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Consideration of reports of States parties

List of issues in relation to the combined third to fifth periodic reports of Senegal

Addendum

Replies of Senegal to the list of issues*

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Part I

In this section, the State party is requested to submit its responses to the following questions.

1. Please indicate whether the State party intends to expedite the process for the preparation and adoption of the Children's Code.

1. The implementation of the project to improve coordination and communication mechanisms between State actors and civil society in Senegal to ensure children's rights and protection has demonstrated the determination of the Government of Senegal to conclude the process for the preparation of the Children's Code. To this end, a working group composed of state sectors and representatives from civil society organizations, established by order No. 07232 of 29 April 2014 of the Minister of Justice, took responsibility for piloting the process for the preparation of the Children's Code from July 2014 to February 2015. The draft Children's Code has been finalized and submitted to the authorities for adoption.

2. Please describe the progress made towards the implementation of the national child protection strategy and national action plan 2012-2016.

2. Evidence of the progress achieved within the framework of the implementation of the national child protection strategy and action plan can be drawn from the evaluation carried out during the protection sector review on 6 and 7 August 2015. This meeting provided an opportunity to review the constraints and gaps and more particularly to take stock of the major achievements noted in the child protection sector.

3. The evaluation of the national action plan (2013-2015) thus provided the opportunity to note the following progress:

- Strengthening of the legal and institutional child protection framework through the establishment of a national intersectoral child protection committee (CINPE) chaired by the Prime Minister and constituting the child protection policy coordination body. At the legal level, the ongoing reform of the Criminal Code (CP) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CPP) contains a number of strong child protection measures;
- A marked improvement of the coordination mechanism for child protection interventions through the establishment of departmental child protection committees (CDPE), which are the bodies responsible for promoting the synergy of child protection interventions at the local level;
- Improved access to child protection services through the establishment of a comprehensive national child protection system and the codification of procedures to assist children who are victims or at risk;
- Capacity-building for stakeholders and professionals working with children through the implementation of several projects and training programmes aimed at social workers, security forces (police, gendarmerie), magistrates, judges and prosecutors;
- Improved promotion of child protection knowledge management through the development of several studies into, inter alia, the mapping of *daaras* (Koranic schools) in the Dakar region, the harmonization of national with international law on the rights of the child, the cost assessment of child protection services, the placement of children with neighbours or extended family (*confiage*), and the social budget set aside for children.

3. In the light of the Committee's previous recommendation (CRC/C/SEN/CO/2, para. 14), please indicate whether the State party intends to establish an independent Children's Ombudsman.

4. The Government's commitment to establishing an independent Children's Ombudsman is clearly manifested through the adoption of the preliminary draft law instituting this authority. Following an in-depth study of the matter by the highest authorities, particularly on the initiative of the General Secretariat of the Government, the bill establishing the Children's Ombudsman was submitted to the Supreme Court, which gave a favourable opinion.

4. Please describe the efforts made to combat all forms of discrimination based on social status or caste.

5. Within the framework of the implementation of social policy, the Senegalese Government has in recent years undertaken several initiatives aimed at combating all forms of discrimination based on social status or caste. In this connection, projects and programmes covering the fields of education (programme to support the modernization of *daaras*), health (universal health coverage), the fight against poverty (National Family Welfare Grant Programme; Equal Opportunities Card for Persons with Disabilities) are being developed.

6. The national child protection strategy similarly enshrines the principle of non-discrimination and equal opportunities by strongly emphasizing that "all children, irrespective of their sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, membership of a national minority, possessions, birth, health, disability or other status, should be protected against all forms of violence and receive the necessary care and assistance to guarantee them the best possible chances of survival and development".

5. Please indicate what measures have been adopted to ensure full implementation of the provisions of the new Nationality Code allowing children to acquire Senegalese nationality through their father as well as their mother, and to eliminate discrimination in the area of naturalization of foreign children with disabilities.

7. Act No. 2013-05 of 8 July 2013 amending Act No. 61-10 of 7 March 1961 determining Senegalese nationality, as amended, introduced significant reforms to Senegalese law on the right to nationality.

8. For example, article 5 of the Act provides that "any child born of a parent who is Senegalese shall be Senegalese".

9. Article 9 provides that "in cases of full adoption, children acquire Senegalese nationality if the adoptive parent or, in the case of joint adoption, one of the adoptive parents is Senegalese".

10. These two provisions definitively remove the restrictions on the transfer of Senegalese nationality by a woman or to an illegitimate child.

6. In the light of the Committee's previous recommendation (CRC/C/SEN/CO/2, para. 30) and the information provided in paragraphs 151, 152 and 153 of the report, please indicate what measures were implemented following the validation in 2010 of the National Birth Registration Centre's strategy aimed at reducing regional disparities in birth registration and ensuring that children without birth certificates have access to educational and social services without discrimination. Please also inform the Committee about the processing time and costs for late birth registration procedures as well as measures adopted to ensure that in such cases the individuals in question actually take receipt of the certificate.

11. The major reform of the Decentralization Act III resulted in the establishment of a countrywide system of local government, the immediate effect of which on the management of civil registries was an improvement in the quality and accessibility of the service (Act No. 2013-10 of 28 December 2013 establishing the General Local Government Code).

12. Furthermore, with regard to birth registration, the Government of Senegal, through the Ministry of Justice, organizes mobile hearings annually during which the judges of departmental courts (currently district courts) travel to populations in the most remote areas to register births, marriages and deaths which have taken place within the legal time limits for registration.

13. The Ministry of Justice sends circulars to the court presidents to determine the modalities for organizing these hearings.

14. The hearings usually run for three to four months a year and cover the entire country, as there is a departmental court in each department. Under the Family Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, judges are also authorized to organize hearings of this kind, regardless of whether a circular has been sent.

15. In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 72-61 of 12 June 1972, establishing the Family Code, where more than a year has lapsed after a birth, a decision authorizing registration may be issued by the president of the district court.

16. Unless expressly indicated otherwise by the Minister of Justice, the cost of this decision is CFAF 4,600.

17. The deadlines may differ from one court to another depending on the workload and number of staff; the average is two weeks. During mobile hearings, however, the deadlines are generally shorter. For example, the decisions of the Louga departmental court made during mobile hearings in 2015 were available the following day at the civil registry office.

18. For purposes of collection, applicants are notified, on the same day as the decision, of the date on which it can be issued to them. The presidents of civil registry offices also raise awareness among the population regarding the collection of birth rulings.

19. For the purpose of access to education for children without birth certificates, registration has always been accepted and the presidents of the departmental courts, in cooperation with school principals, have always accepted the birth registration of such children through the organization of special hearings.

20. Furthermore, during the Council of Ministers of 18 February 2015, the President of the Republic announced the modernization of the civil registry and awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of the civil registry as a national priority.

21. The strengthening of cooperation between stakeholders and of the local government, development and spatial planning sectors has vastly improved intersectoral cooperation in Senegal.

22. In addition, Senegal benefits from the support of technical and financial partners through several projects:

- The European Union, through a support project for the modernization of the civil registry (PAMEC), the financial agreement for which was signed on 26 September 2012 for a period of four years and an amount of 5,000,000 euros;
- The PAMEC covers:
 - The improvement of governance of the civil registry mainly by revising the Family Code provisions pertaining to the civil registry and aligning and

updating them in the light of new information and communication technologies, and reforming the Decentralization Act III.

- The training of civil registry officials and staff;
- The preparation of a communication plan and awareness-raising among the population through legal advice centres;
- The regularization of pupils at primary level who are not registered in the civil registry;
- UNICEF supports the development of the strategy for the registration of children at birth, the implementation of the communication plan on the civil registry and the interoperability between the civil registry and the health-care sector to enable registration of all births that take place in health facilities. The monitoring system of the mobile civil registry using Rapidpro is in the pilot phase with the help of UNICEF;
- USAID, under the Governance and Peace programme which has just been completed, has enabled governance performance with regard to the civil registry to be measured in four local communities in the southern part of the country with the objective of no unregistered children in 2015.

23. In parallel with these initiatives, certain good practices at community level regarding universal registration of children at birth are further bolstered by certain social programmes, such as the free primary health-care programme, universal health coverage, and the National Family Welfare Grant Programme, for which birth registration is one of the three conditions of access.

7. Please provide detailed information on the progress made by the State party towards enacting legislation to criminalize corporal punishment and all forms of violence against children. Please indicate if the State party intends to amend article 285 of the Family Code to expressly prohibit corporal punishment in the family.

24. Following the Ouagadougou meeting (13-17 December 2011) on legal reform to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, the Government of Senegal held a feedback workshop on 5 June 2012. The opportunity was taken to review the results of the work relating to the preparation of the national action plan to prohibit all forms of violence against children.

25. In addition, provisions have been made in the draft Children's Code to ensure that corporal punishment is effectively prohibited, including within family settings. It should be recalled that corporal punishment has been formally prohibited for a long time in schools and non-formal institutions, in particular by Decree No. 79-1165 of 20 December 1979.

8. Given the prevalence of female genital mutilation and excision in the State party, especially in certain regions, please provide detailed information on:

(a) Efforts made to fully implement the legislation prohibiting and criminalizing those practices;

26. In an effort to strengthen application of the Act on female genital mutilation, (Act No. 99-05 of 29 January 1999, articles 294 and 299 bis of the Criminal Code), the Government has developed a number of initiatives, including:

- Implementation of the national action plan to eliminate female genital mutilation and excision;
- Establishment of an institutional framework comprising a national council, a national technical committee, and regional and departmental committees for the

coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the national action plan to accelerate the elimination of female genital mutilation and excision;

- A study on the state of implementation of the Act, highlighting the difficulties and obstacles;
- National decentralized workshops on the state of implementation of Act No. 99-05, organized by the Directorate for Criminal Matters and Pardons.

(b) Measures adopted to prosecute those responsible, including traditional and religious leaders;

27. The Government of Senegal has initiated a number of training sessions on Act No. 99-05 of 29 January 1999 to encourage the security forces (police, gendarmerie), territorial administration, health staff and communities to take firmer action against the perpetrators of these practices.

(c) Initiatives and awareness campaigns launched by the State party and aimed at practitioners, traditional and religious leaders and the general public in order to change attitudes and eliminate those harmful practices.

28. Repeated intensive communication campaigns have been conducted by the Government and civil society organizations with a view to raising awareness among the communities of the harmful consequences of this phenomenon, primarily in the health and social sectors. The 2013 SITAN¹ report shows a significant change in attitudes, with 79 per cent of women considering that excision should be stopped and only 17 per cent of women maintaining that it is a religious requirement.

29. Owing to the correlation between public opinion and the level of education and economic well-being of households, initiatives to build the economic capacity of families and communities are carried out in the most affected areas.

30. Moreover, a partnership has been developed involving the authorities, eminent religious figures, the press and parliamentarians to strengthen advocacy for implementation of the United Nations resolution on the elimination of female genital mutilation and excision.

9. Please provide detailed information on the 2010-2015 plan to coordinate efforts to eliminate excision, mentioned in paragraph 92 of the report, as well as on its results.

31. The above-mentioned plan aims at the total elimination of female genital mutilation and excision in order to create a protective environment for children, adolescents and women which guarantees their good health and provides a strong development framework conducive to their integration in the community. Its objectives are to:

- Build the capacities of communities to promote intensified efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation and excision by all ethnic groups and communities of the subregion and the diaspora;
- Achieve total elimination of female genital mutilation and excision by all ethnic groups and communities of the subregion and the diaspora by 2015;
- Promote ongoing interventions after 2015.

32. The guiding principles for its implementation are:

- Community empowerment;
- A human rights-based approach;

¹ UNICEF report on the situation of children in Senegal (March 2013).

- A coordinated strategy;
- Results-based management;
- A holistic approach.

33. The implementation mechanisms operate within an organizational and institutional framework based on three functions: guidance, coordination and monitoring. The bodies concerned are:

- The national coordinating technical committee, which provides technical assistance;
- Village committees or community management committees, which constitute monitoring and alert mechanisms.

34. The following results have been obtained:

- Establishment of 12 regional and 39 departmental committees, 12 of which have departmental plans to monitor the process of eliminating excision;
- Training and awareness-raising for magistrates, judicial police officers, and 110 paralegals from Matam, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor;
- Awareness-raising activities by parliamentarians in all high-prevalence regions between December 2013 and January 2014, aimed at religious and traditional leaders, women who perform excision and media professionals;
- Involvement of traditional communicators through awareness-raising activities in the regions;
- Development of a curriculum by the Group to promote study and education of the population for students between the ages of 10 and 19, in order to raise awareness of the different forms of female genital mutilation and excision;
- A series of news reports by the media at community level to measure the impact of the interventions and promote debate among stakeholders;
- Commitments to stop excision from 5,814 communities within the framework of the community capacity-building programme.

10. Given the high incidence of child marriage, in particular in isolated and rural areas, please indicate what measures have been adopted to eliminate that practice. In that context, please describe measures to:

(a) Amend article 111 of the Family Code to make 18 the minimum age of marriage for girls;

35. The new provisions contained in the preliminary draft Children's Code provide for alignment of the age of marriage at 18 years for both boys and girls. In addition, a process for the development of an action plan to combat child marriage is currently under way within the Family Affairs Directorate, with the cooperation of the Directorate for the rights and protection of children and vulnerable groups. An advocacy campaign is also being carried out for the implementation of the United Nations resolution prohibiting child marriage.

(b) Repeal article 300 of the Criminal Code, which legalizes customary marriage and sexual relations with girls over 13.

36. With a view to ending customary marriage and sexual relations with girls over 13, the Children's Code provides for the mandatory registration of all marriages in the civil registry and the strengthening of protection against social and cultural practices which are harmful to children.

11. The Committee has information according to which half of children with disabilities do not have access to school. Please provide detailed information on the efforts made to ensure full implementation of the Social Policy Orientation Act, eliminate discrimination against such children and guarantee them effective access to inclusive education, health care and social and rehabilitation services.

37. Within the framework of the implementation of the Social Policy Orientation Act, children with disabilities have the following means of access to their rights:

- Reception centres for children with disabilities:
 - Special schools;
 - Inclusive schools;
 - Day support centres;
- Medico-social reception centres:
 - Keur Xaleyi;
 - Thiaroye Child Psychiatry Centre;
- Access to education: provision of grants and school kits for all children with disabilities enrolled in a local school or a special school;
- Access to leisure activities: collaboration with Special Olympics International.

38. These children, who hold the equal opportunities card, are enrolled in mutual health-care insurance schemes and the State pays their contribution. If aged under 5, they benefit from totally free services and their families benefit from the family grant programme.

39. Moreover, the national community-based rehabilitation programme aims, inter alia, at achieving socioeconomic integration, in particular through support for school enrolment, integration and monitoring of persons with disabilities within the ordinary school system (for children) and occupational training (for young persons with disabilities identified at this age who can no longer in fact attend school).

40. Within the framework of the implementation of the programme to improve quality, equity and transparency in the education and training sector, the Government of Senegal has integrated a disability perspective into the prototype establishments for school-age children. Thus, in 2013, 5,244 classrooms were adapted for children with disabilities. Of these classrooms, the highest proportion, 30.9 per cent, were in the Ziguinchor region.

41. In addition, steps are being taken to:

- Establish new specialized facilities to provide a basic 10-year education to children living with a severe disability in all administrative centres of the region or department;
- Train specialized teaching staff, support staff and paramedics;
- Build teachers' capacity to support and care for children with disabilities;
- Establish inclusive schools in all local communities and promote their cooperation with specialized centres.

12. Please describe in detail the measures adopted to:

(a) Reduce regional disparities in access to quality health services for mothers and children;

42. The decentralization of services, and improvement in the quality and coverage of care at each level have been backed up by the development of clear protocols for service

provision, and comprehensive and systematic training for health professionals involved in providing care.

(b) Prevent and eliminate malnutrition and infant mortality;

43. In order to make services accessible, both geographically and financially, but also acceptable at the sociocultural and religious level, steps are being taken to:

- Increase the number of points of service;
- Offer a minimum package of quality services in health units and at community level;
- Promote advanced mobile strategies and community-based services;
- Promote peer service provision and information;
- Promote mutual health-care insurance schemes to cover costs related to reproductive health activities;
- Adapt costs to standards of living;
- Improve management of facilities by ensuring a more effective application of the texts governing medication management;
- Involve local leaders in the formulation and implementation of action plans.

(c) Prevent and eliminate maternal mortality.

44. In addition to measures taken to eliminate infant mortality, particular focus is placed, at community level, on organizing recourse to early referral and preventing early or unwanted pregnancies.

13. Please indicate whether the State party intends to amend the legislative framework relating to reproductive health, which expressly prohibits and criminalizes voluntary abortions (Criminal Code, arts. 305 and 305 bis). The Committee would also like to know how many girls have been imprisoned for having an illegal abortion.

45. This issue is taken into account in the new Criminal Code under preparation, in articles 430 and 431.

14. Given that Act No. 2004-37 made schooling compulsory and free for children between 6 and 16 years of age, please indicate what measures the State party has adopted to:

(a) Ensure full application of the Act by eliminating direct and indirect costs for education;

46. General Principles Act No. 91-22 of 16 February 1991 reorganizes the general structure of the Senegalese education system by defining “a basic cycle, divided into pre-school education and standard multidisciplinary education, which includes elementary education and intermediate education, at the end of which students are equipped with the essential elements for their future adaptation to professional life. Where appropriate, they progress to the secondary or vocational cycle” (article 9).

47. The establishment of this cycle creates a basis for providing education that is appealing, inclusive and diverse, centred on:

- Adopting an education map, taking into account the different kinds of basic education while ensuring the continuity of the education system;
- Designing bridges to integrate alternative models (*daaras*, community-based schools, associative schools etc.) into formal education and technical and vocational training by cataloguing current community models, establishing a charter for

community schools, and putting in place a mechanism to regulate and incentivize teachers;

- Stimulating demand in areas with low school enrolment rates by negotiating and adapting supply if necessary (particularly Franco-Arab schools);
- Adapting education provision to specific needs (girls, children with disabilities and marginalized children, etc.);
- Diversifying support and regularization procedures for non-public establishments;
- Strengthening social protection for children, especially children living in areas affected by malnutrition and food insecurity.

(b) Reduce regional disparities in access to education;

48. School canteens constitute a fundamental part of the strategy to broaden access and improve the quality of education. They enable children living in areas far from schools to cover a smaller distance and expend less effort in learning on a daily basis. Moreover, canteens contribute to improving the nutritional value of pupils' food and thereby their health. Canteens play a part in promoting access and retaining pupils in school at elementary level and contribute to academic performance. Taking this into account, the Government has undertaken, with the support of its partners, to progressively equip schools with functional canteens.

(c) Reduce dropout rates;

49. Out of concern to reduce the dropout rate, Senegal has developed several initiatives, including:

- Free enrolment, distribution of textbooks and school support grant programme;
- The school canteen expansion policy;
- Adjusting supply to demand and improving the school network (by bringing schools closer to residential areas);
- Consideration of gender in the organization and functioning of schools.

(d) Strengthen the school inspection system;

50. Within the framework of the planning and management of the school system, the main strategic option has been to strengthen deconcentration and decentralization. To this end, a capacity-building programme has been put in place to equip local-level establishments with resources to enable them to achieve their objectives. Moreover, grants have been allocated for decentralized establishments, based on action plans to improve the quality of teaching and learning. Other achievements concern mainly:

- The division of education and training inspection services into districts to ensure more effective monitoring of schools;
- The redefinition of the monitoring and support bodies' missions with a view to improving continuous training on the ground;
- The provision, to all school inspectorates of materials, a sizeable budget and logistical means in line with the results expected on the ground;
- The effective establishment of decentralized services at all levels through the restructuring of the school inspectorates and education and training inspection services, and the creation of districts in conformity with Order No. 010656 of 8 July 2013;

- The completion of the deconcentration process through the implementation of a deconcentration master plan that includes the establishment of deconcentrated structures, authorities and staff.

(e) Train teachers, in particular women teachers.

51. Human resource management is of course crucial to the administration of the education system. An analysis of this component of the education sector brings to light a number of achievements, such as:

- Establishment of a Human Resources Directorate (Decree No. 2002-665 of 3 July 2002), which is a result of the governmental authorities' commitment to establish a body under the Ministry of Education responsible for recruiting, deploying and retaining high quality human resources in various areas of responsibility;
- Substantial involvement of the Human Resources Directorate in conflict resolution: since its establishment, the Human Resources Directorate had played a role in the signing of protocols of agreement and fulfilled the demands of the sector, including the diploma course taken by 16,200 contractual teachers between 2007 and 2010;
- Consideration of the gender dimension, as reflected particularly in the training of teachers and support staff on the gender dimension in curricula, action to eliminate sexist stereotypes in textbooks, and the promotion of women to senior posts by awarding 5 bonus points;
- Opening of the faculty of pedagogy at the Gaston Berger University in 2012, and most likely in other universities, and the establishment of regional centres for educational staff training should lead to an increase and improvement in the quality of initial and in-service training for teachers and other educational staff;
- Strengthening of pedagogical support and monitoring through the large-scale recruitment of elementary and lower secondary education inspectors specializing in subject areas to all inspectorates;
- Building teachers' capacity to support and care for children with disabilities.

15. Please provide information on the efforts made to deal with the problem of schools in rural areas without complete programmes, mentioned in paragraph 172 of the report, and on the alternative models of education referred to in paragraph 174. Please provide detailed information on the programmes and initiatives implemented to facilitate access to education for disadvantaged children, including orphans, children from single-parent families, street children, children in conflict with the law, children from ethnic minorities, and child refugees and asylum seekers.

52. With regard to programmes and initiatives undertaken to facilitate access to education for disadvantaged children, the Directorate-General for Social Action has developed the deprived children programme, the community-based rehabilitation programme for persons with disabilities and the support programme for persons living with leprosy and their families, which encompass school support and vocational training.

53. On this basis, all vulnerable children who have dropped out of school are reinserted into support and vocational training centres with which the Directorate-General for Social Action or the decentralized establishments have a partnership agreement, in return for an annual grant allocation.

54. Thus, between 2014 and 2015, 1,375 vulnerable children benefited from these programmes.

16. Please indicate whether the State party intends to revise the provisions of ministerial Decree No. 3750/MFPTEOP/DTSS (2003), according to which boys under

16 may work in underground mine and quarry galleries, as well as article L145 of the Labour Code, which permits a lowering of the minimum age for admission to employment if authorized by the Minister of Labour. Please also describe in detail the progress made to eliminate child labour, in particular the worst forms of child labour, in both the formal and informal sectors, including at traditional gold-washing sites. Furthermore, please provide updated information on the implementation of the Project to Combat Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Child Labour, mentioned in paragraph 67 of the report, as well as on the new development strategy (DPES 2011-2016), referred to in paragraph 72.

55. More than a statement of intent, Senegal, through the Ministry of Labour, has just finalized the process of revising and updating Orders Nos. 3748 to 3751/MFPTEOP/DTSS of 2003 to withdraw all derogations permitting the use of children under the age of 18 in hazardous work in underground mine and quarry galleries.

56. Similarly, article L 145 of the Labour Code fixing the minimum age for admission to employment at 15 years has also been amended. The age has been raised to 16 and the derogation regarding the age for admission to light domestic work carried out in a family setting has incidentally been set at 13 years.

57. In the context of the partial implementation of the national framework plan to prevent and eliminate child labour, work is ongoing to harmonize the national legal framework with the provisions and principles defined in the International Labour Organization Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), with the revisions noted above.

58. In addition, other draft texts aimed at strengthening the legal protection of young workers and at establishing specific and more dissuasive sanctions against offenders have been adopted.

59. It should be recalled that a programme to combat the worst forms of child labour in traditional gold-washing was implemented in three rural communities in the Kédougou region in 2012 and 2013, in partnership with the joint International Labour Organization and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation project and the NGO, Lumière.

60. In the formal sector, employers' organizations, such as the National Confederation of Employers of Senegal and the National Employers' Council, in 2011 and 2012 ran training and awareness-raising programmes to combat the worst forms of child labour in affiliated enterprises active in the port, automobile and tourism sectors.

17. Please indicate what concrete steps have been taken to remove talibé children from the control of Koranic teachers who exploit and mistreat them and to fully implement legislation prohibiting the exploitation of begging by others. Please also indicate in particular whether the State party intends to repeal the religious exemption set out in article 245 of the Criminal Code relating to begging. Lastly, please provide information on the steps taken to prosecute and punish those responsible for the exploitation and mistreatment of children, including Koranic teachers.

61. The Government of Senegal has always attached importance to the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly those of children.

62. The legal and institutional framework relating to the protection of the rights of the child is robust enough to guarantee the effective enjoyment of children's rights and the creation of a protective social environment for children.

63. The adoption of Act No. 2005-06 of 29 April 2005 against trafficking in vulnerable persons, which treats the exploitation of the begging of others as equivalent to trafficking, testifies to the Government's determination to combat the phenomenon of child begging.

64. Similarly, the adoption of the national child protection strategy and the implementation of policy programmes for children in the areas of health, education, justice and security contribute to the improvement of the social well-being of vulnerable children, particularly talibé children.

65. Regarding the issue of removing talibé children from the street, several actions are under way to deal with this problem, the consequences of which are damaging to human development in Senegal.

66. Thus, in the course of July 2015, and specifically on Tuesday 28 July 2015, the Government of Senegal, through the Ministry of Women, the Family and Children convened a meeting of the ad hoc committee set up to combat child begging.

67. This meeting was organized pursuant to evaluation of the plan to eradicate child begging, adopted in February 2013, following an interministerial council meeting chaired by the Prime Minister.

68. In the course of this meeting, a decision was taken, among others, to launch the plan to remove children from the streets in the Dakar region. It is intended in particular to conduct a pilot project to this end in cooperation with the competent sectoral authorities, and in more practical terms, with the governor of the region, the prefects of the four departments, the central commissioners and the mayors of all district communes, who will be encouraged to issue orders banning child begging in their respective districts.

69. The process will be organized as follows:

- Identification (profiling) of child beggars by department;
- Setting up a mobile operational team to identify and remove children, with members drawn from the Children's Unit, the Department of Correctional Education and Social Protection, the Department for Human Rights, Child Protection and Vulnerable Groups, the Ginndi centre, the Juvenile Court and a representative from civil society;
- Placing children without family ties who have been removed from the streets in centres or host families;
- Returning children to their families;
- Reintegrating children into school or *daaras*;
- Returning foreign national children to their countries of origin.

70. In parallel to this process of removing children from the streets, the Government of Senegal has made great efforts to discourage the practice of begging by providing support to Koranic schools or "model" *daaras*.

71. Those institutions which comply with the laws and regulations benefit from several social aid programmes in the form of grants and donations of food, toiletries and health kits.

72. Diverse community initiatives also contribute to taking children off the street, including in particular the sponsorship of *daaras* and talibé children by families, especially women, known as *ndeyu daaras*,² who take responsibility for meals and clothing; health-

² "Daara mother", in the national Wolof language.

care provision by grass-roots organizations, in partnership with health facilities; and the opening of pilot school canteens in suburban *daaras*.

73. In short, the support provided to civil society organizations and associations, *daaras* and individuals has contributed to children's development and well-being by improving their living conditions but above all by facilitating their reintegration or return to their families.

74. Moreover, the programmes undertaken by the Government in the social sector have facilitated access to better education and health care for vulnerable children.

75. Lastly, these various actions greatly contribute to the removal of children from the streets and their reintegration inasmuch as the observance of the ban on begging is a decisive criterion of eligibility for the Government's social programmes.

18. Please indicate what measures have been adopted to prevent and eliminate the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, especially girls and street children, and to combat impunity for those crimes. Please describe the measures adopted by the State party to combat sex tourism, including international child trafficking networks, as well as to ensure the protection and reintegration of child victims, including children working as tourist guides. The Committee would like to know if the State party intends to revise the Criminal Code to include a clear definition of "the sale of children" in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and to prescribe penalties for perpetrators. Please provide updated information on the powers and activities of the national task force to combat human trafficking, mentioned in paragraph 74.

76. The national task force to combat human trafficking, with the support of partners, has based its work on the implementation of the national action plan, which is centred on four priorities reflecting the four areas of the global action plan, the four Ps: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership.

77. The annual report of the national task force to combat human trafficking is presented to the Prime Minister in accordance with article 5 of the order providing for the establishment of the task force. This report takes stock of the current year's activities. (cf. annual report CNL TP 2012-2014).

19. Please indicate what measures the State party has adopted to eliminate the practice of "confiage", which makes children vulnerable to economic exploitation and mistreatment, including sexual abuse.

78. "Confiage" is a social practice anchored in Senegalese society. It is not, in itself, harmful, as in general it allows for children whose parents cannot take responsibility for their upbringing, usually owing to economic, social or family reasons, to be entrusted to other family members or any other capable person.

79. However, because of weaknesses in the legal framework, it has often been a source of abuse, leaving children vulnerable. Often founded on the mere moral assumption that the persons to whom children are entrusted will conduct themselves properly, this practice has been found to encourage violations of children's rights because of its informal nature.

80. As it nevertheless constitutes a principle and value of solidarity, the Government of Senegal, through the draft Children's Code, plans to regulate the practice in order to prevent its unreasonable application, which is often harmful to children.

81. Thus, article 33 of the draft Code, entitled "Right to alternative care" provides that:

“A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

This protection may take the form of ‘confiage’, placement in a family, adoption or, if necessary, placement in an appropriate children’s institution.

In the choice of solutions, due regard shall be paid to the child’s best interests, particularly his or her protection, the continuity of his or her education, and the preservation of his or her religion, cultural values, language and opinion.”

82. It follows from this provision that the best interests of the child must be fully taken into account in the practice of “confiage”, as with other forms of protection.

83. Further references to safeguarding the best interests of the child are made in article 36 of the same draft, which adds that the child’s opinion must be taken into account.

84. Under the same article, “confiage” is henceforth subject to the same protection measures as adoption.

85. Article 37 of the draft sets out the same rights for children in “confiage” as for those in a host family. It provides that:

“Children in a situation of ‘confiage’ shall benefit from the same guarantees of protection and treatment as those in a host family.

They shall receive, equally with children in host families, affection, education, food, support, and the health and hygiene care necessary for their development, without any form of discrimination.

The father and mother, as well as the person to whom the children have been entrusted, shall safeguard their protection against all forms of abuse, violence, ill-treatment and exploitation.

Members of the host family shall also ensure this protection.”

86. Enforcement of this law will be strengthened by the office of the Children’s Ombudsman, which is also the subject of draft legislation. This new mechanism, which will be an independent authority that enjoys immunity in the exercise of its functions, will be responsible for promoting, protecting and defending the rights of the child.

87. Under article 13 of the bill providing for its establishment, the Children’s Ombudsman may also, on its own initiative, assume jurisdiction over cases relating to any acts brought to its knowledge that compromise the best interests of the child.

88. Moreover, several actions have been taken to better define the problem with a view to taking appropriate measures to safeguard the best interests of the child. To that end, two reports, “Children in ‘confiage’” and “The long-term impact of the practice of ‘confiage’ in Senegal: adults placed in ‘confiage’ in their childhood”, were published in January 2012, through a partnership between UNICEF and the Paris School of Economics. In 2015, the results of the Poverty and Family Structure in Senegal Survey of the National Agency of Statistics and Demography provided data on the extent of the practice of “confiage” in Senegal.

89. Currently, another study on the determining factors of “confiage” is under way with the support of Save the Children. This research will also cover the costs associated with the placement of children in host families. The aim of these research projects is to better understand the issues surrounding the practice of “confiage” in the context of implementation of the national child protection strategy, which, in its principles, places great importance on the community dimension of child protection. It is important to work

towards ensuring respect for the rights of the child in conformity with the prescribed norms, using an approach that is nonetheless perfectly consistent with the reality of the communities.

20. Bearing in mind the information provided in paragraph 122 of the report, please describe the progress made towards implementation of the Justice Sector Programme (PSJ), mentioned in paragraph 109, especially with regard to: establishing juvenile courts, in particular in isolated or rural areas; increasing the number of reception centres for the rehabilitation and reintegration of minors in conflict with the law; and training judges, magistrates and specialized social workers. The Committee would also like information on the State party's efforts to ensure that minors are held separately from adults in detention centres and on measures adopted to eliminate any practical or financial obstacles to children's access to legal assistance.

90. The new reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the relocation of juvenile courts to the district courts (the former departmental courts).

91. In 2014, 30 specialized educators were hired for the Department of Correctional Education and Social Protection. The further hiring of an equivalent or larger number is being considered for 2015.

92. All regional prisons have a wing for minors. However, the relocation of juvenile courts to the district courts will shift the detention of minors to departmental jails and correctional facilities, which currently lack such wings.

21. Many refugees from Mauritania, including children, live in the territory of the State party in extremely precarious conditions with regard to both food and basic services. Please indicate what steps the State party has taken to facilitate their integration into Senegalese society and provide detailed information on programmes and initiatives that guarantee refugee children access in practice to education, health and social services. Please provide information on the results of the campaign to register Mauritanian refugees launched in 2012, including the issuance of biometric identity cards.

22. The Committee would like information on progress made by the State party in demobilization and demining operations in the Casamance region and in the development of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for child victims of the armed conflict.

Part II

In this section the Committee invites the State party to provide a brief update (no more than three pages) on the information presented in its report regarding:

(a) New bills or laws, and their respective regulations;

93. In recent years, the Government of Senegal has set in motion processes with a view to strengthening its national legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, especially those of children. As a result, several new bills and laws have appeared or are being finalized. They include:

- The Nationality Act, which now enables Senegalese women to pass Senegalese nationality on to their children. This Act, which entered into force in 2013, is a major step forward in the realization of the rights of the child;

- The bill on the modernization of *daaras*, which is a response from the Government to the resurgence of the practice of child begging, aiming in particular at promoting access to high-quality education for all categories of children;
- The draft bill on the modernization of the civil registry;
- The draft bill amending the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure on child offenders and children at risk;
- The draft bill on the Children's Ombudsman;
- The draft bill on the Children's Code;

(b) New institutions and their mandates, and institutional reforms;

94. With the introduction of the National Child Protection Strategy in December 2013, the child protection sector was enriched by the establishment of the National Intersectoral Child Protection Committee by prime ministerial Order No. 1333 of 24 January 2014. This Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, brings together all sectors of the State, representatives of civil society organizations and technical and financial partners committed to advocacy for children. Its main missions are to:

- Guide public policies on child protection;
- Ensure the proper coordination and implementation of the National Child Protection Strategy;
- Assess the results of the implementation of the child protection sectoral action plans;
- Mobilize State actors, non-State actors and technical partners to achieve the planned results.

95. In addition, the process of establishing the Children's Ombudsman is following its normal course, and it will soon be established and play an important role in the national child protection system.

(c) Recently adopted policies, programmes and action plans and their scope and funding;

96. In the context of the implementation of the Emerging Senegal Plan, the Government has included several projects and programmes in the Plan's social policy component. The aim of these projects and programmes is to help tackle the vulnerability and social exclusion of families through an integrated social protection approach in a bid to improve their access to welfare payments and strengthen, inter alia, their educational, productive and technical capacity. The key initiatives taken as part of the Emerging Senegal Plan include:

- The National Family Welfare Grant Programme, which seeks ultimately to offer family welfare grants of CFAF 100,000 per year to 250,000 vulnerable families in order to boost their incomes and their educational and productive capacity;
- The Universal Health Coverage Programme, the purpose of which is to ensure the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Universal Health Insurance Coverage. It supervises the universal health coverage plans, not including those that are part of the compulsory health insurance scheme for salaried workers, and is responsible for the technical supervisory of the insurance providers concerned;
- The Programme to Support the Equal Opportunities Card 2016-2018 for persons with disabilities. Financing: CFAF 830,300,000.

(d) Recent ratifications of human rights instruments.

97. In June 2015, the Government of Senegal ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), and began the process of ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

Part III

Data, statistics and other information, if available

1. Please provide consolidated budget information for the past three years on resources allocated to children and the social sectors, indicating the percentage of each budget line in terms of the total national budget and gross national product in the State party.

2. Please provide data, disaggregated by age, sex, socioeconomic background, national and ethnic origin and geographic location, covering the past three years, on:

(a) The number of cases of abuse and violence against children, including all forms of corporal punishment, with additional information on the type of assistance given to child victims and the follow-up provided, including prosecution of the perpetrators and the sentences handed down in the State party;

Statistics (2013-2015) on cases of abuse and violence against children
(Ziguinchor regional coordination of non-institutional educational action supervision of minors (AEMO))

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnicity/ Nationality	Geographic location		Type of assistance	Proceedings		
					Rural	Urban		Yes	No	Sentences
01	13 years	F	Modest	Socé/Senegalese		X	Psychological		X	None
02	13 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X		Psychological		X	None
03	4 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X	Provision of shelter; legal	X		Caution
04	11 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Guinea Conakry		X	Provision of shelter; psychological assistance; legal			Caution
05	15 years	F	Poor	Socé/Senegalese		X	Psychological		X	None
06	6 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Guinea Conakry	X		Psychological, Provision of shelter		X	None
07	15 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X	Psychological		X	None
08	3 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X	Provision of shelter		X	None
09	13 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X	Provision of shelter		X	None
10	6 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Guinea Conakry		X	Psychological; medical		X	None
11	15 years	M	Modest	Diola/Senegalese		X	Psychological	X		Caution
12	9 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization		X	None
13	11 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization		X	None

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnicity/ Nationality	Geographic location			Proceedings		
					Rural	Urban	Type of assistance	Yes	No	Sentences
14	15 years	F	Modest	Wolof/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization	X		None
15	17 years	F	Poor	Diola/ Senegalese	X		Institutionalization	X		None
16	17 years	F	Modest	Fulani/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization	X		None
17	15 years	F	Poor	Diola/ Senegalese		X	Institutionalization	X		None
18	10 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization	X		None
19	13 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	Institutionalization	X		None
20	17 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	Psychological		X	None
Total					03	17		03	17	

(b) The number of cases of sexual violence and rape committed against children and adolescents, the number of investigations and the outcome of trials, including information on penalties for perpetrators and redress and compensation offered to victims;

Data from the Ziguinchor Initial Reception Centre (CPA) on cases of sexual violence and rape of children and adolescents

Age/sex	Boys	Girls	Total
-13 years	00	03	03
13-16 years	00	11	11
17-18 years	00	02	02
18 and above	00	00	00

98. For the minors received by the CPA who are victims of rape, the decisions reached by the judicial system ranged from acquittal to conviction. The court had to acquit in 2 cases.

99. The cases resulting in convictions varied between 2 and 10 years of non-suspended imprisonment, with compensation for the victims.

Kolda AEMO regional coordination data

Characteristics			Abuse and corporal punishment		Sexual violence and rape/Abduction		Infanticide, abandonment and abortion/Homicide		Comments
Year	Age	Origin	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
2013	17 years	Urban			X				Abduction of a minor of 15 years. Returned to his father, with AEMO monitoring.

Year	Characteristics		Abuse and corporal punishment		Sexual violence and rape/Abduction		Infanticide, abandonment and abortion/Homicide		Comments
	Age	Origin	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
2013	17 years	Urban						X	Attempted infanticide. 2 years of non-suspended imprisonment with AEMO monitoring
	13 years	Rural	X						Aggravated assault of a minor of 13 years (sabre strikes to head). Returned to his parents, with AZMO monitoring.
	14 years	Urban	X						1 month non-suspended imprisonment. He is a student.
	15 years	Rural		X					Attempt at infanticide and violation of burial site. 6 months' non-suspended imprisonment, with AEMO monitoring
	16 years	Rural			X				Accused of rape Acquittal, for lack of evidence.
	16 years	Urban					X		Involuntary manslaughter, lack of control. 1 month non-suspended imprisonment.
	17 years	Rural			X				Rape of a minor of 13 years. 2 years non-suspended imprisonment
	17 years	Urban					X		Involuntary manslaughter, lack of control. 1 month non-suspended imprisonment.
2014	17 years	Urban			X				Abduction of minor. 1 year non-suspended imprisonment.
	17 years	Urban			X				Abduction of minor without violence or fraud. 1 year non-suspended imprisonment.

Year	Characteristics		Abuse and corporal punishment		Sexual violence and rape/Abduction		Infanticide, abandonment and abortion/Homicide		Comments
	Age	Origin	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
2014	16 years	Urban					X		Involuntary manslaughter, lack of control. 1 month with probation. Fine: CFAF100 000
	18 years	Urban					X		Rape Acquittal, for lack of evidence.
	14 years	Rural					X		Infanticide and breach of the law on burial. 1 year non-suspended imprisonment but with subsequent presidential pardon.
	12 years	Urban						X	Regular sexual abuse by strangers of a mentally disabled minor. On probation, supervised by AEMO.
	17 years	Rural						X	Abortion. Acquittal, for lack of evidence
	10 years	Rural						X	Sexual abuse. By another minor. Monitoring by AEMO, educational assistance.
	10 years	Urban						X	Sexually abused by a stranger on Eid al-Adha. Monitoring by AEMO, educational assistance.
	14 years	Rural						X	She was sexually abused by her cousin, who never showed himself. Monitoring by AEMO, educational assistance. She gave birth to a boy.
	15 years	Rural						X	She was abused by her cousin who is a minor. Educational assistance by AEMO.
	15 years	Rural						X	Abused by a minor who denies being responsible for her pregnancy. Educational assistance by AEMO. She gave birth to a girl and intends to resume her studies this year.

Year	Characteristics		Abuse and corporal punishment		Sexual violence and rape/Abduction		Infanticide, abandonment and abortion/Homicide		Comments
	Age	Origin	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
2015	13 years	Urban						X	Attempted gang rape. Educational assistance by AEMO. Placement in a sewing workshop.
	16 years	Rural					X		Reclassification of rape as abduction of minor. 2 months non-suspended imprisonment.

**Statistics on cases of sexual violence and rape of children and adolescents
(Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination)**

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnicity/ Nationality	Geographical location		Investigations conducted		Outcome of trial/Penalties for perpetrators	Redress/ Compensation
					Rural	Urban	Yes	No		
Year 2013										
01	10 years	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese			X	X	10 years' imprisonment	
02	11 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese			X		X	
Year 2014										
03	12 years	M	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese			X	X	10 years' imprisonment	
04	17 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X				X	
05	13 years	F	Poor	Pépel/Guinea-Bissau			X	X	Ongoing investigation	
06	14 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese	X				X	
07	15 years	F	Modest	Diola/Senegalese	X				X	
08	14 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese			X	X	5 years' imprisonment	
09	15 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese			X	X	Acquittal for lack of evidence.	
Year 2015										
10	11 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese			X		X	
11	14 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X				X	
12	16 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese			X		X	
13	8 years	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese			X	X	5 years' imprisonment	
14	15 years	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese			X		X	
15	13 years	F	Poor	Socé/Senegalese			X	X	Ongoing investigation	
16	13 years	F	Modest	Wolof/Senegalese			X	X	2 years' imprisonment	

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnicity/ Nationality	Geographical location		Investigations conducted		Outcome of trial/Penalties for perpetrators	Redress/ Compensation
					Rural	Urban	Yes	No		
17	13 years	F	Modest	Diola/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
18	12 years	F	Modest	Fulani/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
19	13 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
20	13 years	M	Modest	Serer/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
21	12 years	F	Modest	Socé/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
22	15 years	F	Modest	Serer/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
23	12 years	F	Modest	Socé/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
24	15 years	F	Modest	Fulani/Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
25	15 years	F	Modest	Serer/-Senegalese		X	X		2 years' imprisonment	
26	17 years	F	Comfortable	Fulani/Senegalese	X		X		2 years' imprisonment	
27	13 years	M	Poor	Socé/Senegalese	X			X		
28	9 years	F	Modest	Manjack/Senegalese		X	X		Probation (minor)	
29	15 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X		X		
30	13 years	F	Poor	Mankagne/ Senegalese		X	X		Acquittal	
31	10 years	F	Poor	Mankagne/ Senegalese	X			X		
Total					07	24	20	11		

(c) The number of cases of female genital mutilation/excision, including information on the follow-up provided, the penalties for perpetrators and redress and compensation offered to victims;

100. According to the 2014 continuous demographic and health survey, the prevalence rate of female genital mutilation is 25 per cent for women aged 15 to 49, 17 per cent for girls aged 10 to 14 and 13 per cent for those aged 0 to 14.

101. There have been 10 cases of persons arrested for the practice of excision in Senegal, 8 of whom stood trial before a court.

(d) The number of cases of child marriage, including information on follow-up in such cases;

(e) The number of cases of early pregnancy among young girls and adolescents;

102. For early pregnancy cases, a study carried out in 2011 notes a 33 per cent prevalence rate in Senegal. According to a study by the Group for Population Study and Training (GEEP) on early pregnancies in schools, carried out in April 2015, 1,971 pregnancies were recorded over the three school years (2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2013-2014). These pregnancies occurred in girls between 13 and 19 years of age.

(f) The prevalence of underweight stunting in infants and children under 5 years of age;

103. The 2014 continuous demographic and health survey revealed that in Senegal, 19 per cent of children between 0 and 5 years of age displayed stunting and one child in 20 (5 per cent) suffered from serious stunting. The proportion of children with stunting increases with age: from 8 per cent at under 6 months of age it rises to a peak of 25 per cent at 24-35 months and then decreases in the age group of 48-59 months. Moreover, 17 per cent of children are affected by a form of malnutrition. Boys are affected slightly more than girls, with a rate of 20 per cent versus 17 per cent.

104. According to the 2014 continuous demographic and health survey, the prevalence rate for anaemia in children under 5 years of age is 84 per cent and the prevalence of underweight or stunting is 13 per cent.

(g) The prevalence of under-5 mortality and infant and maternal mortality disaggregated by cause of death;

105. According to the 2014 continuous demographic and health survey, the prevalence of neonatal mortality is 37 per cent while the infant mortality rate is 54 per cent.

106. With regard to maternal mortality, the rate is 392 per 100,000 live births.

(h) The extent of vaccination coverage;

107. The extent of vaccination coverage is 74 per cent.

(i) The number of children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS and malaria.

108. According to estimates from 2013, there are 39,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Senegal, including 5,400 children from 0 to 14 years. The current coverage rate for patients undergoing ARV treatment is 26 per cent among children, according to the 2010 WHO criteria.

3. Please provide data on the number of:

(a) Cases of infanticide and child abandonment reported;

109. The 2014 statistical report of the Department of Correctional Education and Social Protection (DESPP) refers to 8 cases of infanticide and 1 case of child abandonment.

(b) Girls imprisoned for having an illegal abortion.

110. Five girls were imprisoned for voluntarily terminating a pregnancy (2014 DESPP statistical report and 2015 AEMO Ziguinchor data).

4. Please provide data on the number of talibé children, the number of cases of economic exploitation of talibé children and the number of investigations and prosecutions as well as the outcome of trials, including information on penalties for perpetrators and redress and compensation offered to victims.

111. A study carried out by the Ministry of Justice, through the national task force to combat human trafficking concluded that there are 54,000 students in Koranic schools, 53 per cent of whom engage in forced begging. In terms of volume, 30,000 children practise forced begging in the streets of Dakar for between 1 and 5 hours.

112. In 2014 four sentences for trafficking were handed down, all relating to foreign nationals. These cases resulted from complaints made to the Kédougou gendarmerie unit and a victim was identified in each case. The defendants were prosecuted on the basis of articles 1 and 2 of Act No. 2005-06.

5. Please provide data, disaggregated by age, sex, socioeconomic background, national and ethnic origin and geographic location, covering the past three years, on the number of children:

- (a) Separated from their parents;
- (b) Living in street situations;
- (c) Placed in institutions;

Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/ Nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
Year 2013						
01	6 years	M	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese		X
02	6 years	M	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese		X
03	6 years	M	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese		X
04	6 years	M	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese		X
05	11 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X
06	2 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
07	2 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
08	13 years	F	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese	X	
09	7 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X
10	12 years	M	Poor	Socé/Senegalese		X
11	13 years	F	Poor	Mandjack/Senegalese	X	
12	2 years	M	Poor	Mankagne/Senegalese	X	
13	2 years	M	Poor	Mankagne/Senegalese	X	
14	4 years	M	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese		X
15	2 years	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese		X
Year 2014						
16	16 years	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese		X
17	16 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X
18	15 years	F	Modest	Diola/Senegalese	X	
19	14 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
20	15 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
21	13 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese	X	
22	15 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X	
23	8 months	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese		X

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/ Nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
24	2 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
25	2 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
26	6 years	M	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X	
27	6 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X	
28	16 years	M	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
29	14 years	F	Poor	Diola/Senegalese	X	
Year 2015						
30	16 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
31	16 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
32	13 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese		X
33	15 years	F	Poor	Mankagne/Senegalese	X	
34	14 years	M	Modest	Wolof/Senegalese		X
35	10 years	M	Poor	Socé/Senegalese		X
36	17 years	F	Poor	Socé/Senegalese	X	
37	10 years	F	Poor	Mankagne/Senegalese	X	
38	10 years	F	Poor	Manjack/Senegalese		X
39	17 years	F	Poor	Diola		X
40	17 years	M	Poor	Wolof	X	
41	15 years	M	Poor	Wolof		X
42	16 years	M	Poor	Fulani		X
43	15 years	M	Poor	Diola		X
44	14 years	M	Poor	Diola		X
45	17 years	F	Poor	Diola		X
46	16 years	F	Modest	Manjack		X
47	13 years	F	Modest	Wolof		X
48	17 years	M	Poor	Diola		X
49	8 years	M	Poor	Wolof		X
50	17 years	F	Poor	Fulani		X
51	15 years	F	Poor	Diola		X
52	10 years	F	Poor	Diola		X
53	17 years	F	Poor	Diola		X

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/ Nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
54	13 years	M	Poor	Diola		X
55	17 years	F	Poor	Wolof		X
56	14 years	F	Poor	Diola	X	
57	16 years	F	Poor	Diola	X	
58	16 years	M	Poor	Diola		X
59	15 months	F	Poor	Diola	X	
60	16 years	M	Poor	Serer	X	

(d) Placed with foster families;**Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination**

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/ Nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
01	3 years	M	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese	X	
02	2 months	F	Poor	Wolof/Senegalese		X
03	14 years	F	Poor	Socé/Senegalese	X	
04	2 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Guinean Conakry	X	

(e) Placed informally in other families;**Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination**

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/ Nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
01	14 years	F	Poor	Fulani/Senegalese	X	
02	13 years	F	Poor	Socé/Senegalese		X
03	16 years	M	Modest	Wolof/Senegalese		X

(f) Adopted domestically or through intercountry adoptions.**Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination**

Number	Age	Sex	Socioeconomic background	Ethnic origin/nationality	Geographic location	
					Rural	Urban
01	8 years	F	Poor	Diola	X	

6. Please provide data, disaggregated by age, sex, type of disability, ethnic origin and geographic location, for the past three years, on the number of children with disabilities:

- (a) Living with their families;
- (b) In institutions;
- (c) Attending regular primary schools;
- (d) Attending regular secondary schools;
- (e) Attending special schools;
- (f) Out of school;
- (g) Abandoned by their families.

7. Please provide data, disaggregated by age, sex, socioeconomic background, national and ethnic origin and geographic location, for the past three years, on:

- (a) The enrolment and completion rates, disaggregated by sex and in percentages, of the relevant age groups in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools;

	<i>Gross pre-primary enrolment rate</i>			<i>Gross primary enrolment rate</i>			<i>Gross lower secondary enrolment rate</i>			<i>Gross secondary enrolment rate</i>		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Boys	15.4 %	15.1 %	15.6 %	87.4 %	81.5 %	81.0 %	60.3 %	57.0 %	56.7 %	31.9 %	34.2 %	35.5 %
Girls	17.1 %	17.7 %	18.1 %	95.2 %	92.4 %	92.2 %	63.4 %	62.3 %	63.3 %	24.0 %	29.7 %	37.5 %
Total	16.2 %	16.4 %	16.8 %	86.4 %	86.8 %	86.4 %	61.8 %	59.5 %	59.9 %	27.8 %	32.0 %	34.1 %

	<i>Completion rate for primary school-leaving certificate</i>			<i>Completion rate for lower secondary certificate</i>			<i>Completion rate for the baccalaureate</i>		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Boys	36.20 %	35.79 %	39.93 %	41.1 %	46.8 %	47.6 %	40.7 %	34.1 %	40.7 %
Girls	31.80 %	33.04 %	36.30 %	36.4 %	38.8 %	39.2 %	35.8 %	29.1 %	35.8 %
Total	33.90 %	34.31 %	37.97 %	41.2 %	41.2 %	43.2 %	38.5 %	31.8 %	38.5 %

- (b) The number and percentage of dropouts and repetitions;

	<i>Repetition rate</i>			<i>Dropout rate</i>		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Primary						
Boys	3.1 %	2.9 %	NA	8.0 %	10.0 %	NA
Girls	2.9 %	2.7 %	NA	7.4 %	9.2 %	NA
Total	3.0 %	2.8 %	NA	7.7 %	9.6 %	NA

	<i>Repetition rate</i>			<i>Dropout rate</i>		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Lower secondary						
Boys	19.6 %	21.5 %	NA	8.40 %	10.5 %	NA
Girls	20.4 %	21.7 %	NA	8.00 %	10.0 %	NA
Total	20.0 %	21.6 %	NA	8.20 %	10.3 %	NA
Secondary						
Boys	21.4 %	22.7 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls	22.5 %	23.5 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	21.9 %	23.1 %	NA	NA	NA	NA

(c) **The teacher-pupil ratio.**

8. Please provide data, disaggregated by age, sex, type of disability, socioeconomic background, ethnic origin and geographic location, for the past three years, on:

(a) The number of children involved in child labour, including the worst forms of child labour, the number of investigations, the follow-up provided, the penalties for perpetrators and redress and compensation offered to victims;

(b) The number of child and adolescent victims of the trafficking or sale of children, the number of investigations and prosecutions and the outcome of trials, including penalties for perpetrators and redress and compensation offered to victims;

113. A study carried out by the Ministry of Justice, through the national task force to combat human trafficking concluded that there are 54,000 students in Koranic schools, 53 per cent of whom engage in forced begging. In terms of volume, 30,000 children practise forced begging in the streets of Dakar for between 1 and 5 hours.

114. In 2014 four (04) sentences for trafficking were handed down, all relating to nationals. These cases resulted from complaints made to the Kédougou gendarmerie unit and a victim was identified in each case. The defendants were prosecuted on the basis of articles 1 and 2 of Act No. 2005-06. Penalties were applied and redress and compensation were provided to the victims.

(c) **The number of child and adolescent victims of prostitution;**

(d) **The number of child and adolescent victims of child pornography;**

115. The Ziguinchor AEMO coordination service recorded 11 child and adolescent victims of child pornography.

(e) **The number of child refugees and asylum seekers.**

9. Please provide data disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic origin, geographic location and type of offence, for the past three years, on the number of:

(a) Children and adolescents who have allegedly committed a crime and who have been reported to the police;

Ziguinchor AEMO coordination data

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		
				Rural	Urban	Type of offence
Year 2013						
01	17 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor
02	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft (motorbike)
03	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault
04	17 years	F	Diola	X		Homicide
05	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper
06	14 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper
07	13 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper
08	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault
09	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft
10	15 years	M	Diola		X	Theft
11	17 years	M	Manjack		X	Assault
12	17 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny
13	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny
14	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny
15	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny
16	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny
17	14 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor
18	15 years	F	Diola	X		Infanticide
Year 2014						
19	15 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp
20	16 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp
21	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault
22	17 years	F	Diola	X		Infanticide
23	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault
24	7 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery
25	10 years	M	Bambara		X	Attempted robbery
26	16 years	M	Socé	X		Possession of hemp
27	17 years	M	Socé		X	Theft at night
28	17 years	M	Diola	X		Assault

<i>Number</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Ethnic origin</i>	<i>Geographic location</i>		<i>Type of offence</i>
				<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
29	15 years	M	Diola	X		Concealment of stolen goods
30	11 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang robbery
31	11 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang robbery
32	17 years	M	Fulani		X	Assault
33	15 years	M	Diola		X	Concealment of stolen goods
34	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp
35	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp
36	17 years	M	Diola	X		Assault
37	16 years	M	Socé	X		Assault
38	17 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter
39	14 years	F	Fulani		X	Assault
40	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Attempted robbery
41	16 years	M	Socé	X		Violence, unlawful entry
42	16 years	M	Wolof		X	Gang larceny
43	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery
44	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Possession of hemp
45	16 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter
46	15 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter
47	13 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft
48	14 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft
49	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft
50	16 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft
51	16 years	M	Socé		X	Theft
52	13 years	M	Wolof	X		Manslaughter
53	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft
54	17 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft
55	17 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft with unlawful entry
56	16 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft
57	16 years	F	Socé		X	Assault
58	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Manslaughter
59	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Gang larceny

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence
				Rural	Urban	
60	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Homicide
61	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault
62	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault
63	16 years	M	Diola		X	Theft at night
64	15 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp
65	16 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor
66	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days
67	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days
68	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days
69	17 years	M	Diola	X		Violence, destruction of property
70	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault entailing inability to work for 10 days
71	14 years	M	Diola		X	Rape of minor aged under 13
Year 2015						
72	15 years	F	Socé		X	Arson
73	17 years	M	Wolof	X		Rape of minor
74	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang robbery
75	16 years	F	Fulani		X	Assault
76	17 years	M	Diola		X	Rape of parent
77	15 years	M	Socé		X	Theft
78	16 years	M	Socé		X	Gang robbery at night
79	11 years	F	Socé	X		Arson
80	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang robbery at night
81	14 years	M	Diola	X		Cat burglary at night
82	12 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft at night with unlawful entry

(b) Children and adolescents who have been sentenced and the types of punishment or sanctions handed down for offences they have committed, and the length of deprivation of liberty;

Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Type of sentence corresponding to offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban			
Year 2013								
01	17 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor		1 year’s imprisonment
02	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft (motorbike)		Probation
03	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault		Probation
04	17 years	F	Diola	X		Homicide		1 year’s imprisonment
05	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper		Probation
06	14 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper		Probation
07	13 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper		Probation
08	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault		Probation
09	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft		Probation
10	15 years	M	Diola		X	Theft		Probation
11	17 years	M	Manjack		X	Assault		Probation
12	17 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny		Probation
13	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny		Probation
14	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny		Probation
15	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny		Probation
16	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny		Probation
17	14 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor		31 months’ imprisonment
18	15 years	F	Diola	X		Infanticide		6 months’ imprisonment
Year 2014								
19	15 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp		Probation
20	16 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp		Probation
21	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault		Probation
22	17 years	F	Diola	X		Infanticide		6 months’ imprisonment
23	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault		Probation
24	7 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery		Probation
25	10 years	M	Bambara		X	Attempted robbery		Probation
26	16 years	M	Socé	X		Possession of hemp		Probation
27	17 years	M	Socé		X	Theft at night		Probation
28	17 years	M	Diola	X		Assault		Probation

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Type of sentence corresponding to offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban			
29	15 years	M	Diola	X		Concealment of stolen goods		Probation
30	11 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang larceny		Probation
31	11 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang larceny		Probation
32	17 years	M	Fulani		X	Assault		Probation
33	15 years	M	Diola		X	Concealment of stolen goods		Probation
34	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp		Probation
35	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp		Probation
36	17 years	M	Diola	X		Assault		Probation
37	16 years	M	Socé	X		Assault		Probation
38	17 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter		1 month of imprisonment
39	14 years	F	Fulani		X	Assault		Probation
40	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Attempted robbery		Probation
41	16 years	M	Socé	X		Violence, unlawful entry		Probation
42	16 years	M	Wolof		X	Gang robbery		Probation
43	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery		Probation
44	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Possession of hemp		Probation
45	16 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter		3 years
46	15 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter		4 months
47	13 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft		Probation
48	14 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft		Probation
49	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft		Probation
50	16 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft		Probation
51	16 years	M	Socé		X	Theft		Probation
52	13 years	M	Wolof	X		Manslaughter		6 months' imprisonment
53	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft		Probation
54	17 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft		Probation
55	17 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft with unlawful entry		6 months' imprisonment
56	16 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft		Probation
57	16 years	F	Socé		X	Assault		Probation

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Type of sentence corresponding to offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban			
58	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Manslaughter		Probation
59	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Gang robbery		2 months' imprisonment
60	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Homicide		2 months' imprisonment
61	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault		Probation
62	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault		Probation
63	16 years	M	Diola		X	Theft at night		Probation
64	15 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp		1 month's imprisonment
65	16 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor		10 days' imprisonment
66	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days		Probation
67	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days		Probation
68	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days		Probation
69	17 years	M	Diola	X		Violence, destruction of property		Probation
70	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault entailing inability to work for 10 days		Probation
71	14 years	M	Diola		X	Rape of minor aged under 13		2 years' imprisonment
Year 2015								
72	15 years	F	Socé		X	Arson		Probation
73	17 years	M	Wolof	X		Rape of minor		12 days' imprisonment
74	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang robbery		Probation
75	16 years	F	Fulani		X	Assault		Probation
76	17 years	M	Diola		X	Rape of parent		Probation
77	15 years	M	Socé		X	Theft		Probation
78	16 years	M	Socé		X	Gang robbery at night		Probation
79	11 years	F	Socé	X		Arson		Probation
80	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang robbery at night		Probation
81	14 years	M	Diola	X		Cat burglary at night		Probation
82	12 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft at night with unlawful entry		Probation

(c) Detention, reception and rehabilitation facilities for children in conflict with the law and the capacity of those facilities;

116. In order to provide care to children in conflict with the law, the Government of Senegal has set up a wing for minors in each of the 14 regional detention and correctional facilities. In addition, there are:

- 3 multi-purpose centres, each with 50 residential spaces; and
- 2 social adaptation centres with 80 and 50 residential spaces, respectively.

(d) Adolescents and young adults held in those facilities and minors held in adult facilities;

Breakdown of the total number of children in conflict with the law in centres (data from the 2014 DESPS national statistical report)

	<i>Children in conflict with the law</i>			<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Pikine Protection Centre	0	0	0
Cambère Protection Centre	0	4	4	9.3 %
Thiaroye Multipurpose Centre	2	0	2	4.65 %
Sébikotane Social Adaptation Centre	0	5	5	11.63 %
Kaolack Multipurpose Centre	0	17	17	39.53 %
Diourbel Multipurpose Centre	0	9	9	20.93 %
Kandé Protection Centre	0	2	2	4.65 %
Thiès Protection Centre	0	1	1	2.33 %
Ziguinchor Initial Reception Centre	0	0	0
Saint-Louis Initial Reception Centre	0	3	3	6.98 %
Total	2	41	43	

(e) Children kept in pretrial detention and the average length of their detention;

Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination data

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban		
Year 2013							
01	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft (motorbike)	10 days
02	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault	7 days
03	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper	12 days
04	14 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper	12 days
05	13 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft of copper	12 days
06	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault	2 days

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban		
07	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft	6 days
08	15 years	M	Diola		X	Theft	6 days
09	17 years	M	Manjack		X	Assault	Probation
10	17 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny	3 days
11	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny	3 days
12	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny	3 days
13	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny	3 days
14	13 years	M	Socé	X		Gang larceny	3 days
Year 2014							
15	15 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp	6 days
16	16 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp	6 days
17	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault	Probation
18	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault	3 days
19	07 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery	1 day
20	10 years	M	Bambara		X	Attempted robbery	1 day
21	16 years	M	Socé	X		Possession of hemp	5 days
22	17 years	M	Socé		X	Theft at night	7 days
23	15 years	M	Diola	X		Concealment of stolen goods	2 days
24	17 years	M	Fulani		X	Assault	1 day
25	15 years	M	Diola		X	Concealment of stolen goods	3 days
26	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp	2 days
27	17 years	M	Diola	X		Possession of hemp	5 days
28	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Attempted robbery	2 days
29	16 years	M	Socé	X		Violence, unlawful entry	4 days
30	16 years	M	Wolof		X	Gang robbery	7 days
31	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Attempted robbery	2 days
32	15 years	M	Wolof		X	Possession of hemp	5 days
33	16 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter	3 years
34	15 years	M	Socé		X	Manslaughter	4 months
35	13 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft	3 days
36	14 years	M	Wolof		X	Theft	3 days

Number	Age	Sex	Ethnic origin	Geographic location		Type of offence	Duration of deprivation of liberty
				Rural	Urban		
37	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft	3 days
38	16 years	M	Fulani		X	Theft	3 days
39	16 years	M	Socé		X	Theft	3 days
40	16 years	M	Fulani	X		Theft	10 days
41	17 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft	2 days
42	16 years	M	Socé		X	Complicity in theft	6 days
43	16 years	F	Socé		X	Assault	0 days
44	17 years	M	Wolof		X	Manslaughter	2 months
45	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault	0 days
46	17 years	M	Fulani	X		Assault	7 days
47	16 years	M	Diola		X	Theft at night	2 days
48	16 years	M	Diola	X		Rape of minor	10 days
49	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days	13 days
50	17 years	M	Socé	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days	13 days
51	16 years	M	Diola	X		Assault entailing inability to work for 21 days	13 days
52	17 years	M	Diola	X		Violence, destruction of property	16 days
53	13 years	M	Socé		X	Assault entailing inability to work for 10 days	0 days
Year 2015							
54	17 years	M	Wolof	X		Rape of minor	12 days
55	15 years	M	Fulani		X	Gang robbery	12 days
56	16 years	F	Fulani		X	Assault	2 days
57	17 years	M	Diola		X	Rape of parent	7 days
58	15 years	M	Socé		X	Theft	7 days
	16 years	M	Socé		X	Gang robbery at night	5 days
59	16 years	M	Socé	X		Gang robbery at night	5 days
60	14 years	M	Diola	X		Cat burglary at night	2 days

(f) Children and adolescents monitored by the non-custodial educational facility system (AEMO);

Data from the 2014 DESPS national statistical report

	<i>Children in danger</i>			<i>Children in conflict</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Rate of care provided by coordination</i>
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Dakar AEMO regional coordination	162	388	550	11	113	124	173	501	674	31 %
Thiès AEMO regional coordination	75	121	196	04	34	38	79	155	234	10.76 %
Kaolack AEMO regional coordination	27	47	74	00	42	42	27	89	116	5.33 %
Fatick AEMO regional coordination	31	32	63	00	26	26	31	58	89	4.09 %
Diourbel AEMO regional coordination	31	82	113	04	42	46	35	124	159	7.3 %
Kaffrine AEMO regional coordination	11	20	31	00	17	17	11	37	48	2.2 %
Saint-Louis AEMO regional coordination	12	28	40	02	50	52	14	78	92	4.23 %
Kolda AEMO regional coordination	43	34	77	07	28	35	50	62	112	5.15 %
Ziguinchor AEMO regional coordination	76	55	131	04	41	45	80	96	176	8.09 %
Sédhiou AEMO regional coordination	32	05	37	01	04	05	33	09	42	1.93 %
Tambacounda AEMO regional coordination	28	25	53	08	52	60	36	77	113	5.2 %
Kédougou AEMO regional coordination	82	69	151	01	25	26	83	94	177	8.14 %
Matam AEMO regional coordination	13	12	25	02	41	43	15	53	68	3.13 %
Louga AEMO regional coordination	09	15	24	02	49	51	11	64	75	3.45 %
Total	632	933	1 565	46	564	610	678	1 497	2 175	

(g) Cases of ill-treatment and violence during the arrest and detention of children;

(h) Women detainees' children living in prison.

117. In the region of Ziguinchor there is a 2-year-old child living with its mother in prison.

10. Please provide the Committee with an update of any data in the report which may have been superseded by more recent data collected or by new developments.

11. In addition, the State party may list issues affecting children that it considers to be of priority with regard to the implementation of the Convention.