civil society organizations (Ireland);**
- 29.84 **Align national legislation with international standards on freedom of expression, including by decriminalizing press offences (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 29.85 **Continue efforts to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea);**
- 29.86 **Continue its efforts for a free press, including guarantees in article 10 of the Constitution, which grants every person the right to freedom of expression and opinion, to guarantee individuals and the press, especially in the form of online media, their right to freedom of expression (State of Palestine);**

- 29.87 Guarantee and protect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and combat hate speech online and offline as well as the stigmatization of population groups (Switzerland);
- 29.88 Protect media freedom and the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly and association, including during the 2024 presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 29.89 Cease limiting Internet access and detaining journalists for reporting on political issues (United States of America);
- 29.90 Take all necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression and assembly, ensuring that they are in conformity with international and regional human rights commitments (Uruguay);
- 29.91 Continue strengthening measures to combat hate speech and disinformation, particularly online (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 29.92 Ensure that journalists enjoy their right to freedom of expression and that thorough and impartial investigations are conducted in cases of harassment and intimidation (Greece);
- 29.93 Adopt a law on the protection of human rights defenders (Marshall Islands);
- 29.94 Reform article 279-1 of the Criminal Code such that the notion of “terrorist act” does not unduly limit the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and assembly (Mexico);
- 29.95 Bring Senegalese national law, including the Criminal Code, the Press Code and the Electronic Communications Code, into line with international standards on the right to freedom of expression and abolish prison sentences for defamation, spreading fake news and insulting the Head of State, in view of the imminent presidential elections (Belgium);
- 29.96 Adopt a law on the protection of human rights defenders that complies with international norms and standards and guarantees a secure working environment (Canada);
- 29.97 Amend laws and policies to guarantee freedom of expression, opinion and assembly (Estonia);
- 29.98 Bring Senegalese national legislation into line with international norms on freedom of expression and on the safety and protection of journalists (Finland);
- 29.99 Strengthen measures to provide a safe and conducive environment in which human rights defenders may carry out their work (Colombia);
- 29.100 Effectively investigate, prosecute, sanction and provide redress for human rights violations committed during the 2023 protests (Germany);
- 29.101 Strengthen efforts to ensure confidence regarding respect for civil and political rights, including with regard to freedom of expression and the press (Germany);
- 29.102 Guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services for all vulnerable groups and raise the legal age for marriage to 18 for girls (Luxembourg);
- 29.103 Revise the Family Code to increase the minimum age for marriage to 18 years for girls, with a view to combating child, early and forced marriage (Portugal);
- 29.104 Raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 for both boys and girls (Sierra Leone);

- 29.105 **Reform the Family Code by repealing articles 152, 277 and 196, fully criminalizing early and forced marriage and increasing the legal age for marriage for women to 18 years (Spain);**
- 29.106 **Continue efforts to eradicate child marriage and raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years of age (Chile);**
- 29.107 **Respect the minimum age for marriage, set at 18 for boys and girls, and put an end to the practice of child marriage (Chad);**
- 29.108 **Raise the minimum legal age for marriage to 18 years for girls to eradicate child marriage (Italy);**
- 29.109 **Raise the minimum age for marriage for girls to 18 years (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 29.110 **Consider raising the legal age for marriage for girls to 18 in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);**
- 29.111 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development to end child marriage and female genital mutilation by criminalizing rape and providing prevention and care services for victims of gender-based violence (Iceland);**
- 29.112 **Further strengthen the protection of girls through measures aimed at preventing and completely eliminating female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Cameroon);**
- 29.113 **Repeal provisions in the Family Code contrary to gender equality, including discriminatory inheritance rights and the duration to get married after divorce (Zambia);**
- 29.114 **Take steps towards revising the Family Code as part of efforts to address gender equality (Zimbabwe);**
- 29.115 **Review the Family Code to eliminate discriminatory provisions against women, in particular article 152, which attributes marital authority to the husband, and article 277, which attributes parental authority to the father (Belgium);**
- 29.116 **Repeal all provisions contrary to the principle of equality between men and women, especially in the Family Code, including provisions relating to parental authority, polygamy, inheritance rights, choice of family domicile, the time limit imposed on a widowed or divorced woman for remarriage and matrimonial consent (Colombia);**
- 29.117 **Reform the Family Code to guarantee equality between men and women, allowing women to bear the same legal responsibility for their children as men (Costa Rica);**
- 29.118 **Repeal all provisions that discriminate against women and girls in the Family Code, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);**
- 29.119 **Scale up efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking, particularly children (Nigeria);**
- 29.120 **Redouble efforts to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, guarantee the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**
- 29.121 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Tunisia);**
- 29.122 **Continue to implement national mechanisms aimed at combating human trafficking, in particular child trafficking and child abuse (Georgia);**

- 29.123 Strengthen measures against child trafficking and exploitation through enhancing legal frameworks and expanding public awareness campaigns (Indonesia);
- 29.124 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation by introducing the necessary legislative reforms and ensuring legal assistance to all victims of this crime (Dominican Republic);
- 29.125 Include civil society representatives in the steering committee for the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (Chad);
- 29.126 Make the fight against sex trafficking and forced child labour a national priority (France);
- 29.127 Ensure effective implementation of existing laws prohibiting forced begging and the exploitation of children, particularly *talibé* children (Portugal);
- 29.128 Consider putting in place specific laws and procedures to prevent and combat forced begging and exploitation of children and ensure full compliance with them (Thailand);
- 29.129 Intensify the fight against forced child begging and investigate and prosecute people who fail to comply with the law to combat human trafficking (Argentina);
- 29.130 Apply the provisions of the Labour Code ensuring that 15 per cent of accessible jobs are reserved for persons with disabilities (Mali);
- 29.131 Expedite the effective implementation of article L.180 of the 1997 Labour Code, which seeks to increase the employment of persons with disabilities (South Africa);
- 29.132 Continue efforts to bolster measures with regard to the social protection system and access to health care (Mauritania);
- 29.133 Continue its efforts to ensure that everyone has equal access to social and health services (Saudi Arabia);
- 29.134 Continue consolidating its successful social programmes, especially in the health sector, in favour of the most vulnerable families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 29.135 Promote employment and strengthen social security (China);
- 29.136 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda, including reducing poverty levels and ensuring access to education, health and safe drinking water services for citizens in rural areas (Sudan);
- 29.137 Continue strengthening measures to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 29.138 Increase governmental actions to combat poverty in rural areas, ensure access to drinking water and guarantee the right to high-quality education (Cuba);
- 29.139 Continue its efforts to reduce poverty in rural areas, particularly by combating youth unemployment (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 29.140 Enhance measures aimed at poverty reduction in rural areas (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 29.141 Continue with poverty reduction measures (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 29.142 Continue its efforts to better combat poverty (Algeria);

- 29.143 Continue the efforts towards poverty alleviation (India);
- 29.144 Strengthen measures aimed at enhancing the living conditions of boys and girls, in particular measures to expedite the reduction of poverty and ensure access to social services (Honduras);
- 29.145 Strengthen the implementation of the National Health and Social Development Plan 2019–2028 to realize universal access to health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 29.146 Continue to ensure that all people enjoy universal access to good-quality preventive and curative health-care services under the National Health and Social Development Plan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 29.147 Continue to implement programmes to ensure universal access to health care (Kuwait);
- 29.148 Reinforce efforts to ensure access to quality health care throughout the country and increase the budget allocation for the health sector (Maldives);
- 29.149 Redouble efforts to guarantee access to health care throughout the country (Paraguay);
- 29.150 Continue to allocate more resources to increase access to universal and quality health-care services (United Arab Emirates);
- 29.151 Continue its efforts to guarantee the right of access to health for all (Albania);
- 29.152 Continue efforts to expand access to health care and education (Ethiopia);
- 29.153 Redouble efforts to improve and provide health-care services in all regions of the country (Iraq);
- 29.154 Increase access to obstetric services to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality (Luxembourg);
- 29.155 Continue efforts to protect maternal health and increase access to obstetric services in order to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, as well as to guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health, including access to information and education on the subject (Uruguay);
- 29.156 Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal mortality rate in the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 29.157 Continue to implement plans and programmes that have succeeded in reducing the rate of maternal mortality and child mortality at birth (Oman);
- 29.158 Pursue efforts to implement national programmes for the protection of and free access to health care for persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 29.159 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, counselling, education and services for all, in particular for adolescents (Estonia);
- 29.160 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality education for all children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 29.161 Continue efforts to align Senegal's legislation to ensure that women and girls have access to education, including high-quality and secondary education (Malaysia);
- 29.162 Continue to invest further in education by increasing the budget allocated to basic education and ensure that all children, especially girls in rural areas, have access to quality education (Morocco);
- 29.163 Continue to strengthen efforts to realize the right to education of all children, especially girls and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);

- 29.164 Strengthen efforts to improve education for all children, especially girls and children in rural areas (Nigeria);
- 29.165 Intensify efforts to provide increased access to education for girls and women in rural areas (Nepal);
- 29.166 Take the necessary measures to ensure 12 years of free primary and secondary education, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);
- 29.167 Amend legislation to explicitly prohibit discrimination in education and provide for at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Paraguay);
- 29.168 Amend its legislation to explicitly ban discrimination in education and introduce at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Kyrgyzstan);
- 29.169 Take stronger measures to ensure that primary education and, progressively, secondary education are genuinely free of charge (Armenia);
- 29.170 Eliminate tuition fees in primary education to fulfil the right to free, compulsory and universal elementary education (Portugal);
- 29.171 Take the necessary measures to make primary education and, progressively, secondary education accessible and affordable for all (Bangladesh);
- 29.172 Pursue the development and adoption of the General Policy Letter to make the right to education effective for all (Burkina Faso);
- 29.173 Pursue measures to combat school dropout (Lebanon);
- 29.174 Accelerate measures to reduce school dropout (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 29.175 Increase input in education and further reduce the school dropout rate (China);
- 29.176 Intensify efforts to guarantee the right to education for all, in particular by increasing literacy rates (Viet Nam);
- 29.177 Increase women's literacy in rural areas (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 29.178 Implement measures to increase women's literacy in rural areas and better enforce the law on women's safe access to land (Zimbabwe);
- 29.179 Reinforce women's literacy in rural areas (Burundi);
- 29.180 Strengthen efforts in gender equality and women's empowerment through more comprehensive programmes on education and literacy in rural areas (Indonesia);
- 29.181 Step up efforts to bridge the gap in education between schools in major cities and those in rural areas (Sri Lanka);
- 29.182 Continue its efforts to improve inclusive education, to reduce poverty in rural areas and to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (Serbia);
- 29.183 Continue to develop and implement programmes to improve quality, equity and transparency in the education and training sectors with the aim of realizing the right to education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 29.184 Strengthen measures to ensure the implementation of inclusive education for all children in line with international standards (Bulgaria);
- 29.185 Take efficient measures to ensure the nationwide implementation of inclusive education, especially for girls and children with disabilities (Greece);

- 29.186 Continue to raise awareness of inclusive education to ensure nationwide implementation, such as the importance of enrolling differently abled children in schools (Brunei Darussalam);
- 29.187 Continue its efforts to increase the school enrolment rate, in particular for girls and children with disabilities (Algeria);
- 29.188 Ensure that pregnant girls return to school and continue with their studies after giving birth without imposing prerequisites for readmission, such as the production of a certificate to prove the birth of a child (Botswana);
- 29.189 Adopt the Children's Code and take concrete measures to guarantee all children unconditional and free access to quality education, focusing especially on girls, children with disabilities and out-of-school children (Finland);
- 29.190 Incorporate human rights education, with a particular focus on gender equality and children's rights, into school curricula at all levels (Philippines);
- 29.191 Harmonize national legislation on the rights of the child with international standards, especially with regard to the right to education, corporal punishment and child marriage (Poland);
- 29.192 Establish effective and confidential mechanisms for reporting cases of exploitation, abuse or sexual harassment in and around educational establishments (Austria);
- 29.193 Strengthen measures to ensure access to education for women and girls in rural areas (Lesotho);
- 29.194 Strengthen measures to ensure the realization of the right to education, including through the introduction of at least nine years of compulsory education (Timor-Leste);
- 29.195 Promote climate education by integrating sustainable skills into the curriculum and engaging communities for a collaborative approach to raising climate change awareness (Maldives);
- 29.196 Continue passing legislation such as Act No. 2020-08 in order to mitigate the effects of climate change (Marshall Islands);
- 29.197 Mainstream climate and environmental education into school curricula (Samoa);
- 29.198 Further build climate resilience, including through the implementation of early warning systems in vulnerable communities (Samoa);
- 29.199 Continue its national policies aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);
- 29.200 Consider bolstering youth empowerment and participation in environmental resilience planning (Timor-Leste);
- 29.201 Take appropriate measures to implement Decree 2022–2307 on collective land rights by signing the implementing decree, publicizing it, particularly among women, facilitating access to civil status and identification documents and providing support during registration procedures (Canada);
- 29.202 Continue initiatives to reduce poverty and ensure the realization of the right to development of all citizens (Pakistan);
- 29.203 Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development to provide a more solid basis for the enjoyment of human rights by the people (China);
- 29.204 Continue efforts towards sustainable and inclusive development (India);
- 29.205 Redouble efforts to empower rural communities in the fight against poverty in order to achieve development goals (Kenya);

- 29.206 Continue its efforts to adopt a development policy that achieves economic and social goals that serve the protection and promotion of human rights (Yemen);
- 29.207 Fully implement the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Girls 2021–2025 as a step towards strengthening gender equality in the political, economic and social spheres (Latvia);
- 29.208 Pursue the policy of empowering women and their participation in public and economic life in line with the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Girls (2021–2025) (Djibouti);
- 29.209 Take effective measures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of existing strategies to eliminate disparities between women and men in the political, economic and social spheres, such as the “Senegal Digital 2025” strategy and the National Equity and Gender Equality Strategy (Malaysia);
- 29.210 Maintain the progress achieved in the field of women’s rights, including the successful implementation of the existing strategies adopted in this regard (Azerbaijan);
- 29.211 Bolster measures to empower women and ensure gender equality (Mauritania);
- 29.212 Continue efforts to ensure women’s empowerment and gender equality (Ethiopia);
- 29.213 Continue to implement measures for the empowerment of women (India);
- 29.214 Put in place concrete measures to strengthen the social and judicial protection of women (Morocco);
- 29.215 Reinforce measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, especially those living in rural areas (Republic of Korea);
- 29.216 Establish a transparent mechanism to ensure equitable access to land and protect land rights, especially for women (Togo);
- 29.217 Continue to take measures to remove barriers to women’s access to land and housing (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 29.218 Strengthen law enforcement to ensure women’s non-discriminatory and safe access to land and housing, particularly in rural areas (Thailand);
- 29.219 Continue to promote and provide funding for women’s entrepreneurship efforts (Sri Lanka);
- 29.220 Continue its work to ensure equality between men and women in all sectors (Timor-Leste);
- 29.221 Continue to take measures to eliminate disparities between men and women in all spheres (Bangladesh);
- 29.222 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, promote the empowerment of women and enhance their participation in decision-making (Austria);
- 29.223 Continue efforts for the empowerment of women and their increased participation in political and social life (Bulgaria);
- 29.224 Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making processes, in both private and public institutions (Kenya);
- 29.225 Pursue legislative and operational efforts to increase and strengthen women’s effective participation in decision-making at all levels of political and administrative power throughout the country (Cabo Verde);

- 29.226 Continue working on the evolution and application of national norms on gender parity and women's empowerment, making it possible ensure the balanced participation of women in the different spheres of the country's political and social life (Cuba);
- 29.227 Continue its efforts to reduce gender gaps, including actions to strengthen literacy and full access to land for women in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 29.228 Intensify efforts aimed at guaranteeing equality between women and men regarding access to and control of land resources (Angola);
- 29.229 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, empower women and protect them from all forms of violence and discrimination (Tunisia);
- 29.230 Continue its efforts to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at the national level (United Arab Emirates);
- 29.231 Continue its efforts to eradicate gender-based violence (Azerbaijan);
- 29.232 Improve protections for the rights of women and children, including by adopting the draft Children's Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 29.233 Take concrete measures to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);
- 29.234 Continue efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Gabon);
- 29.235 Continue to take measures to ensure the prohibition of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Ghana);
- 29.236 Intensify efforts to enhance rural women's access to health, education, nutrition, transportation, land and social protection (Egypt);
- 29.237 Pursue efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Lebanon);
- 29.238 Continue implementing the National Strategy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation 2022–2030 and the related national action plan for the period 2022–2026 (Somalia);
- 29.239 Fully implement the National Strategy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, prosecute the perpetrators of this practice and provide physiological and psychological support services for victims (Mexico);
- 29.240 Improve the legislative framework and its implementation with regard to violence against women and girls, early marriage and the practice of female genital mutilation (Austria);
- 29.241 Redouble efforts to ensure the timely investigation of the crimes of rape and female genital mutilation and prosecute those responsible (Chile);
- 29.242 Maintain and strengthen all measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation (Djibouti);
- 29.243 Continue efforts to raise public awareness of the harmful effects of female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);
- 29.244 Step up its efforts to eradicate violence against women and girls, early and forced marriage and the practice of female genital mutilation (Greece);
- 29.245 Continue efforts to end all forms of violence against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 29.246 Enforce existing legislation and, where necessary, enact new laws to protect women from female genital mutilation practices and early forced marriage (Malta);

- 29.247 Continue its efforts to end early or forced marriage and eradicate violence against women (Bhutan);
- 29.248 Strengthen the system for the protection of victims of gender-based violence and the adoption of a decree enhancing the protection of pregnant women (Rwanda);
- 29.249 Establish effective procedures to investigate cases of gender-based violence, prosecute perpetrators and provide victims with medical care, and enable safe abortions (Germany);
- 29.250 Sustain efforts to combat gender-based violence (Nepal);
- 29.251 Continue efforts to strengthen national systems to combat gender-based violence and bring perpetrators to justice (Ghana);
- 29.252 Continue the implementation of training programmes on combating gender-based violence (Burundi);
- 29.253 Strengthen administrative, legislative and judicial frameworks and mechanisms to eradicate discrimination and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international human rights standards (Estonia);
- 29.254 Continue measures to guarantee the rights of women, including the reform of the Family Code, and do everything possible to combat gender-based violence (Brazil);
- 29.255 Adopt a national policy to combat sexual exploitation in schools (Montenegro);
- 29.256 Enact the Children's Code, which has been finalized for a number of years, and ensure that its provisions are in line with international legal norms and principles (Malta);
- 29.257 Continue with efforts to adopt the Children's Code, in line with international standards (Mozambique);
- 29.258 Accelerate the approval of the Children's Code, in line with international human rights law (Paraguay);
- 29.259 Accelerate the process of adopting the Children's Code (Philippines);
- 29.260 Continue efforts to promote children's rights, especially by adopting the Children's Code (Qatar);
- 29.261 Accelerate efforts to adopt the Children's Code and effectively enforce national legislation criminalizing the exploitation of children and forced begging (Republic of Korea);
- 29.262 Adopt the draft Children's Code to further enhance the protection of children's rights (Singapore);
- 29.263 Enhance efforts to adopt a children's code in line with international standards (South Africa);
- 29.264 Adopt the draft Children's Code and the draft law on the status of Qur'anic schools, *daaras*, for the effective protection of children (Spain);
- 29.265 Adopt the Children's Code and continue to implement the necessary measures to ensure the protection of children's rights, particularly in matters such as child, early and forced marriage, child labour and female genital mutilation (Uruguay);
- 29.266 Adopt the Children's Code, in line with international commitments to protect children's rights (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 29.267 Continue efforts to promote children's rights and accelerate the adoption and implementation of the Children's Code (Egypt);
- 29.268 Finalize the planned adoption of the Children's Code (Gabon);

- 29.269 Adopt the draft Children's Code aimed at bringing the protection of children's rights into line with international standards (Germany);
- 29.270 Expedite the process initiated in 2018, regarding the adoption of the Children's Code, according to the international commitments that Senegal has undertaken in the area of children's rights (Greece);
- 29.271 Further strengthen child protection mechanisms (Lithuania);
- 29.272 Continue taking all measures to protect the rights of children (Malawi);
- 29.273 Ensure the full protection of *talibé* children in order to shield them from practices of exploitation and abuse (Montenegro);
- 29.274 Strengthen public policies and mechanisms to protect children against exploitation and all forms of violence (Morocco);
- 29.275 Step up preventive measures to protect children, including those in street situations, from forced begging, forced and early marriage and sexual exploitation (Philippines);
- 29.276 Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by allocating sufficient funds for education and the ongoing campaign against trafficking and child labour, including forced child begging (Switzerland);
- 29.277 Continue efforts to protect the rights of children from all forms of exploitation, early marriage, forced marriage and child labour (Tunisia);
- 29.278 Continue to strengthen the protection of children, including by continuing the fight against child begging and accelerating programmes concerning *daaras* (Türkiye);
- 29.279 Focus efforts on the adoption of the Children's Code to strengthen the child protection system (Ukraine);
- 29.280 Increase efforts to combat child forced begging, including by holding perpetrators criminally accountable and implementing effective protection measures (United States of America);
- 29.281 Take additional measures to ensure the issuance of birth certificates in remote areas (Angola);
- 29.282 Strengthen initiatives to combat child exploitation, including the prohibition of forced begging, through the allocation of sufficient resources as well as the adoption of the law on the status of *daaras* (Belgium);
- 29.283 Adopt a national policy to combat sexual exploitation in schools (Botswana);
- 29.284 Take appropriate measures to strengthen protection against early marriage and in favour of children's rights (Burundi);
- 29.285 Eliminate the practice of the corporal punishment of minors (Costa Rica);
- 29.286 Strengthen efforts to combat stigma and discrimination against children living with HIV/AIDS (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 29.287 Complete the proposed adoption of the law on corporal punishment (Gabon);
- 29.288 Strengthen children's rights protection, reducing child labour, especially in informal sectors, and guaranteeing education for all children, including those from disadvantaged groups (Gambia);
- 29.289 Strengthen the efforts made to combat child exploitation to reduce the practice of forced child begging (Italy);

- 29.290 Continue the advancement and protection of older persons and ensure their right to health, including through strengthening the role of the National Council of Older Persons (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 29.291 Further strengthen measures to ensure the full implementation of initiatives to promote and protect the rights of older persons in relation to health (Brunei Darussalam);
- 29.292 Take further measures to eradicate discrimination against persons with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 29.293 Take concrete measures to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities and facilitate their access to employment (Viet Nam);
- 29.294 Ensure the sustainability of measures to combat all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities (Congo);
- 29.295 Consider ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (Malawi);
- 29.296 Adopt measures to combat the stigmatization of persons with disabilities and ensure their access to health and social services (Costa Rica);
- 29.297 Step up efforts to develop a policy on inclusive and special education for children with disabilities to enable them to fully enjoy their rights (Malaysia);
- 29.298 Continue to work with relevant partners, including non-governmental organizations, to ensure the nationwide implementation of inclusive education for children with disabilities (Singapore);
- 29.299 Continue improvements with regard to the inclusion of children with disabilities in the education system (Angola);
- 29.300 Strengthen measures to ensure adequate legal assistance for persons with disabilities (Mozambique);
- 29.301 Continue its efforts to enrol persons with disabilities in the universal health care scheme, and ensure further rehabilitation programmes and aid for persons with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 29.302 Take the necessary measures to prevent criminal acts against persons with disabilities, in particular those with albinism, provide protection to victims of these crimes and bring perpetrators to justice (Togo);
- 29.303 Take the necessary measures to prevent criminal behaviour against persons with disabilities and provide protection to the victims (Bangladesh);
- 29.304 Adopt the necessary measures to prevent criminal behaviour towards persons with disabilities, in particular persons with albinism (Dominican Republic);
- 29.305 Take the necessary steps to protect all minorities and end persecution based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);
- 29.306 Take concrete measures to address the current campaign of incitement to hatred against people on the grounds of their sexual orientation and against those defending their rights (Montenegro);
- 29.307 Revoke article 319 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual same-sex relations, and enact legislation to provide full protections to LGBTIQ+ persons from violence (Malta);
- 29.308 Take concrete measures to end violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ and other minorities by promoting the principles of non-violence and non-discrimination and by repealing article 319 of the Criminal Code (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 29.309 Repeal any provisions from the Criminal Code that give rise to violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including article 319 (Germany);
- 29.310 Repeal all provisions, including article 319 of the Criminal Code, that give rise to discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 29.311 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex (Spain);
- 29.312 Decriminalize same-sex conduct between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 29.313 End arbitrary arrests of, discrimination against and the cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of LGBTQI+ persons (United States of America);
- 29.314 Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina);
- 29.315 Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation (France);
- 29.316 Protect sexual minorities and combat hate speech and violence against LGBT+ persons (Brazil);
- 29.317 Stop and condemn hate speech and incitement against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and sex characteristics and those advocating for their rights (Iceland);
- 29.318 Provide education on human rights, including sexual orientation and gender identity, to teachers, public officials and law enforcement actors (Finland);
- 29.319 Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Somalia);
- 29.320 Strengthen birth registration procedures, especially for refugees and asylum-seekers, with a view to reinforcing efforts to eliminate statelessness (Egypt);
- 29.321 Ensure the effective implementation of the law on the status of refugees and stateless persons through the granting of Senegalese nationality at birth to all children in its territory who would otherwise be stateless (Niger);
- 29.322 Finalize the revision of article 55 of the Family Code to allow all children found in Senegal of unknown parents to be registered in the civil registry, like newborn babies (Democratic Republic of the Congo).
30. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Senegal was headed by Madame Aissata TALL SALL, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- S.E M Coly SECK, Ambassadeur Représentant permanent du Sénégal auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Madame Dieynaba Touré BATHILY, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Affaires juridiques et consulaires du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Sénégalais de l’extérieur ;
- Monsieur Mame Ngor DIOUF, Magistrat Secrétaire général du Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de la Protection des Enfants ;
- Colonel Amadou Ousmane BA, Directeur du Contrôle, des Etudes et de la Législation au Ministère des Forces Armées ;
- Monsieur Ngane NDOUR, Magistrat hors hiérarchie, Directeur des Droits humains au Ministère de la Justice ;
- Monsieur Amadou NDIAYE, Magistrat hors hiérarchie, Directeur de la Protection judiciaire et sociale au Ministère de la Justice ;
- Monsieur Mamadou Lamine FATY, Directeur de la Promotion et de la Protection des Personnes Handicapées au Ministère de la Santé et de l’Action social ;
- Monsieur Papa Diomaye LOUM, Ministre-Conseiller à la Mission permanente ;
- Monsieur Mafall FALL, Magistrat hors hiérarchie, Conseiller juridique de la Primature ;
- Monsieur El Hadji Mame Youssou SYLLA, Conseiller des Affaires étrangères, Conseiller Technique au Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Sénégalais de l’Extérieur ;
- Monsieur Babacar DIOUF, Conseiller Technique du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice ;
- Madame Marie SIBY FAYE, Conseillère Technique, Coordinatrice de la Cellule genre du Ministère de l’Education nationale ;
- Madame Mbossé Badiane, Coordinatrice de la Cellule des Etudes, de la Planification et du Suivi-Evaluation au Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de la Protection des Enfants ;
- Monsieur El Hadji Malick TOP, Chef de la Division des Droits Humains, du Contentieux et de la Consultation à la Direction des Affaires juridiques et consulaires, au Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Sénégalais de l’Extérieur ;
- Monsieur Souleymane DIA, Chef de la Division de l’Enfance déshéritée, à la Directrice générale de l’action sociale au Ministère de la Santé et de l’action sociale ;
- Madame Marie Yvonne GAYE, Deuxième Conseiller à la Mission Permanente ;
- Monsieur Tamsir GUEYE, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission permanente ;
- Madame Mary FALL, Conseillère en communication de Madame le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et
- Monsieur Abdourahmane SOW, Stagiaire à la Mission permanente.