

## セネガル

2022年1月27日作成

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## 1. 一般情報

## (1) 地理・人口等

## ア 外務省「セネガル基礎データ」(2018年8月27日)

- |   |    |                            |
|---|----|----------------------------|
| 4 | 民族 | ウォロフ, プル, セレール等            |
| 5 | 言語 | フランス語 (公用語), ウォロフ語など各民族語   |
| 6 | 宗教 | イスラム教 95%, キリスト教 5%, 伝統的宗教 |

※[2021年10月1日更新版](#)では、宗教別のパーセンテージの記載なし。

イ ●米国国務省「[宗教の自由に関する国別報告 2017年 - セネガル](#)」(2018年5月29日)

The U.S. government estimates the total population at 14.7 million (July 2017 estimate). According to government statistics from 2014, 96.1 percent of the population is Muslim. Most Muslims are Sunni and belong to one of several Sufi brotherhoods, each of which incorporates unique practices, while a small number of Muslims are Shia (5,000 individuals, according to one unofficial 2011 estimate). Approximately 3.8 percent of the population is Christian. Christian groups include Roman Catholics, Protestants, and groups combining Christian and indigenous beliefs. The remaining 0.1 percent exclusively adheres to indigenous religions or professes no religion.

The Christian minority is located in towns in the west and south. Members of indigenous religious groups live mainly in the east and south.

ウ ●米国ジョージタウン大学バークレー・センター「[Faith and Development in Focus: Senegal](#)」(2016年5月2日)

Senegal's four principal confréries are without question the dominant feature of the country's religious landscape and have great influence in the social, religious, and political spheres. There is no precise data, but an estimated 92 percent of Senegalese belong to the Qadiriyya, Tijaniyya, Muridiyya, or Layene communities; the Tijaniyya and Muridiyya have the largest numbers of adherents (see figure 6)....

Each confrérie is led by one or more familles religieuses, or religious families. Typically, this is the family of the order's founder (as in the case of the Muridiyya) or an individual that trained under a master in that order abroad (as in the case of several families of the Tijaniyya). Senegal's Sufi religious families remain a strong social force today, notwithstanding important changes in recent decades. With each successive and larger generation of the religious families, power has become less concentrated. Some scholars believe that the confréries, longtime mainstays of Senegal's religious landscape, may be on

the decline. Alternative social and religious structures have been on the rise, including a Sunni reformist movement and a small movement of Senegalese who have converted to Shi'a Islam,118 perhaps in an attempt to withdraw from the ideological monopoly of the Sufi orders.119 Despite these changes, the vast majority of Senegalese Muslims are still adherents of Senegal's Sufi orders

## (2) 内政

### ア ジェトロ [「セネガル大統領選、現職のサル氏が再選」](#) (2019年3月1日)

ネガル全国投票調査委員会 (CNRV) は2月28日、24日に実施された大統領選挙でマッキー・サル現職大統領が再選したと発表した。

暫定集計結果によると、サル大統領の得票率が58.27%と、次点のイドリサ・セック元首相 (20.50%)、ウスマン・ソンコ国会議員 (15.67%) ら4人の対立候補を大きく引き離して、過半数を制したことから1回目の投票で当選が決まった。投票率は66%を超えた。

…

西アフリカ諸国の中で、いち早く複数政党制を導入したセネガルは、民主化への取り組みと政治的安定で、西側諸国からの評価が高いとされている。

### イ 外務省 [「セネガル基礎データ」](#) (2021年10月1日)

アフリカを代表する文学者でもあったサンゴール初代大統領は親フランスの穏健左派として国家の建設を進め、1976年に複数政党制を取り入れるなど、今日の民主的なセネガルの基礎を築いた。また、後のフランコフォニー国際機関 (OIF) となるフランス語圏文化・技術協力機関 (ACCT) を1970年に推進した。1981年1月に就任したデュフ大統領は前政権の基本路線を踏襲する姿勢を見せつつも、政党数の制限撤廃、政治結社の自由など一連の民主化政策を推進した。しかしながら、与党に対する国民からの支持が徐々に低下したため、2000年3月の大統領選挙においては、ワッド・セネガル民主党 (PDS) 党首がデュフ大統領を破り、サンゴール大統領より約40年続いたセネガル社会党 (PSS) (元セネガル進歩同盟 (UPS)) の長期政権に終止符が打たれた。2期続いたワッド政権は国営企業の整理・民営化、大規模なインフラ整備、農業政策を推進しつつ、「アフリカ開発のための新パートナーシップ (NEPAD)」の打ち上げと推進に尽力した。

2012年2月及び3月の大統領選挙では、ワッド政権時代に首相を務めた共和国同盟 (APR) のサル候補が大統領に当選、前回選挙に続いて平和裡・民主的な政権交代が実現し、国際社会から高い評価を得た。サル大統領は政治の透明化や地方分権化政策を打ち出し、社会格差是正および地方経済活性化を目指している。また、1980年代よりカザマンス地方の分離独立運動が活発化し現在も不安定な状況が続いているカザマンスについては、サル大統領はカザマンス民主勢力運動 (MFDC) の代表団との和平交渉に取り組むほか、同地域の経済の活性化を推進するなど、長

年の課題解決に向けて取り組んでいる。2019 年の大統領選挙にてサル大統領が再選、同年 4 月に大統領就任式を実施した（2016 年の憲法改正により任期は 5 年）。

ウ ●フリーダムハウス「[世界の自由 2019 年版 - セネガル](#)」（2019 年 2 月 4 日）

Senegal is one of Africa's most stable electoral democracies and has undergone two peaceful transfers of power between rival parties since 2000. However, politically motivated prosecutions of opposition leaders and changes to the electoral laws have reduced the competitiveness of the opposition in recent years....

## 2. 人権状況

### (1) 人権状況

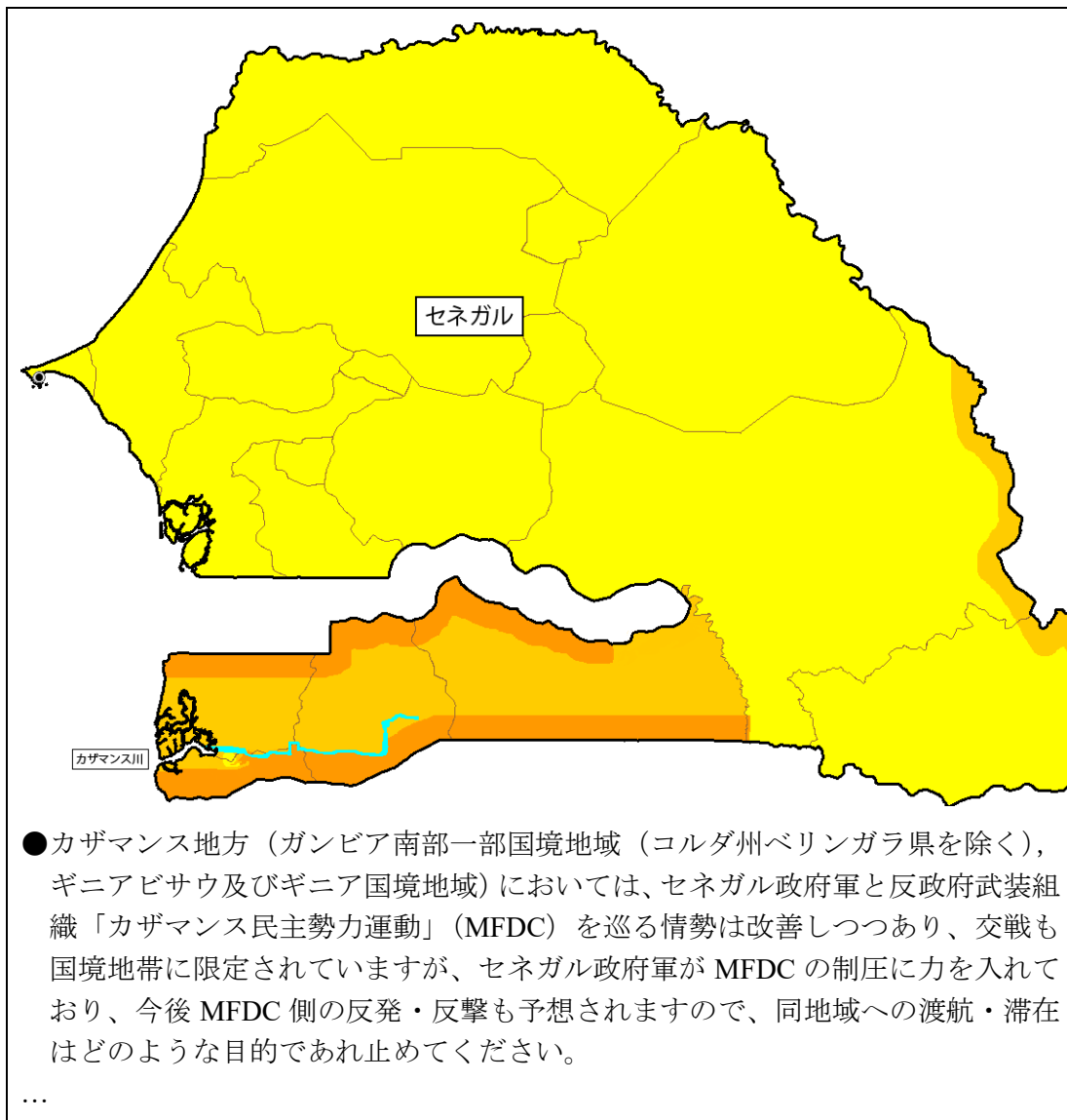
ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2018 年 - セネガル](#)」（2019 年 3 月 13 日）

Human rights issues included torture and arbitrary arrests by security forces; harsh and potentially life-threatening prison conditions; criminal libel; lack of judicial independence; corruption, particularly in the judiciary, police, and elsewhere in the executive branch; lack of accountability in cases involving violence against women and children, including female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C); trafficking in persons; criminalization of same-sex sexual conduct and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, and forced labor.

The government took steps to investigate, prosecute, and punish officials who committed abuses, whether in the security forces or elsewhere in the government, but impunity for abuses existed.

### (2) カザマンス紛争

ア 外務省海外安全ホームページ「[セネガルの危険情報【一部地域の危険レベル引き下げ】](#)」（2022 年 1 月 12 日）



イ [JICA「カザマンスに注目」（JICA セネガル事務所メールマガジン 第111号）」](#)（2015年11月11日）

セネガルは、カザマンスを舞台とする国内「紛争」を抱えている。1982年のカザマンスの分離独立を求めるカザマンス民主勢力運動（以下 MFDC）と政府軍との武力衝突がその始まり。ただ、セネガル政府はこれを国際舞台で敢えて問題として取り上げず、一貫して「国内問題」として対処しているのが特徴である。

この「紛争」の根本原因は、セネガルの他地域との開発の不均衡に対する不満と絶望だと言われている。皮肉なことに、この紛争のために、遅れた開発がさらに一層困難となっていた。2000年以降、ウッド政権の頃から平和に向けた交渉やカザマンス開発の模索が始まるが大きな成果を上げることはできなかった。マッキー・サルは大統領に就任直後、カザマンス和平を最優先とすることを表明。和平交渉がMFDCと行われているが、MFDCは内部分裂をされていて交渉が複雑であること、

またそもそも「分離独立」を掲げる反政府勢力との和平合意は容易ではない。このため、同時並行で、開発による平和の果実を住民やコミュニティレベルに行き渡らせることにより、和平促進を図ることを積極的に展開している。2014年のジガンシオール訪問直後にもカザマンス開発戦略を打ち上げ、政府およびドナーによる開発事業の展開を急いでいる。

...

ウ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2020年 - セネガル](#)」(2021年3月12日)

**G. ABUSES IN INTERNAL CONFLICT**

The de facto ceasefire in the Casamance has been in effect since 2012, and President Sall continued efforts to resolve the 38-year-old conflict between separatists and government security forces. Both the government and various factions of the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) separatist movement accepted mediation efforts led by neutral parties. Progress toward a political resolution of the conflict remained incremental. On June 30, the army began a campaign to bombard MFDC rebel bases in the Mbissine forest after armed MFDC rebels had reportedly attacked villages in that area. Two soldiers died from landmines during the month-long campaign and several soldiers were injured. Since July the conflict dissipated, and no further military action took place.

エ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019年 - セネガル](#)」(2020年3月11日)

**G. ABUSES IN INTERNAL CONFLICT**

... On July 6, gendarmes arrested 11 members of the MFDC for holding an undeclared public meeting. Those arrested were close to Salif Sadio, leader of one branch of the separatists' armed wing. The arrests came two weeks after authorities banned a planned MFDC General Assembly in Diouloulou.

...

Abductions: There were several incidents related to acts of banditry attributed to MFDC rebels in which civilians were detained or otherwise harmed.

3. 関連する政治組織等、政治活動／政府批判（労働運動含む）の取扱い

(1) 主な政治勢力

① 野党連合

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung (BTI)「[BTI 2018 Country Report - Senegal](#)」(2018年)

In general, the country's democratic institutions are respected by all relevant actors. While the National Assembly does not currently function as a forum for meaningful political debate, given the overwhelming size of the governing coalition, an opposition platform

Forces démocratiques et citoyennes du Sénégal (FDC-Wallu-Sénégal or Manko Wattu Sénégal) was formed in late 2016. The platform includes the main opposition parties, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) and Rewmi, as well as Abdoul Mbaye, Sall's former prime minister, and Ousmane Sonko, a tax inspector allegedly dismissed for pointing out "anomalies" in the government's budget that related to the possible improper distribution of Karim Wade's riches among friends of the president. One obvious difficulty facing the opposition is the decision regarding a joint candidate for the 2019 presidential election, as the PDS has already nominated Karim Wade, who currently lives in exile in Qatar and might be technically prevented from running due to his dual citizenship (French and Senegalese).

## ② PASTEF (Patriote du Sénégal pour le travail, l'éthique et la fraternité)

### ア ● 記事 [「Sénégal : Ousmane Sonko accusé de propos extrémistes après la diffusion d'une vidéo」](#) Jeune Afrique (2018 年 10 月 16 日)

Une vidéo crée l'émotion au Sénégal. On y entend Ousmane Sonko, candidat à la présidentielle, qualifier les politiciens sénégalais de « criminels » et considérer que « ceux qui ont dirigé le Sénégal depuis le début mériteraient d'être fusillés ». Accusé par le gouvernement d'user du « jargon habituel du jihadisme », le leader du Pastef se dit serein mais tente d'éteindre l'incendie...

## (2) 野党メンバー／支持者の取扱い

### ア ● 記事 [「Senegal's democracy is being tested by its president」](#) The Economist (2018 年 8 月 26 日)

...The messages demand freedom for the political opponents of President Macky Sall, several of whom have been imprisoned. With a presidential election just eight months away, fears are growing that democracy in Senegal, long an example for west Africa, is being subverted.

...

Now Mr Sall's government stands accused of selectively enforcing corruption laws to sideline his opponents. In March Khalifa Sall (no relation), the mayor of Dakar, was sentenced to five years in prison for embezzling \$3.4m. Another opposition leader, Barthélémy Dias, was found guilty of contempt of court when he protested against the verdict. He will spend six months in prison.

Another potential challenger, Karim Wade, the former president's son, was arrested in 2013 and found guilty of corruption two years later. After Mr Sall pardoned him in 2016, Mr Wade immediately flew to Qatar. Some observers think his exile was part of a deal with the government. But he is now considering coming back to stand in the election.

イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2017年 セネガル](#)」(2018年4月20日)

## D. ARBITRARY ARREST OR DETENTION

The constitution and law prohibit arbitrary arrest and detention; however, the government did not always observe these prohibitions. This was most notable in the months leading up to the July 30 legislative election when arrests that many perceived as arbitrary and politically motivated occurred.

Detainees are legally permitted to challenge in court the legal basis or arbitrary nature of their detention and obtain prompt release and compensation if found to have been unlawfully detained; however, this rarely occurred due to lack of adequate legal counsel.

## (3) 2019年2月の大統領選挙

ア 国際選挙制度連盟(IFES)選挙ガイド「[セネガル共和国：2019年2月24日大統領選挙](#)」

| 主な候補者             | 所属政党  | 得票数       |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Macky SALL        | United in Hope Coalition /<br>Benno Bokk Yakaar (BBR) | 2,555,426 |
| Idrissa SECK      | Rewmi   | 899,556   |
| Ousmane SONKO     | Pastef les Patriotes                                  | 687,523   |
| El Hadj Issa SALL | The Party of Unity and Rally (PUR)                    | 178,613   |
| Madické NIANG     | Madické2019   | 65,021    |

イ JETRO「[セネガル大統領選、現職のサル氏が再選](#)」(2019年3月1日)

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選挙活動中に、与野党支持者の間で衝突が起こり、一時緊張が高まったが、投票自体は大きな混乱もなく平和裏に実施された。野党候補は、投票プロセスにおいて不正があったと厳しく糾弾しているが、憲法評議会への申し立ては行わないとしている。一方、EUをはじめとする選挙監視団は、一部で技術的不備がみられたとしているものの、選挙は自由かつ公正に実施されたと評価している。憲法評議会は近く、選挙結果について認定を行う。



...

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ウ ●記事「[選挙前暴力で当局が24人逮捕、武器を押収](#)」VOA（2019年2月12日）

Police in eastern Senegal have made two dozen arrests and seized knives and clubs after clashes in the run-up to presidential elections left at least two dead, officials said Tuesday.

The violence erupted Monday in Tambacounda, 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Dakar, pitching supporters of President Macky Sall against those of opposition candidate Issa Sall.

One supporter of the president was fatally stabbed by a suspected member of the opposition Unity and Assembly Party (PUR), the sources said.

A second fatality was part of a group of young pro-government motorcyclists that tried to prevent Issa Sall's motorcade from leaving the town. He was hit by a vehicle and died, they said.

...

Moustapha Sarr, a senior official with PUR, said 20 of the arrests were supporters of Issa Sall.

エ 長辻貴之「[論考：2019年セネガル大統領選挙に向けた展望—2012年大統領選挙と2017年国民議会選挙から—](#)」ジェトロ・アジア経済研究所（2018年）

2018年2月9日セネガルでは、野党による抗議運動が実施され、2019年の大統領選挙を焦点に、透明性の高い選挙と選挙人カードの配布が訴えられた [Seneweb.com 2018a]。約1年後の2019年2月24日にセネガルでは、マッキー・サル（以下、サル）大統領の再選をかけた大統領選挙が実施される [Seneweb.com 2018b]。前大統領アブドゥライ・ワッド（以下、ワッド）の息子カリム・ワッドがカタールに亡命中で、ダカール市長であるハリファ・サルが勾留中という、有力野党候補者が不在のなか選挙が行われる。1...

(4) 2017年7月の国民議会選挙

ア 国際選挙制度連盟 (IFES) 選挙ガイド「[セネガル共和国：2017年7月2日国民議会選挙](#)」

| 政党   | 獲得議席 | 得票数       |
|--|------|-----------|
| Benno Bokk Yakaar Coalition (The United in Hope Coalition) | 125  | 1,637,761 |

|  |    |         |
|--|----|---------|
| Winning Coalition Wattu Senegal              | 19 | 552,095 |
| Manko Taxawu Senegal                         | 7  | 388,188 |
| Party for Unity and Rally                    | 3  | 155,407 |
| Patriotic Convergence Coalition              | 2  | 65,235  |
| Ndawi Askan Wi                               | 1  | 37,535  |
| Manko Yeesal Senegal Coalition               | 1  | 33,130  |
| Patriotic Convergence for Justice and Equity | 1  | 29,596  |
| Oser l'Avenir Coalition                      | 1  | 24,342  |
| And Saxal Liggeey Coalition                  | 1  | 23,142  |
| Party for Truth and Development              | 1  | 22,769  |
| Alternative Pole Third Voice                 | 1  | 19,211  |
| Initiative for a Policy of Development       | 1  | 19,211  |
| Citizen Union                                | 1  | 18,268  |

イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2017年 セネガル](#)」(2018年4月20日)

Arbitrary Arrest: In the period leading up to the July 30 legislative election, authorities arrested several high-profile opposition figures and their supporters. Many citizens believed these arrests were arbitrary and politically motivated.

In March authorities in Dakar arrested the city's mayor Khalifa Sall (no relation to President Sall), an opposition leader, on charges of embezzlement. Sall was subsequently elected to the National Assembly on July 30 while still in custody, and he remained in custody at year's end. Opposition figures and human rights advocates allege that Sall's arrest and continued incarceration, despite his election and subsequent parliamentary immunity, were politically motivated.

(5) その他の政府批判者の取扱い

ア ●AI「[Senegal: Right to peaceful protest and freedom of expression must be respected amid crackdown on dissent](#)」(2018年4月18日)

The Senegalese authorities must protect the right to peaceful protest and ensure the security forces refrain from using excessive force as anti-government demonstrations are planned today in the capital Dakar, Amnesty International said.

Activists and opposition parties are due to hold a demonstration outside Parliament

against proposed changes to the Electoral Code and Constitution that, if passed, would require all candidates standing in next year's presidential election to collect the signatures of one per cent of the registered voters in seven regions of the country before being validated. The authorities announced that the protest had been unauthorized on several grounds including a 2011 decree banning all assemblies in the city centre areas.

...

Amnesty International has previously documented several cases where security forces have used unnecessary and excessive force to arbitrarily ban and disperse peaceful assemblies in Senegal. In June 2017, security forces shot and injured two women, and beat several others, during a protest in the city of Touba against the ill-treatment of a 14-year-old boy by members of a religious association, often described as the "religious police".

...

The authorities also continue to curtail freedom of expression and target artists, journalists, human rights defenders and political activists who express dissent. On 17 April 2018, Barthélémy Dias, opposition leader and mayor of Mermoz-Sacré-Cœur, a neighbourhood of Dakar, was sentenced to six months in prison for "contempt of court" and a fine of CFA 100 000 (approximately EUR 150) after he criticized the decision of the court to sentence opposition leader and Mayor of Dakar Khalifa Sall. Sall's sentence of five years in prison and a fine of 5 million CFA (7600 EUR) for charges of fraud of public funds raised questions about the independence of the judiciary.

イ ●記事 [「Senegal's democracy is being tested by its president」](#) The Economist (2018年8月26日)

The protests over the election law and more recent demonstrations by students, angry about unpaid grants, have been met with violence by the government. In May a student was shot dead in the northern city of Saint-Louis, leading to yet more unrest. Images of police brutality have been widely shared on social media. One disturbing video shows a police van crashing through protesters outside Dakar's main university.

4. ジェンダー、DV および子ども

(1) イスラム学校における子どもへの物乞い行為の強制

ア ●米国国務省 [「宗教の自由に関する国別報告 2017年 - セネガル」](#) (2018年5月29日)

Until funding resources were no longer available in the middle of the year, the government continued its campaign, begun in 2016, to implement a 2005 law forbidding forced child begging as practiced at some traditional Islamic schools. The campaign had met with limited success according to observers, many of whom criticized its efficacy,

saying the campaign had focused strictly on removing child beggars from the streets rather than on addressing the conditions under which children were forced to beg, or prosecuting individuals who forced children to beg. Once funds for the campaign were depleted, the government suspended its implementation.

...

Local and international NGOs continued to highlight abuses of students at some *daaras*, where young children sometimes resided. Some *daaras* reportedly continued to force children to beg. Local media and NGOs continued to document physical and sexual abuse of *daara* students. Civil society and children's rights advocates reprised their appeals to the government to implement more effective regulation of Quranic schools and to prosecute teachers who committed serious violations against children.

イ ●HRW [「甚大な苦痛がある」：セネガルにおけるタリベの子どもに対する虐待、2017～2018年](#)（2019年6月11日）

概要

Dusty, dirty, and often-barefooted boys holding empty tomato cans or plastic bowls as they beg for money remain a common sight in Senegal's capital, Dakar, and in many other cities across the country. Most of them are current or runaway talibés – Quranic students – sent to live and study at traditional Quranic schools known as *daaras*. Despite periodic moments of increased but inconsistent government attention to their plight, the number of talibé children subjected to forced begging and other serious abuses by their Quranic teachers remains staggering.

...

ウ ●アムネスティ・インターナショナル [「アムネスティ・インターナショナル 年次報告 2017年/2018年 - セネガル」](#)（2018年2月22日）

In July, Human Rights Watch reported that over 1,000 of the approximately 1,500 children taken off the streets between July 2016 and March 2017 had returned to their traditional Qur'anic boarding schools. They were taken out of the schools under a 2016 government initiative to protect them from forced begging and other abuses by Qur'anic schoolteachers. Official inspections were not conducted in most of these schools, and many children were forced to beg on the streets again. Few investigations into or prosecutions of those responsible for the abuses were carried out.

(2) 女性

ア ●ACCORD [「セネガルに関するクエリー回答：単身女性の状況 \[a-11281\]」](#)  
eoi（2020年6月9日）

Ein älterer Bericht der der deutschen Partei CSU nahestehenden Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung (HSS) von 2013 erwähnt, dass die Ehe in Westafrika (darunter im Senegal) einen hohen gesellschaftlichen Stellenwert einnehme und Frauen Angst vor einer Stigmatisierung als Alleinstehende hätten:

„Allerdings werden Fälle [von Gewalt gegen Frauen] selbst in Ländern, die über entsprechende Gesetzesregelungen verfügen - so etwa Ghana, Senegal, Togo und Burkina Faso - nur selten vor Gericht gebracht. Dies hat zweierlei Gründe: zum einen meiden Polizei und Behörden eine Einmischung in private Familienangelegenheiten; zum anderen ist es für Frauen so gut wie unmöglich, aus gewaltsamen Ehen auszubrechen. Der hohe gesellschaftliche Stellenwert, den die Institution Ehe in Westafrika einnimmt, zwingt Frauen in eine kulturell verankerte soziale Abhängigkeit; diese zu ignorieren, würde vielerorts bedeuten, sich gesellschaftlich zu isolieren. Aus Angst, von ihren Männern verlassen und als Alleinstehende stigmatisiert zu werden, toleriert ein Großteil der weiblichen Bevölkerung daher verbale und physische Misshandlungen, anstatt derartige Fälle an die Öffentlichkeit zu bringen.“ (HSS, 2013, S. 103)

Auf dem Länder-Informations-Portal der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), eine staatliche Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsorganisation der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, finden sich auf der zuletzt im März 2020 aktualisierten Länderseite zum Senegal folgende Informationen zur Bedeutung der Familie im Senegal:

„In der senegalesischen Gesellschaft werden familiäre Bindungen groß geschrieben, wobei es sich um die erweiterte Großfamilie handelt. In einem Land, in dem es so gut wie keine staatliche soziale Vorsorge für die BürgerInnen gibt, bedeutet die Großfamilie gleichzeitig auch sozialen Rückhalt, Altersvorsorge und Krankenversicherung. Respekt vor dem Alter ist ein grundlegender Wert. Sehr wichtig ist auch der Begriff der Altersklasse (Wolof: „morom“ – ein Gleichgestellter, Ebenbürtiger). Männer und Frauen derselben Altersklasse, die gemeinsam groß geworden sind, sind sich besonders verbunden. Wichtig sind auch gemeinsam zelebrierte Zeremonien, die den Zusammenhalt der Großfamilie und der Nachbarschaft/des Dorfes festigen: die Geburt (Taufe und Namensgebung), Heirat, Tod und Begräbnis werden unabhängig von Ethnie und Religion in großem Ausmaß begangen.“ (GIZ, März 2020)

...

(シングルマザー)

Die senegalesische Organisation Diaspora Développement Education Migration (DIADEM) berichtet im August 2016 über ein von DIADEM in Guédiawaye (Metropolregion Dakar) organisiertes Treffen, an dem 15 alleinstehende Frauen teilgenommen hätten. Die Lage von alleinstehenden jungen Müttern habe sich mit den sozioökonomischen Schwierigkeiten, mit denen senegalesische Familien konfrontiert seien, verschärft. Insbesondere in den Vorstädten Dakars fänden sich viele alleinstehende Mütter,

die ein Kind aufzuziehen hätten. Von ihren Familien als entehrt zurückgewiesen, würden diese jungen Mütter damit kämpfen ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Die alleinstehenden Mütter seien unter anderem von Arbeitslosigkeit betroffen und hätten Probleme bei der Registrierung am Meldeamt, bei der eigenen Gesundheitsversorgung und jener des Kindes, sowie im Bildungs- und Ausbildungsbereich:

„La situation des jeunes filles mères célibataires a pris de l’ampleur avec les difficultés socioéconomiques vécues par les familles sénégalaises. Cette situation a entraîné l’appauvrissement, et l’affaiblissement dont les victimes restent les personnes les plus vulnérables notamment les femmes et les enfants. Au Sénégal et particulièrement dans la banlieue dakaraise, nombreuses sont les filles qui se retrouvent mères célibataires avec le poids de la responsabilité de l’éducation d’un enfant. Rejetées par leurs familles qui se sentent déshonorées, ces jeunes filles-mères peinent à satisfaire leurs besoins vitaux au quotidien ainsi que ceux de leurs progénitures. La rencontre, organisée à WAKHINAT NINZAT à Guédiawaye en partenariat avec l’association théâtrale BEETE Sénégal en présence de 15 jeunes filles mères célibataires, a permis de prendre contact et d’identifier les problèmes auxquels elles sont confrontées: chômage, sans emploi, enregistrement à l’état-civil, santé maternelle et infantile, éducation/formation entre autres“ (DIADEM, 29. August 2016)

イ ●国連人権理事会 [「Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice on its mission to Senegal」](#) (2016年4月7日)

82. …The main causes of incarceration of women are drug trafficking (31 per cent) and infanticide (16 per cent).<sup>85</sup> Three per cent of women were in prison as a result of an abortion and 1 per cent for involvement in prostitution.<sup>86</sup> …

## 5. LGBT

ア ●IRBC [「IRBC クエリー回答 \[SEN106182.FE\] : 性的マイノリティの状況 \(2014年～2018年10月\)」](#) (2018年10月31日)

### 1. Legislation

According to sources, sexual relations between individuals of the same sex are considered a criminal offence in Senegal (US 20 Apr. 2018, 20; Rights in Exile Programme June 2016; Freedom House 2018). Article 319 of the Senegalese Penal Code states the following:

[W]hoever will have committed an improper or unnatural act with a person of the same sex will be punished by imprisonment of between one and five years, and by a fine of 100,000 to 1,500,000 francs (CFA) [approximately C\$230 to C\$3,430]. (Senegal 1965, Art. 319)

...

## 2. Treatment by Authorities

In a submission to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Senegal, Human Rights Watch states that between 2011 and 2016, the organization identified 38 cases in which police arrested people based on their perceived sexual orientation and charged them with “unnatural acts” under article 319 of the Penal Code (Human Rights Watch 29 Mar. 2018). According to the same source, these arrests were the result of police raids of public areas known to be gay hangouts, or of uninvestigated denunciations from family members, neighbours, or acquaintances (Human Rights Watch 29 Mar. 2018). The same source further adds that “many” of those arrested described police officers hitting them, beating them with fists and with rubber batons (Human Rights Watch 29 Mar. 2018). Sources indicate that on the weekend of 15 and 16 September 2018, two young men and two young women were arrested for [translation] “unnatural acts” and “offending public decency” after videos portraying them having sexual relations with people of the same sex began circulating in the neighbourhood in which some of them were living (Seneweb 17 Sept. 2018; Dakar Voice 19 Sept. 2018).

...

### イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - セネガル](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

#### ACTS OF VIOLENCE, DISCRIMINATION, AND OTHER ABUSES BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

...

LGBTI persons faced widespread discrimination, social intolerance, and acts of violence. LGBTI individuals were subject to frequent threats, mob attacks, robberies, expulsions, blackmail, and rape. LGBTI activists also complained of discrimination in access to social services. The government and cultural attitudes remained heavily biased against LGBTI individuals. In July the country maintained its past position devaluing LGBTI rights by abstaining at the UN Human Rights Council on a resolution to renew the mandate of an independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

On February 18, in Thiaroye, a suburb of Dakar, an angry mob killed a man accused of homosexuality in an argument over his mannerisms.

Civil society groups and LGBTI activists indicated the overall situation in the country worsened during the year. A number of gay rights activists had their personal information, including home addresses, spread over social media by private individuals and received threats of violence. As a result, some LGBTI activists have gone into hiding or have sought refuge in neighboring countries.

ウ 米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2016年 セネガル \(仮訳\)](#)」(2017年3月3日)**性的指向及び性同一性に基づく暴力行為、差別及び他の虐待**

法律において「異常な行為」として言及されている成人間の同意の上での同性愛行為は、犯罪であり、刑罰は1~5年の懲役と10万~150万CFAフラン(\$170~\$2,500)の罰金である。しかしながら、この法律は執行されることが稀であった。性的指向又は性同一性に基づく差別を禁止する法律はなく、LGBTIの人々に対する偏見により動機付けられる犯罪を起訴するために用いることのできるヘイトクライム(憎悪犯罪)法もない。

LGBTIの人々は、まん延する差別、社会的不寛容及び暴力行為に直面した。また、脅迫、暴徒による襲撃、強盗、排除、恐喝及び強姦に晒されることが多かった。LGBTIの活動家は、社会サービスを利用する際に差別を受けると不満を漏らした。

...

被害者の多くは恐怖のあまり虐待を届出ることができず、届け出た被害者は警察から殴打や品位を傷つける取扱いを含む虐待を受けることがあった。ごく僅かな事例ではあるが、警察は恣意的にLGBTIの人々を逮捕し、勾留している間に虐待を加え、適切な取り調べ手続きを踏まなかった。たとえば、法律は「異常な行為」を犯している現場を押さえられた者の逮捕について定めているものの、警察はゲイの疑いがあるというだけで逮捕し、長期間勾留することがあった。

[2016年]1月、控訴裁判所の裁判官は、「異常な行為」で収監されていたゲジャワイ(Guediawaye)に住む男性7人に対する有罪判決を覆した。警察は2015年7月に令状なしでこの7人を逮捕し、2015年8月に裁判官がこの被告人たちに懲役6か月の刑を宣告していた。ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチと話した消息筋によると、裁判で警察官や他の証人は誰もこの7人に不利な証言をしておらず、警察の文書は犯罪を証明する基本的な要素(訴因である性行為に関する詳細など)を提供していなかった。

## 6. 汚職、非国家主体による犯罪、国家による被害者の保護

## (1) 当局者の犯罪・汚職等

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019年 - セネガル](#)」(2020年3月11日)**D. ARBITRARY ARREST OR DETENTION**

The government did not have effective mechanisms to punish abuse and corruption. The Criminal Investigation Department (DIC) is in charge of investigating police abuses but was ineffective in addressing impunity or corruption. ...

...

**E. DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL**

Although the constitution and law provide for an independent judiciary, the judiciary was subject to corruption and government influence. ...Judges were prone to pressure from the



government on corruption cases and other matters involving high-level officials.

...

#### **Section 4. Corruption and Lack of Transparency in Government**

The law provides criminal penalties for official corruption, but the government often did not enforce the law effectively. Officials frequently engaged in corrupt practices with impunity. During the year there were reports of government corruption.

Corruption: The National Anticorruption Commission's (OFNAC) first and only annual report, in 2016, concluded that bribery, misappropriation, abuse of authority, and fraud remained widespread within government institutions, particularly in the health and education ministries, postal services, and the Transport Administration. Since the dismissal of the first OFNAC president in 2016, authorities installed a new president, and the organization has focused on advising judicial officials on corruption, investigating allegations of fraud, and serving as a supervisory body on fraud-related cases.

Financial Disclosure: A 2014 law requires the president, cabinet ministers, speaker and chief financial officer of the National Assembly, and managers of public funds in excess of one billion CFA francs (\$1.7 million) to disclose their assets to OFNAC. Failure to comply may result in a penalty amounting to one-quarter of an individual's monthly salary until forms are filed. The president may dismiss appointees who do not comply. With the exception of disclosures made by the president, disclosures made under the law are confidential and unauthorized release of asset disclosures is a criminal offense.

## (2) 治安状況

ア 外務省海外安全ホームページ「[セネガルの危険情報【危険レベル継続】\(内容の更新\)](#)」(2018年1月18日)

### 1 概況

(1) 近年、隣国マリやコートジボワール等においてイスラム過激派組織 AQIM (イスラム・マグレブ諸国のアル・カーイダ) によるホテル襲撃テロ事件が連続して発生しています。2012年6月にセネガル政府がマリへの西アフリカ諸国経済共同体 (ECOWAS) 軍ミッションへの参加を表明して以降、AQIM の指導者がセネガルを攻撃対象と明言していること、セネガル国内でも過激派の存在が確認されていることから、テロの脅威が存在しているとみられます。隣国等でのテロ事件を受け、首都ダカールでも、高級ホテル、空港等の警備が強化されています。

(2) セネガルは、民主主義を基調とする政治体制が安定していますが、国民生活に直結する問題などにより、国民の不満が高まり、投石やタイヤなどを燃やした道路封鎖などの行為を含むデモ及び治安機関との衝突が散発的に発生し、催涙弾が使用される事態に至ることもあります。…

(3) マリ国境地帯については、隣国マリの情勢不安定化に伴い、治安部隊の増員及び国境検問所の取り締まり強化等の警備強化を行っています。…

派組織が流入するおそれがあります。

イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019年 - セネガル](#)」(2020年3月11日)

In the southern Casamance region, situated between The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, a de facto ceasefire between security forces and armed separatists continued for a seventh year. Sporadic incidents of violence occurred in the Casamance, but they were associated more with criminal activity than directly with the separatist conflict. Individuals associated with various factions of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) continued to rob and harass local populations. …

ウ ●米国海外安全協議会 (OSAC)「[2019 Crime and Safety Report - Senegal](#)」(2019年11月4日)

Crime Threats

There is serious risk from crime in Dakar. Street crime is very common, particularly in urban areas. Crimes of opportunity (e.g. pickpocketing, purse snatching, theft of valuables from vehicles, assaults, residential burglaries) are the crimes U.S. official personnel, business travelers, and visitors encounter most frequently. Aggressive vendors, panhandlers, and street children often attempt to divert victims' attention while an accomplice steals valuables. Do not accept items from anyone on the street unless you plan to buy them; this is a favorite ploy of street criminals.

…

Police Response

Police response to criminal activity is inconsistent, and does not meet Western standards.

Senegalese law requires that individuals carry valid identification documents. As a general rule, the police do not distinguish between original documents and photocopies. At a minimum, carry copies of the biographic information page of your passport. Do not ignore a police officer's lawful or reasonable orders. Treat Senegalese officers as you would U.S. law enforcement officials. Belligerence or a lack of respect toward uniformed officers will exacerbate the situation and may result in arrest.

(3) イスラム過激派の活動

ア 外務省海外安全ホームページ「[セネガルの危険情報【危険レベル継続】\(内容の更新\)](#)」(2018年1月18日)

(2) マリ国境地域

レベル2：不要不急の渡航は止めてください。(継続)

隣国マリの治安情勢悪化を受け、セネガル政府は国境付近を中心に治安部隊の増員及び検問所の取り締まり強化等の警備強化を行っています。一方、サヘル地域では複数のイスラム過激派組織が国境を越えてテロ、襲撃、誘拐等を行っており、こうしたイスラム過激派組織のセネガル国内への流入を完全に阻止することは困難とみられています。

つきましては、同地域への不要不急の渡航・滞在は止めてください。渡航・滞在する場合には、特別な注意を払うとともに、現地の最新の情報の入手に努め、十分な安全対策をとってください。

(3) 上記(1)及び(2)の地域を除くセネガル全域（カザマンズ地方ジガンシオール市を含む）

…

ウ その他地域

現時点では少数ながらも、セネガル国内でも過激主義に傾倒する人物の存在が確認されています。加えて、隣国マリ国内ではイスラム過激派組織が広及びセネガルを含む同盟国を標的としており、セネガルのその他の地域においても、今後、テロ等が発生する可能性は排除できません。

## 7. 司法制度・刑事手続

### (1) 司法の独立

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019年 - セネガル](#)」（2020年3月11日）

#### **E. DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL**

Although the constitution and law provide for an independent judiciary, the judiciary was subject to corruption and government influence. Magistrates noted overwhelming caseloads, lack of adequate space and office equipment, and inadequate transportation, and they openly questioned the government's commitment to judicial independence. The judiciary is formally independent, but the president controls appointments to the Constitutional Council, the Court of Appeal, and the Council of State. Judges were prone to pressure from the government on corruption cases and other matters involving high-level officials.

On several occasions the Union of Senegalese Judges and Prosecutors complained about the influence of the executive over the judiciary, in particular through the presence of the president and the minister of justice on the High Council of Magistrates, which manages the careers of judges and prosecutors. In previous years, members of the High Council of Magistrates have resigned in protest, stating the executive branch should not have the ability to interfere in judicial affairs.

## 8. 警察・治安部隊（刑務所等の状況含む）

## (1) 刑務所の状況

- ア ●国連人権理事会 [「Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice on its mission to Senegal」](#) (2016年4月7日)

82. The situation of women who are deprived of their liberty is also of concern to the Working Group. Although women account for only 4 per cent of the prison population, their number continues to grow. The main causes of incarceration of women are drug trafficking (31 per cent) and infanticide (16 per cent).<sup>85</sup> Three per cent of women were in prison as a result of an abortion and 1 per cent for involvement in prostitution.<sup>86</sup> Prison conditions are characterized by dilapidated and cramped facilities, lack of separate cells for women in some prisons and the absence of conjugal visits. Women are doubly stigmatized and even run the risk of losing custody of their child.<sup>87</sup> The Working Group was informed that the conditions of detention of pregnant women and women with small children are not in conformity with the relevant international standards.<sup>88</sup> The Working Group encourages alternative sentences for women,<sup>89</sup> in particular pregnant women and/or mothers of children under the age of 2. Lengthy pretrial detention must also be avoided

## 9. 報道の自由

- ア ●米国国務省 [「人権状況報告 2019年 - セネガル」](#) (2020年3月11日)

## A. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, INCLUDING FOR THE PRESS

...

Press and Media, Including Online Media: Independent journalists regularly criticized the government without reprisal. Private independent publications and government-affiliated media were available in Dakar, although their distribution in rural areas was irregular.

Radio was the most important medium of mass information and source of news due to the high illiteracy rate. There were approximately 200 community, public, and private commercial radio stations. Although an administrative law regulates radio frequency assignments, community radio operators claimed a lack of transparency in the process.

...

Violence and Harassment: On June 29, officers of the DIC of the Gendarmerie raided the home of Jean Meissa Diop, senior journalist of media group Walfadjri. DIC officers claimed they were searching for a journalist who had accused a senior member of the ruling party of corruption in a recent press article. According to Diop, DIC officers entered his house without presenting a warrant, invaded his privacy, searched his room, and were excessively rough in handling his family. The DIC later apologized publicly to Diop and his family for the “misunderstanding,” while denying they used any violence and noting the intervention took place during business hours. (see also section 1.d. and section 1.f.).

イ ●記事「[Senegalese authorities arrest critical journalist Adama Gaye](#)」CPJ (2019年8月9日)

Gaye, an independent journalist and commentator who has contributed to Senegalese and international news agencies including Kapital Afrik, Jeune Afrique, France24, TV5Monde, and Al-Jazeera, was arrested on July 29 at his home in Dakar, Senegal's capital, by the police's Criminal Investigation Division, and on July 31 was charged with acting to compromise public security and offending the president before being taken to Dakar's Rebeuss prison, according to Christian Faye and Koureichi Ba, two of Gaye's lawyers, who spoke to told CPJ over the phone and by messaging app, and news reports. According to Faye and Ba, Gaye was charged under Article 80, relating to compromising public security, and Article 254, relating to offending the president, of Senegal's penal code, which carry maximum punishments of five and two years' imprisonment, respectively, and fines of 1.5 million Central African Francs (US\$2,560) each.

Faye said that Gaye was arrested and charged for Facebook posts critical of Senegalese President Macky Sall, in which he alleged Sall was having an extramarital affair; Gaye has about 8,300 followers for his public Facebook page....

## 10. 宗教の自由

### (1) 政府当局による宗教の自由の尊重

ア ●米国国務省「[宗教の自由に関する国別報告 2017年 - セネガル](#)」(2018年5月29日)

The constitution defines the country as a secular state and provides for the free practice of religious beliefs, provided public order is maintained, as well as self-governance by religious groups free from state interference. The constitution prohibits political parties from identifying with a specific religion. It states religious discrimination is punishable by law.

Muslims may choose either the civil family code or sharia to adjudicate family conflicts, such as marriage and inheritance disputes. Civil court judges preside over civil and customary law cases, but religious leaders informally settle many disputes among Muslims, particularly in rural areas.

イ ●フリーダムハウス「[世界の自由 2019年版 - セネガル](#)」(2019年2月4日)

**D2. Are individuals free to practice and express their religious faith or nonbelief in public and private? 4 / 4**

There is no state religion, and freedom of worship is constitutionally protected and respected in practice. Muslims constitute 96 percent of the population.

## (2) 改宗の状況

ア ●米国ジョージタウン大学バークレー・センター [「Faith and Development in Focus: Senegal」](#) (2016年5月2日)

The OVC issue that has attracted the most active FIO involvement is the situation of the talibés (see Box 11), with a variety of community-based care facilities and advocacy efforts. Christian missionaries run some programs. Talibé centers typically give children a safe space to relax and have fun, and provide showers, meals, and clothes washing. Certain centers also offer basic medical care.<sup>346</sup> While some missionaries hope their acts of compassion will lead to conversion, they describe a broader mission of providing direct support and breaking the cycle of sending children to institutions with poor living conditions. Christian involvement with vulnerable talibés is sensitive, especially following the 2013 arrest of a Brazilian Christian missionary who ran a center for talibés and street children in Mbour; he was imprisoned for several months on suspicion of attempting to convert and corrupt minors, but was later released.<sup>347</sup>

イ ●米国国務省 [「宗教の自由に関する国別報告 2011年 - セネガル」](#) (2012年7月30日)

Although the country is generally known for its culture of religious tolerance and peaceful coexistence amongst various faiths, there were reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice. Many of these abuses targeted evangelical churches, which are rapidly increasing in membership, mostly due to conversion of members from long-established religious groups. Evangelicals in churches originally transplanted from other African countries or in which many members were refugees also sometimes faced discrimination.

## 11. 国籍、民族および人種

## 12. 出入国および移動の自由

## 略称

|        |                              |
|--------|------------------------------|
| ACCORD | オーストリア出身国・庇護研究ドキュメンテーションセンター |
| ACLED  | 武力紛争位置・事件データプロジェクト           |
| AI     | アムネスティ・インターナショナル             |
| ARC    | 難民調査センター                     |
| BAMF   | ドイツ連邦移民難民庁                   |
| CGRS   | ベルギー難民及び無国籍者庁                |
| CIA    | 米国中央情報局                      |

|          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| CNDA     | フランス庇護権裁判所                |
| CRS      | 米国議会調査局                   |
| DFAT     | オーストラリア外務貿易省              |
| DIS      | デンマーク移民庁                  |
| DRC      | デンマーク・レフュジー・カウンセル         |
| EASO     | 欧州難民支援機関                  |
| FIS      | フィンランド移民庁                 |
| HRW      | ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ            |
| ICG      | インターナショナル・クライシス・グループ      |
| IDMC     | 国内避難民監視センター               |
| IRBC     | カナダ移民難民局                  |
| IRDC     | アイルランド難民ドキュメンテーションセンター    |
| ジェトロ     | 日本貿易振興機構                  |
| Landinfo | ノルウェー政府出身国情報センター          |
| MRGI     | マイノリティ・ライツ・グループ・インターナショナル |
| OECD     | 経済協力開発機構                  |
| OFPRA    | フランス難民・無国籍庇護局             |
| OHCHR    | 国連人権高等弁務官事務所              |
| OSAC     | 米国海外安全保障評議会               |
| RRTA     | オーストラリア難民再審査審判所           |
| RSAA     | ニュージーランド難民地位不服申立機関        |
| RSF      | 国境なき記者団                   |
| UKIAT    | イギリス移民難民審判所               |
| UKUT     | イギリス上級審判所                 |
| UNHCR    | 国連難民高等弁務官事務所              |
| USCIRF   | 米国連邦政府国際宗教自由に関する委員会       |