

priorities for capacity-building and promotion, and by a better definition of objectives;

- ▶ the Field Operation should select a strategic set of capacity-building goals;
- ▶ the Field Operation should consider, as a matter of priority, how its current collaboration with Rwandan human rights non-governmental organizations could be developed to further assist their independent capacity in the protection and promotion of human rights;
- ▶ the Field Operation's human rights promotion work should be better tied to high-priority issues noted in other aspects of the Field Operation's functions, namely, the administration of justice and human rights monitoring — including, guarantees of a fair trial, the independence of the judiciary and other legal professionals, respect for lawful arrest and detention procedures, safeguards for the right to life and to physical integrity, and popular access to effective remedies for human rights violations;
- ▶ decisions regarding future staffing and structure must flow from the priorities established concerning the future role of the Field Operation and some further reinforcement of field teams should take place immediately;
- ▶ greater professional experience and expertise should be brought in to support the Field Operation's efforts to promote capacity-building and human rights;
- ▶ the need for a strong Field Operation security team, taking account of the need for a presence in the field as well as at Kigali and for substitution arrangements during leave, should be given the highest priority; and,
- ▶ the Field Operation then needs to be accorded the highest degree of priority as regards the strength of its direction, the professionalism of its human rights staff, its security arrangements, servicing by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and stability and predictability in its funding.

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SAO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Date of admission to UN: 16 September 1975.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Sao Tomé and Príncipe has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Signed: 31 October 1995.

Civil and Political Rights

Signed: 31 October 1995.

Discrimination against Women

Signed: 31 October 1995.

Rights of the Child

Acceded: 14 May 1991.

The initial report of Sao Tomé and Príncipe was due 12 June 1993.

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SENEGAL

Date of admission to UN: 28 September 1960.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Senegal has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add. 51/Rev.1) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government contains demographic and statistical data as well as information on the general structure of government and the framework within which human rights are protected.

The guarantee of basic rights lies chiefly with the courts and, at the administrative level, the guarantee is provided by the Ombudsman whose task is to remind the Executive of its duty to respect its own legislation and fundamental human rights. International human rights instruments are an integral part of the country's positive law and international commitments are placed above national laws. All international instruments to which Senegal is a party may be invoked before judicial bodies and courts which apply them as the law of the country. The report notes that human rights are also guaranteed through the monitoring of the actions of authorities by non-governmental organizations. As well, the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, which was established in 1965 and is an inter-ministerial body, has been entrusted with the task of assisting the government in formulating and coordinating its policy in the field of human rights. The Committee may also draw the attention of the authorities to cases of violations of human rights.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Signed: 6 July 1970; ratified: 13 February 1978.

Senegal's second periodic report was due 30 June 1995.

Civil and Political Rights

Signed: 6 July 1970; ratified: 13 February 1978.

Senegal's fifth periodic report is due 4 April 2000.

Reservations and Declarations: Declaration under article 41.

Senegal's fourth periodic report (CCPR/C/103/Add.1) was considered by the Committee at its October/November 1997 session. The report prepared by the government provides information on: judicial remedies; the Mediator of the Republic; referral of complaints to international bodies; the Senegalese Human Rights Committee; the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights; equality between women and men; the protection of children and the family; states of emergency, the right to life; the prohibition of torture; conditions of arrest and detention; and, participation of citizens in political life.

The Committee's concluding observations (CCPR/C/79/Add.82) notes that the continuing violence and unrest in the region of Casamance has resulted in persistent violations of rights covered under the Covenant; it notes further that there remain laws and customs, particularly affecting equality between women and men, that hinder full implementation of the ICCPR.

The Committee welcomed: steps to strengthen the status of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and ensure participation of non-governmental organizations; the activities of the Ombudsman; the creation of the Inter-ministerial