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Senegal*

The present report is a summary of 11 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. Amnesty International (AI) notes that Senegal has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR.²

2. The Coalition Nationale des Associations et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfant (CONAFE) recommends that Senegal ratify the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child by December 2013.³

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. According to the NGO "Article 19", the day after the second round of the 2012 presidential elections, a broad consensus emerged, hailing the victory of democracy. During the first round, however, there were reports of at least 10 deaths and hundreds of injuries, and of cases of torture, arbitrary detention and stigmatization. Thus, freedom of expression was pitted against the political will to scare and deter.⁴

4. CONAFE has found numerous definitions of the child in Senegal. The Family Code considers a person who has not reached the age of 18 to be a minor. The Labour Code allows child labour from 15 years of age. The age of criminal responsibility for children is set at 15 years, and can sometimes be lowered to 13 years. The Electoral Code, meanwhile, sets the voting age at 18 years.⁵ Senegal does not have a children's code yet, although a draft was prepared in 2004. The many definitions make it necessary to amend legal texts and harmonize legislation with the principles and provisions of conventions, so as to standardize the definition of the child in civil, social and criminal matters by defining a child as a person up to the age at 18 years.⁶ CONAFE recommends that the Government ensure that the Children's Code is adopted by the end of 2014.⁷

5. Privacy International (PI) welcomes the 2008 adoption of a data protection law (Law 2008-12), a law on electronic transactions (Law 2008-08) and the incorporation of the definition of cybercrime into the Senegalese Penal Code (Law No 2008-11).⁸ PI considers Law 2008-12 to be a significant piece of legislation which provides adequate safeguards for citizens' personal data. The law reflects the habeas data concept and effectively addresses the various and important factors relating to data protection. Laws 2008-11 on Cybercrime and 2008-08 on Electronic Transactions are also praised by PI in light of the emerging presence of the Internet.⁹

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. Joint Submission No. 4 (JS4) reports that the law on the establishment of the Senegalese national preventive mechanism, the National Observatory on Places of Detention, came into force on 2 March 2009. In January 2012, the Government appointed a National Observer of Places of Detention. However, the resources made available to the Observatory are insufficient for it to fulfil its mission properly. JS4 recommends that the Government make every effort to guarantee the independence and effectiveness of the National Observatory on Places of Detention by providing it with the necessary financial and human resources.¹⁰

7. CONAFE notes that the recommendation made during the first universal periodic review of Senegal regarding the creation of an independent Children's Ombudsman led to

the preparation of a draft bill, which has been pending since 2010.¹¹ CONAFE recommends that the Government should ensure that the draft bill on the Children's Ombudsman is finalized, adopted and implemented by the end of 2014.¹²

8. CONAFE notes that Senegal has no permanent system of data collection and no reliable statistics on children's rights.¹³

9. Article 19 questions the legitimacy of the National Audiovisual Regulation Council (CNRA). Despite various legal safeguards to ensure the independence of the Council, its members are appointed by presidential decree, without public consultation. There is also no mechanism for public oversight of CNRA members.¹⁴

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

10. CONAFE notes that the State party reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child arrived very late and, like the Committee's concluding observations, are often not publicized.¹⁵

2. Cooperation with special procedures

11. AI is concerned that during the 2008 universal periodic review, Senegal did not accept a recommendation to extend invitations to the special rapporteurs on torture and on the independence of judges and lawyers.¹⁶

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

12. Joint Submission No. 1 (JS1) points out that none of the recommendations on the human rights of sexual minorities made during the previous review have been implemented by the State.¹⁷ The homophobic environment tolerated by the Senegalese authorities and exacerbated by some Islamist groups and the media has led to a climate of fear and insecurity among homosexuals.¹⁸

13. JS1 adds that criminal law still penalizes homosexuality.¹⁹ Article 319.3 of the Penal Code serves as the basis for arbitrary arrests by the police. A simple complaint or rumours about homosexuality are enough for the individual concerned to be arrested.²⁰ Moreover, the lack of independence of the judiciary and the strong pressure of public opinion based on moral and religious considerations make this institution ineffective for the protection of sexual minorities.²¹

14. According to JS1, the pattern of systematic violations of the human rights of sexual minorities in Senegal is due to the inaction of various actors. The criminalization of homosexuality and the persistent climate of fear of persecution not only violate the rights of sexual minorities, but also undermine the efforts of the Senegalese Government in the fight against AIDS, by forcing homosexuals and peer educators involved in combating HIV to hide their activities.²²

15. JS1 recommends that the Government implement the recommendations made during the 2009 universal periodic review;²³ initiate the process of reform of all laws, policies and directives that discriminate against and stigmatize homosexuals, including the Penal Code and the law on HIV;²⁴ release individuals prosecuted or convicted because of their homosexuality;²⁵ launch a national dialogue to promote acceptance of homosexuality and end the homophobic environment;²⁶ introduce legislation criminalizing hate speech and

crimes aimed at homosexuals;²⁷ and implement training and awareness-raising programmes for the various stakeholders on human rights and their universality, including their application to sexual and gender minorities.²⁸

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

16. JS4 points out that Senegal appears to be the only abolitionist country not to have supported United Nations resolutions on the death penalty. Moreover, Senegal has still not ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. JS4 recommends that Senegal vote in favour of future United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for a universal moratorium on executions, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.²⁹

17. AI reports that the latent conflict in Casamance witnessed renewed tensions in November 2011 when civilians were arrested, injured and executed in reprisal actions by the army as well as the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance, or MFDC), an armed opposition group.³⁰

18. For AI, despite several peace agreements, there continue to be moments of high tension in the Casamance conflict marked by serious human rights violations committed by both parties.³¹

19. JS4 reports that several cases testify to the abuse of power by police officers and gendarmes to manipulate defendants, or even torture them, despite the recommendations made in 2009. The perpetrators have not been prosecuted, but simply assigned to other locations. JS4 notes, however, a new willingness on the part of the State to consider torture as a criminal offence in its own right.³² JS4 recommends that the Government make every effort to ensure that perpetrators of torture are prosecuted.³³

20. AI considers that the safeguards against torture provided for in the national legislation in many cases are not respected, leading to a climate of impunity.³⁴ AI recommends that the Government ensure that law enforcement officials are fully trained and equipped to maintain public order without resort to excessive force, with any breaches vigorously and independently investigated; and ensure that trials, in which it has been established that statements have been extracted under torture, are reviewed so that those convicted can be retried.³⁵

21. According to JS4, despite requests during its first universal periodic review for Senegal to address the problem of overcrowding in detention centres and prisons, the situation as regards prison overcrowding remains dire. Women, men and children are held separately in detention but, in women's quarters, girls sometimes share their cells with adult women and female prisoners are sometimes placed with women held on remand. Sanitation, hygiene and food standards do not meet international minimum standards.³⁶ JS4 recommends that Senegal alleviate prison overcrowding by promoting alternatives to imprisonment; separate girls from adult female women prisoners, and women on remand from convicted female prisoners, by providing accommodation for this purpose; and maintain decent prison conditions.³⁷

22. Joint Submission No. 2 (JS2) observes that not a day goes by without the press reporting acts of child rape, incest or paedophilia. It has become a daily reality of grave concern to the authorities, children, parents and the general public.³⁸ Despite the sanctions provided for by the law, these social scourges continue to exist and disrupt children's lives.³⁹ JS2 adds that the conspiracy of silence surrounding these despicable acts is often the norm, as the perpetrators are from the child's immediate environment. Nine out of ten cases allegedly occur in the home.⁴⁰ JS2 recommends that the Government set up community watchdogs to guard against child rape, paedophilia and incest;⁴¹ conduct awareness-raising

campaigns in schools and communities about rape, paedophilia and incest;⁴² and raise public awareness of the action to be taken in cases of rape, paedophilia and incest, such as collecting evidence and systematically consulting a doctor to obtain a medical certificate.

23. CONAFE notes that corporal punishment is a traditional practice in primary school, in the home and in the street.⁴³ CONAFE recommends that the State step up efforts to raise awareness of the harmful consequences of corporal punishment, ensure the implementation of Decree No. 791165 of 20 December 1979 (art. 14), monitor both formal and non-formal schools more closely, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.⁴⁴

24. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reports that corporal punishment of children is lawful in Senegal despite the Government's acceptance of recommendations to protect children from it, made during the universal periodic review in 2009. GIEACPC hopes that States will raise the issue during the review in 2013 and recommends that Senegal enact legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home, as a matter of priority.⁴⁵

25. CONAFE reports that, in practice, children begin working at a very early age (6 years) and drop out of school early (at the age of 14 or 15). In some regions, children leave school as early as March to pick cashew nuts, which they then sell.⁴⁶ Girls working as domestic servants are the main concern in the Fatick region and in the "new lands" of Tambacounda. Around 23 per cent of children aged between 6 and 17 years of age are involved in economic activities, including 500,000 who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour. More than 34,000 young female domestic workers or street vendors aged between 7 and 18 years are frequently exposed to prostitution, exploitation, rape, unwanted teenage pregnancies and infanticide.⁴⁷

26. CONAFE recommends that the State ensure the enrolment and retention of girls in school and vocational training centres; create jobs and step up efforts to protect against the worst forms of child labour; ensure that the law against trafficking in persons is being strictly enforced by 2015;⁴⁸ step up measures to raise awareness among all stakeholders, and ensure the strict implementation of the law on the trafficking and smuggling of persons, particularly women and children, by 2015.⁴⁹

27. Joint Submission No. 3 (JS3) reports on forced child begging of *talibés* in Senegal. *Talibés* are children, some as young as 5 years old, almost exclusively boys, who study in religious schools (*daaras*), which are not part of the formal education sector in Senegal. It is estimated that around 50,000 *talibés* are forced to beg on the streets for up to eight hours per day. They experience physical abuse and other forms of threats and coercion and are separated from their families for long periods. They live in crowded and unhygienic conditions, are vulnerable to disease, and are poorly educated. Many have been trafficked. The Government has stated its commitment to addressing child begging as a priority. The necessary legislation is essentially in place and a programme to modernize *daaras* has been initiated. At its first universal periodic review, the Government accepted recommendations relating to the protection of children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and child labour, as well as access to education. However, legislation is not being adequately enforced and the *daara* modernization programme needs to be urgently accelerated.⁵⁰ JS3 recommends that in order to end forced child begging of *talibés*, the Government should accelerate the *daara* modernization programme as a matter of urgency; ensure that it is sufficiently resourced and roll it out on a national level; and enforce and harmonize relevant national legislation.⁵¹

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

28. JS4 reports that the legal period of custody is 48 hours, renewable on the authorization of the public prosecutor on receipt of a reasoned request. In practice,

detainees are often not notified that their custody is being extended and no reason is given to justify the extension. In most cases, the time limits are not observed. Release often depends on the prisoner's circumstances; some prisoners have some knowledge of procedures, or receive help from a friend, while others pay large sums of money to be released.⁵² Moreover, the Senegalese Code of Criminal Procedure does not provide for the presence of a lawyer to assist the person in custody from the outset, but only from the twenty-fifth hour of detention. JS4 recommends that Senegal ensure that detainees know their rights and have access to a lawyer in the first few hours of custody.⁵³

29. AI states that for decades, members of the security forces committed serious human rights violations with almost total impunity.⁵⁴ In 2012, soon after the general elections, investigations were opened into several cases of human rights violations during the pre-electoral unrest. The new Government has shown a willingness to put an end to the practice of negating Senegal's human rights commitments. However, even though some of the investigations have seen some progress, none of them have been completed and none of the alleged perpetrators have been tried.⁵⁵ AI recommends that the Government remove from office any person suspected of having committed, or participated in, serious human rights violations, while the allegations against them are subject to a prompt, in-depth, independent and impartial investigation, in accordance with international human rights standards;⁵⁶ and that it should take immediate legal action, whenever there is sufficient admissible evidence, against all persons suspected of committing serious human rights violations.⁵⁷

30. The impunity that marked the atrocities perpetrated in Casamance continues to deny justice for the victims and their families and has left them in a state of abandonment. As far as AI is aware, the families of the dozens of disappeared Casamance people, at the hands of government forces, have not received compensation or material or psychological support.⁵⁸

31. AI is also concerned that the 2004 amnesty law granted amnesty for offences committed during the internal conflict in Casamance and deprived the victims and their families of their right to justice and redress, in violation of international standards.⁵⁹

32. AI recommends that the Government ensure that all victims of human rights violations and abuses, committed by all parties to the Casamance conflict, can benefit from redress and guarantees of non-repetition.⁶⁰

33. JS4 notes that, until the change of government in 2012, no progress had been made in bringing to justice the ex-President of Chad, Hissène Habré, who is in Senegal. The Government elected in 2012 said that it intended to prosecute Mr. Habré in Senegal rather than extradite him to Belgium, and it has taken steps to that effect. Thus, on 20 July 2012, the International Court of Justice, in the case "Questions relating to the obligation to prosecute or extradite (Belgium v. Senegal)", ruled that Senegal had failed to fulfil its obligations under the United Nations Convention against Torture and ordered Senegal to prosecute Mr. Habré "without further delay" if it did not extradite him. JS4 adds that at the time of writing, in March 2013, Mr. Habré had still not been charged.⁶¹ JS4 recommends that Senegal make every effort to try Mr. Habré as soon as possible and to guarantee him a fair trial.⁶²

4. Right to privacy and marriage

34. According to CONAFE, teenage pregnancies, especially in school settings, are one of the most recurrent problems in some regions.⁶³ The scourge of early or forced marriages is also a recurrent problem, and one that is aggravated by the phenomenon of "Modou-Modou" (immigrants).⁶⁴ CONAFE recommends that the State raise the age of marriage to 18 years by the end of 2014. The State should develop vocational training schools by 2015 to give a second chance to girls who are victims twice over, when they fall pregnant and when they drop out of school.⁶⁵

35. PI is concerned that the Agence de Régulation des Télécommunications et des Postes (ARTP) obliges mobile telecommunications operators to identify their clients before selling them SIM cards. Operators do not have an obligation to inform users about the way in which their data are used. PI considers that SIM registration undermines the ability of users to communicate anonymously and disproportionately disadvantages the most marginalized groups. It also facilitates surveillance and monitoring of users by law enforcement authorities.⁶⁶ PI recommends that the Government ensure that the rights of mobile telephony subscribers in relation to their personal data are guaranteed.⁶⁷

36. PI also explains that passengers arriving at and departing from Dakar's airport are required to fill out landing and departure cards with personal data. This information is eventually transmitted to the Senegalese police. Passengers have no access or indication of how their data will be stored or transmitted. Passengers are also subject to the collection of their biometric data.⁶⁸ The biometric registration is run by a private foreign corporation. PI considers it especially important that existing laws regarding the protection of personal data are applied and respected.⁶⁹ PI recommends that the Government ensure that Law No. 2008-12 is applied and respected in relation to the use of landing cards and biometric registration of passengers at Dakar airport and that it replace the current system of collecting landing cards with a more effective and transparent collection mechanism.⁷⁰

5. Freedom of religion or belief, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

37. JS1 reports that the practice of religion by homosexuals in Senegal is characterized by persecution and exclusion by religious communities.⁷¹

38. Reporters without Borders (RWB) reports that Senegal ranked 59 out of 179 countries listed in the 2013 worldwide press freedom index (+16 in comparison with the previous year), and that no journalist was imprisoned at the time the index was released. Yet, journalists are sometimes threatened and their media banned or vandalized. Despite repeated appeals from journalists and the international community, decriminalization of breaches of press laws has not yet been adopted.⁷²

39. RWB notes that 2012 was a year of hope: the presidential election took place in a peaceful atmosphere for the media, despite a few regrettable assaults on journalists, and President Macky Sall declared himself willing to decriminalize press offences. Much remains to be proved in 2013, as illustrated by the prison sentence handed down to a journalist in December 2012.⁷³

40. RWB reiterates the recommendations it made during Senegal's first universal periodic review and calls upon the Government to abolish the existing press law and adopt new legislation adapted to democratic standards, eliminating prison terms for press offences and providing a credible regulation tool for the media;⁷⁴ as well as train the armed forces (police and army) on human rights and press freedom, while sanctions mechanisms should be put in place in order to tackle impunity of law enforcement officers whenever they attack, or wrongfully detain, journalists.⁷⁵

41. Article 19 points out that the right to demonstrate was introduced in the Constitution with the transfer of power in 2000. In Senegal, demonstrations have to be announced, rather than authorized, in advance. However, to prevent the exercise of this right, the "maintenance of public order" is frequently cited. In the middle of the 2012 election campaign, political rallies by presidential candidates were banned in some areas of the capital on grounds of public order. These examples demonstrate the discriminatory effects of implementing the law and the urgent need to reform the legal framework governing this right.⁷⁶ Article 19 also states that the legislation totally banning opinion polls during the

election period is an example of the shortcomings in the laws governing freedom of expression.⁷⁷

42. For AI, the right to peaceful demonstration was undermined in the months leading up to the 2012 presidential elections when the Minister of the Interior passed an order “temporarily prohibiting public demonstrations”. Despite this order, demonstrations continued, but were violently repressed by the security forces in January and February 2012. The unrest resulted in several casualties and took a particularly dramatic turn when the security forces fired live bullets at protesters in Dakar and in other cities, killing several of the protesters.⁷⁸ AI recommends that the Government guarantee that the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly are protected in accordance with national and international law.⁷⁹

43. Article 19 points out that the absence of a law on access to information is a legal obstacle to the enjoyment of certain rights. Access to information is not formally enshrined in any specific legislation. The authorities have been engaged in consultation with civil society since 2011 on the adoption of a legal framework that would guarantee effective access to information.⁸⁰ Article 19 recommends the adoption of a law on access to information in line with international norms and standards to ensure greater transparency and equal access to public services.⁸¹

44. In addition, the procedures for assigning radio and television frequencies are not known. The decision on assigning frequencies is made by the Ministry of Communication, in consultation with the President’s Office. According to Article 19, transparency in the granting of broadcasting licences remains a major challenge for this sector.⁸²

6. Right to health

45. CONAFE acknowledges that efforts are being made by Senegal to increase immunization coverage, control endemic diseases (malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, etc.) and combat maternal and child mortality. Nonetheless, free health care for children up to the age of 6 years remains a challenge.⁸³ CONAFE recommends that the Government undertake to provide free health care for children up to the age of 6 years by 2015 and to combat child malnutrition by facilitating access to food.⁸⁴

46. JS2 reports that 1,720 deaths per year, or 5 per day, in Senegal result from poor conditions at birth and poverty. The mortality rate fell by only 9 per cent from 2005 to 2011, from 402 to 392 deaths per 100,000 live births. Contraceptive use rose by only two percentage points in the same period, from 10 to 12 per cent, and unmet family planning needs fell slightly from 32 to 29 per cent, an improvement of 3 per cent in six years.⁸⁵

47. Despite the promises made by the State, women continue to die in childbirth and there is a lack of precision in the use of certain general terms. The real challenge with respect to Act No. 006/PR/2002 on the promotion of reproductive health is the lack of an implementing decree, given that the Act states that the procedure and monitoring of the legal conditions for therapeutic abortion are to be set out in a decree.⁸⁶ JS2 recommends the organization by the Government of public awareness-raising campaigns, particularly among women, on the law on reproductive health, and the lobbying of parliamentarians and the political, administrative and community authorities in respect of the application of the implementing decree for the law on reproductive health.⁸⁷

48. JS2 reports that young people account for over 50 per cent of the Senegalese population and have critical needs in the areas of education and health. The specific health problems facing this population group include: early sexual activity among adolescents and young adults; low uptake of methods of protection, especially condoms; poor communication between parents and children about reproductive health and the risks

associated with early sexual activity; a high incidence of abortion among girls who become pregnant; and frequent occurrences of acts of violence and sexual abuse.⁸⁸

49. Apart from these factors, JS2 notes the lack of user-friendly services tailored to the needs of young people. Little is done to welcome them in health-care facilities and there are psychological, financial and cultural obstacles to their access to health services.⁸⁹

50. JS2 recommends establishing user-friendly services tailored to the reproductive health needs of young people and increasing the budget of the Ministry of Health to ensure effective and holistic reproductive health care for adolescents/young adults.⁹⁰

51. Human Rights Watch (HRW) notes that the health authorities have undertaken noteworthy efforts to ensure that prevention and treatment efforts reach men who have sex with men (MSM), including through the passage of the 2010 HIV/AIDS law, which made specific reference to MSM as a vulnerable group. However, fear of arrest and prosecution have prevented gay men from accessing essential services, including HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.⁹¹

52. JS1 reports that Act No. 2010-03 of 9 April 2010 on HIV was a step forward in preventing, addressing and eliminating all forms of stigmatization and discrimination against persons infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS, including sexual minorities. Article 36 of the Act is problematic, however, since it provides for a prison sentence of 5 to 10 years and a fine of approximately €3,500 to €8,000 for anyone who deliberately transmits HIV. The implementation of the Act is undermined by a homophobic environment fostered by powerful religious groups and tolerated by the authorities.⁹²

7. Persons with disabilities

53. CONAFE reports that children with disabilities are ill-treated, neglected, isolated, hidden away, repudiated and excluded from society.⁹³ CONAFE recommends that the Government provide more suitable educational and training facilities and implement the law on social orientation for persons with disabilities by the end of 2014.⁹⁴

54. GIEACPC notes that research in 2010 by the African Child Policy Forum found that in Senegal, 60 per cent of children with disabilities have experienced at least one type of physical violence, most commonly being hit, punched, kicked or beaten, followed by being choked, burned or stabbed. Parents and close relatives are the most common perpetrators of physical violence.⁹⁵

Notes

¹ 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

AI	Amnesty International, UK
Article 19	ARTICLE 19: Global Campaign for Free Expression, UK; National
CONAFE	Coalition of Associations and NGOs working with Children (<i>Coalition Nationale des Associations et ONG en faveur de l'Enfant</i>), Senegal
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, UK
HRW	Human Rights Watch, US
PI	Privacy International, UK
RWB	Reporters without Borders, France

Joint submissions

JS1	Joint Submission No. 1 – ADAMA, AIDES Senegal, Hope and Prudence (<i>Espoir et Prudence</i>), Senegal
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- JS2 Joint Submission No. 2 – Senegalese Association for Family Welfare (*Association Sénégalaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial*) (ASBEF), The Sexual Rights Initiative, Senegal
- JS3 Joint Submission No. 3 – Anti-Slavery International, Africa Together for the Defence of Human Rights, Senegal (*La Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l’Homme*) Senegal
- JS4 the Joint Submission No. 4 – FIACAT, International Federation of Christian Action for abolition of Torture (*Fédération internationale de l’Action des chrétiens pour l’abolition de la Torture*), and ACAT Senegal (Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture in Senegal) *Action des Chrétiens pour l’Abolition de la Torture au Sénégal*, Senegal.
- ² AI, p. 1.
- ³ CONAFE, para. 16.
- ⁴ Article 19, p. 1.
- ⁵ CONAFE, para. 5.
- ⁶ CONAFE, para. 6.
- ⁷ CONAFE, para. 11. See also GIEACPC, para. 1.2.
- ⁸ PI, p. 4.
- ⁹ PI, p. 6.
- ¹⁰ JS4, p. 4. See also AI, pp. 3–4.
- ¹¹ CONAFE, para. 10.
- ¹² CONAFE, para. 11.
- ¹³ CONAFE, para. 9.
- ¹⁴ Article 19, p. 2.
- ¹⁵ CONAFE, para. 8.
- ¹⁶ AI, p. 1.
- ¹⁷ JS1, para. 11.
- ¹⁸ JS1, para. 13. See also HRW, pp. 1–2 and AI, p. 1.
- ¹⁹ JS1, para. 6.
- ²⁰ JS1, para. 7.
- ²¹ JS1, para. 9.
- ²² JS1, para. 22.
- ²³ JS1, para. 23 (a).
- ²⁴ JS1, para. 23 (b).
- ²⁵ S1, para. 23 (c).
- ²⁶ JS1, para. 23 (e).
- ²⁷ JS1, para. 23 (f).
- ²⁸ JS1, para. 23 (h). See also HRW, p. 2 and AI, p. 5.
- ²⁹ JS4, p. 8.
- ³⁰ AI, p. 2.
- ³¹ AI, p. 4.
- ³² JS4, p. 5. See also AI p. 3.
- ³³ JS4, p. 5.
- ³⁴ AI, p. 1.
- ³⁵ AI, p. 4.
- ³⁶ JS4, p. 3.
- ³⁷ JS4, p. 4.
- ³⁸ JS2, para. 8.
- ³⁹ JS2, para. 10.
- ⁴⁰ JS2, para. 11.
- ⁴¹ JS2, para. 12.
- ⁴² JS2, para. 12.
- ⁴³ CONAFE, para. 28.
- ⁴⁴ CONAFE, para. 29.
- ⁴⁵ GIEACPC, p. 1.
- ⁴⁶ CONAFE, para. 14.

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- 47 CONAFE, para. 22.
 48 CONAFE, para. 13.
 49 CONAFE, para. 25.
 50 JS3, p. 1. See also CONAFE, paras. 24–26.
 51 JS3, p. 1. See also CONAFE, para. 27.
 52 JS4, p. 5.
 53 JS4, p. 6.
 54 AI, p. 2.
 55 AI, p. 3.
 56 AI, p. 4.
 57 AI, pp. 4–5.
 58 AI, p. 4.
 59 AI, p. 4.
 60 AI, p. 5.
 61 JS4, p. 7.
 62 JS4, p. 8.
 63 CONAFE, para. 30.
 64 CONAFE, para. 32.
 65 CONAFE, para. 33.
 66 PI, p. 5.
 67 PI, p. 7.
 68 PI, p. 5.
 69 PI, p. 6.
 70 PI, p. 7.
 71 JS1, para. 17.
 72 RWB, p. 3.
 73 RWB, p. 3. See also AI, pp. 1–2.
 74 RWB, p. 5. See also Article 19 pp. 3–4.
 75 RWB, p. 5. See also Article 19, p. 5.
 76 Article 19, p. 4.
 77 Article 19, p. 1.
 78 AI, p. 2.
 79 AI, p. 4.
 80 Article 19, pp. 1–2.
 81 Article 19, p. 5.
 82 Article 19, p. 3.
 83 CONAFE, para. 20.
 84 CONAFE, para. 21.
 85 JS2, para. 2.
 86 JS2, para. 6.
 87 JS2, para. 7.
 88 JS2, para. 13.
 89 JS2, para. 15.
 90 JS2, para. 17.
 91 HRW, p. 2.
 92 JS1, para. 6.
 93 CONAFE, para. 36.
 94 CONAFE, para. 37.
 95 GIEACPC, para. 2.5.
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