

## Responses to Recommendations

### MALI

Review in the Working Group: 15 May 2008

Adoption in the Plenary: 13 June 2008

#### Mali's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
21 REC accepted; 1 rejected, 5 pending	The 5 pending were commented but no clear position was given	No additional information provided	None	Accepted: 21 Rejected: 1 No clear position: 5 Pending: 0

#### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/8/50:

**“56. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Mali and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Mali:**

- 1. To pursue its efforts against poverty with appropriate and focused assistance from the international community, including OHCHR (Algeria);
- 2. To pursue its efforts, with the support of OHCHR, for the submission of its reports to the treaty bodies in due course (Algeria); to elaborate a plan and a timetable to bring the presentation of reports to treaty bodies up to date (Portugal);
- 3. That Mali's request for technical assistance be taken on board by the international community (Morocco); that appropriate technical and financial assistance be provided to Mali in the field of women literacy and in the struggle against the phenomenon of children living and working in the street (Congo); and that Mali be providing with the necessary technical assistance it is seeking in order to promote human rights in the country (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 4. To reinforce the measures to combat FGM (Italy); to organize an awareness-raising campaign on the illegality and the medical consequences of FGM (Canada);
- 5. To take further steps to combat all discriminatory and harmful cultural practices, including FGM, that prevent women and girls from enjoying their human rights (United Kingdom); to review all laws with the aim at eliminating all discriminatory norms against women (Germany); to take the necessary

steps to reduce discriminatory practices and violence against women (France); to give high priority to reforming discriminatory legislation in order to adopt as soon as possible the draft family code, taking into account the recommendations made by CEDAW (Switzerland);

- 6. To fully integrate a gender perspective in the UPR process, including the outcome of the review, in accordance with resolution 5/1 (Slovenia);

- 7. To further step up its efforts to bring earlier national legislation in line with its international obligations, especially in the area of women's and children's rights, considering that article 116 of the Constitution gives precedence to international law (Netherlands);

- 8. To strengthen the national framework for the protection of human rights, including by the adoption of legislation especially for the protection of women and children (Czech Republic);

- 9. To continue to encourage women to run for elections (Canada);

- 10. To expand coverage and access to services that prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child (Ireland);

- 11. To reinforce the measures taken against trafficking children, in particular cross-border trafficking, and child labour (Democratic Republic of Congo); to implement effective measures to fight child labour and trafficking in children (Brazil);

- 12. To adopt effective measures to combat all forms of ill-treatment of children, including corporal punishment (Italy);

- 13. To accelerate efforts to increase school enrolment, including parity between girls and boys (South Africa); to enhance its policies regarding access to education, in particular for girls (Portugal);

- 14. To extend the juvenile justice system to the whole country and create alternative forms of deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law (Mexico);

- 15. To serve as a model for the freedom of the press by ensuring that all journalists and media outlets, including those that may be viewed as critical to the Government, are free from harassment (United States); to take all possible measures to ensure the full protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Republic of Korea);

- 16. To promptly adopt the bill to abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg); to continue efforts to abolish the death penalty (Portugal);

- 17. To promptly adopt the bill on a new citizen's code (Luxembourg);

- 18. To adopt measures to combat violence, in particular through legislation defining and outlawing domestic violence, and by providing training to judges and civil servants and organizing awareness-raising programmes targeting society as a whole (Switzerland);

- 19. To improve prison conditions by reducing overcrowding and ensuring access to adequate medical treatment (Ireland);

- 20. To take the necessary measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, to eliminate corruption and to ensure that the conditions of persons deprived of their liberty are in conformity with relevant international standards (Canada);

- 21. To raise awareness regarding human rights and the rule of law (Portugal).

**57. The following recommendations will be examined by Mali which will provide responses in due time. The responses of Mali will be included in the outcome report to be adopted by the Human Rights Council at its eighth session.**

- 1. To issue and implement standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders (Czech Republic);
- 2. To enact legislation prohibiting all forms of traditional practice of FGM in line with recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee, CEDAW and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Netherlands); to consider the practicability of enacting legislation prohibiting FGM (Japan); to enact legislation prohibiting all forms of FGM (Ireland); to adopt legislative and other measures, including awareness-raising campaigns, to discontinue the existence of harmful traditions and practices undermining the equal enjoyment of human right by women; in particular to adopt and implement legislation prohibiting and criminalizing FGM as well as domestic and other forms of violence against women (Czech Republic); to promptly adopt appropriate legislation, which prohibits excision and all forms of FGM and ensures that all those responsible for excision are duly punished (Switzerland); to take, together with sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns, the necessary legislative measures to prohibit FGM (Mexico); to ensure that laws combating FGM and forced marriages are compatible with its international human rights obligations and that resources are allocated, including through multilateral international cooperation, to fully implement such laws (Portugal); to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of CEDAW and the Human Rights Committee concerning violence against women and FGM (Canada);
- 3. To establish legal equality between men and women with a view to abolishing any discrimination and all violence, including domestic violence suffered by women and girls, and legally ban FGM (Luxembourg);
- 4. To increase and raise awareness throughout the country against of forced labour, paying special attention to groups such as the Bellah, or black Tamacheks (United States);
- 5. To revise the so-called “insult law” (Czech Republic); to respect the freedom of opinion and expression and to abstain from imposing penal sanctions on journalists because of their articles (Canada).

**58. One recommendation noted in the report in paragraph 18 above (to put an end to all slavery-related practices in the country) did not enjoy the support of Mali, since slavery does not exist in Mali.”**

- Paragraph 18 (Slovenia): **“Recommended putting an end to all slavery-related practices in the country”**

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