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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mali

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Mali was held at the 4th meeting, on 16 January 2018. The delegation of Mali was headed by H.E Ms. Kadidia Culibaly Sangaré, Minister of Human Rights. At its 10th meeting, held on 19 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Mali.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mali: Japan, Slovenia and South Africa.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Mali:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany, Lichtenstein, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland was transmitted to Mali through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

6. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Mali and enjoy the support of Mali:
 - 6.1. Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
 - 6.2. Step up its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and to consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.3. **Extend cooperation with all Special Procedures mandate holders (Paraguay);**
- 6.4. **Improve its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.5. **Continue its cooperation with the UN, other International Organizations and human rights mechanisms to overcome remaining constraints and challenges (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.6. **Accelerate efforts to reestablish state authority, rule of law in all areas of the country, including the northern and central regions (Norway);**
- 6.7. **Continue bringing the national legislation in line with the international human rights standards (Ukraine);**
- 6.8. **Continue strengthening capacity building of the State and non-State actors working in the human rights field (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.9. **Establish as a priority an effective torture preventive mechanism, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments or punishments (Zambia);**
- 6.10. **Strengthen the work of the National Human Rights Commission (Sudan);**
- 6.11. **Strengthen the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission (Togo);**
- 6.12. **Develop a strategy and allocate the resources necessary to ensure the National Human Rights Institution fully complies with Paris Principles (Germany);**
- 6.13. **Continue strengthening national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);**
- 6.14. **Provide the necessary support to the National Human Rights Commission with a view to make it fully compliant with the Paris Principles and allowing it to acquire the A status (Morocco);**
- 6.15. **Strengthen the capacity of State and non-State institutions in dealing with human rights challenges by providing human rights educations, training, and establishing bilateral cooperation and assistance with other countries (Indonesia);**
- 6.16. **Investigate allegations of human rights violations during the continued crisis in Mali committed by all parties, including Malian defense and security forces (Norway);**
- 6.17. **Take the responsibility to combat impunity, address the allegations of human rights abuses committed by the security and defense forces and provide access to justice for all (Poland);**
- 6.18. **Step up its efforts to ensure all the necessary means to fight against impunity and guarantee that perpetrators of human rights violations are punished (Portugal);**
- 6.19. **Investigate and adjudicate human rights violations and criminal offences by members of its defense and security forces (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.20. **Take all necessary measures to ensure impartial and effective investigations by civilian authorities into allegations of crimes under international law, including international human rights law, in order to identify and prosecute those responsible, while ensuring fair trials (Sweden);**
- 6.21. **Continue the efforts to combat impunity and establish transitional justice in order to achieve reconciliation, security, and stability (Tunisia);**

- 6.22. Ensure that the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are held accountable (Ukraine);
- 6.23. Take action to prosecute security forces involved in human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.24. Investigate credible allegations of human rights abuses and violations, and hold anyone found responsible to account (United States of America);
- 6.25. Deepen the measures taken to investigate and sanction allegations of arbitrary executions, inhuman and degrading treatment, torture and illegal detentions (Argentina);
- 6.26. Investigate and monitor all cases of alleged torture, killings and ill treatment of prisoners, and establish measures to ensure the perpetrators are held to account (Australia);
- 6.27. Expedite all the necessary measures to combat the impunity of perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and ensure victims' access to truth, justice and reparations (Austria);
- 6.28. Implement its commitment to launch formal investigations into recent allegations of human rights abuses by the Malian security forces in Mali (Canada);
- 6.29. Ensure access to justice for victims of the conflict and ensure accountability by bringing to justice all perpetrators of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, and by accelerating the work of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (Canada);
- 6.30. Take actions to investigate impartially, timely and thoroughly allegations of torture and extrajudicial executions by military forces and ensure accountability of perpetrators as well as rehabilitation and reparations to victims (Czechia);
- 6.31. Ensure that alleged past and ongoing human rights violations by members of the Malian security forces are independently and thoroughly investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated (Denmark);
- 6.32. Ensure accountability and reparation in order to avoid situations of impunity given possible cases of crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights (Ecuador);
- 6.33. Put an end to human rights violations committed by defence and security forces by systematically carrying out investigations and handing down penalties (France);
- 6.34. Investigate and prosecute all allegations of human rights violations, including those committed by security forces, and introduce a mechanism of internal oversight for the security forces (Germany);
- 6.35. Further engage in the fight against impunity, ensuring that perpetrators of serious human rights violations are prosecuted and that victims have access to justice and reparations (Italy);
- 6.36. Strengthen mechanisms for accountability of the Malian Defense and Security Forces to act in line with international humanitarian law (Netherlands);
- 6.37. Update the legal framework regarding the impunity and conclude judicial proceedings against alleged perpetrators of serious human rights violations (Mexico);

- 6.38. Increase facilities dedicated to the victims of conflict related violence (Iraq);
- 6.39. Consider developing a comprehensive strategy for security sector reform to allow for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, as well as redeploy the reconstituted Malian defence and security forces across the country (Ghana);
- 6.40. Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to eliminate the stigmatization of women seeking recourse through the justice system (Timor-Leste);
- 6.41. Take measures to accelerate the investigations of all complaints regarding sexual violence and quickly reach the judgment of the suspects and the compensation of the victims (France);
- 6.42. Continue efforts in implementing the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (South Africa);
- 6.43. Establish an international commission of inquiry as provided for in the Algiers Peace Agreement (Sweden);
- 6.44. Respect all its commitments made in the framework of the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation resulting from the Algiers process with a view to/for a peaceful and lasting settlement of the crisis (Chad);
- 6.45. Continue the efforts to promote the peace and reconciliation process to achieve security and stability (China);
- 6.46. Take steps aimed at fully implementing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (Namibia);
- 6.47. Put an end to the impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations in particular in northern Mali, including the perpetrators of sexual violence against women and protect the victims against stigmatization (Burkina Faso);
- 6.48. Fully implement the Algiers Peace Accord, including by providing meaningful decentralization of central government authority and carrying out demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programmes (United States of America);
- 6.49. Continue the efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation throughout the country (Algeria);
- 6.50. Implement the peace agreement of 2015 and ensure the necessary resources for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to accomplish its mandate (Brazil);
- 6.51. Take the necessary measures to ensure respect for human rights in all actions undertaken to combat terrorism, and allow access to persons suspected of terrorism for the competent organizations, such as the ICRC or the OHCHR (Belgium);
- 6.52. Follow advocacy efforts to prevent and avoid community violence (Morocco);
- 6.53. Take all measures to ensure the compliance by its Armed Forces with international human rights standards, in particular the absolute ban on torture (Ireland);
- 6.54. Improve conditions in detention centres (Zambia);
- 6.55. Strengthen measures to reduce overcrowded prisons (Angola);
- 6.56. Address and improve the state of its prisons with a view to ensuring that prisoners are incarcerated in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);

- 6.57. **Adopt laws defining and criminalizing human trafficking and slavery, in particular of women and girls (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.58. **Continue the efforts to combat human trafficking and protect women and children from sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**
- 6.59. **Continue the implementation of the operational plan of its programme for judicial development (Sudan);**
- 6.60. **Reduce considerably the number of detainees in pre-trial detention and ensure their judgement within a reasonable period of time (France);**
- 6.61. **Adopt the national strategy for the modernization of civil registration procedures (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.62. **Introduce sufficient transparency measures in the parliamentary and presidential elections to take place in 2018 (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.63. **Continue pursuing the public policies focused on the socio-economic development, and promotion on human rights (Senegal);**
- 6.64. **Continue to implement socio-economic development projects, which would further intensify the progress already made (State of Palestine);**
- 6.65. **Continue strengthening its infrastructure and social programmes in favour of the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.66. **Continue to promote its economic and social sustainable development laying a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 6.67. **Take the necessary measures to fight against poverty (Algeria);**
- 6.68. **Redouble its effort to mobilize national and international resources dedicated to poverty reduction (Indonesia);**
- 6.69. **Promote the return of refugees who left the country during the conflict, ensuring their security and protecting their rights, through measures aimed at their effective reintegration into the economic, social and cultural context (Ecuador);**
- 6.70. **Develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of desertification and lack of drinking water on the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children (Viet Nam);**
- 6.71. **Strengthen vocational training programmes to further promote the integration of youth into the labour market (Viet Nam);**
- 6.72. **Continue efforts to strengthen the education and health sector, targeting primarily the vulnerable population, in particular, children and women (Senegal);**
- 6.73. **Continue efforts in providing special State assistance to patients living with HIV and AIDS (South Africa);**
- 6.74. **Do its utmost to safeguard the fundamental rights of all citizens, regardless of gender and ethnicity, in line with relevant international human rights instruments, including the right to education (Norway);**
- 6.75. **Take all necessary measures to guarantee the right to education in emergency and conflict situations and to ensure that education is accessible to all (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.76. **Establish strategies to support and strengthen the progresses recently achieved in the field of education (Viet Nam);**
- 6.77. **Continue efforts to promote the right to education and provide education to all without discrimination (Egypt);**

- 6.78. **Strengthen the educational system and increase access to education (Iraq);**
- 6.79. **Continue to improve access to education for all Malians from an early age (Maldives);**
- 6.80. **Find alternatives to the closure of schools due to security reasons in order to maintain teaching in cooperation with teachers unions and local authorities (France);**
- 6.81. **Adopt all measures necessary to ensure the right to education in emergencies and conflict situations, and ensure that education is available to all, in particular migrants, refugees and asylum seeking children (Honduras);**
- 6.82. **Continue working towards achieving reforms and commitments that allow to improve redistribution and ownership of land, taking into account ancestral practices and protecting the small farmers (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.83. **Continue to enhance further its efforts to promote and protect the rights of children and women (Mauritius);**
- 6.84. **Redouble efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, in the context of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development (Brazil);**
- 6.85. **Work further on the protection of the rights of women to ensure their full respect (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.86. **Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence against women (Nepal);**
- 6.87. **Continue the efforts to combat discrimination against women and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);**
- 6.88. **Continue its actions to combat discrimination against women (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.89. **Continue efforts to fight discrimination against women in law and in practice (Egypt);**
- 6.90. **Harmonize its legislation to eliminate discrimination against women (Austria);**
- 6.91. **Strengthen measures in protecting women's rights and ensuring their equal pay for work of equal value (South Africa);**
- 6.92. **Expedite the revision of the Labour Code and ensure that it guaranteed substantive equality of women and men (Zambia);**
- 6.93. **Reduce the gender pay gap (Iraq);**
- 6.94. **Continue working towards achieving equality and political and economic inclusion for women, particularly in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia));**
- 6.95. **Strengthen efforts to fight the stigmatization of women and children subjected to the forced and early marriage, sexual slavery, rape and torture committed by the extremists groups (Poland);**
- 6.96. **Redouble efforts to significantly reduce and eventually eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children (Cabo Verde);**
- 6.97. **Step up efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia);**
- 6.98. **Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat sexual violence, including forced and early marriage, sexual slavery, rape and torture**

committed against women by extremist groups and members of the armed forces, as well as the impunity of the perpetrators (Honduras);

6.99. Expedite efforts to adopt legislation to combat gender-based violence and establish a national programme to combat sexual exploitation of women and girls (Sierra Leone);

6.100. Undertake awareness campaigns in order to end the social stigmas affecting women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse and provide effective access to justice for all women and girls (Chile);

6.101. Enact adequate measures to ensure medical, psychosocial and judicial support for the victims of serious human rights violations, in particular former child soldiers and victims of sexual crimes, including conflict-related sexual violence (Slovenia);

6.102. Establish a mechanism to assist victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation (Togo);

6.103. Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);

6.104. Take concrete steps towards implementation of programmes and policies aimed at eliminating practices that are harmful to women and girls health including excision (Namibia);

6.105. Enhance efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilations (Italy);

6.106. Continue developing and implementing public policies to prevent, address, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation and forced and early marriage (Paraguay);

6.107. Continue its awareness-raising efforts to promote the abandonment of the practice of female genital mutilation (Gabon);

6.108. Continue the efforts to combat early marriage (Tunisia);

6.109. Continue efforts to combat and protect women against all forms of sexual violence, including child, early and forced marriage (Maldives);

6.110. Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce child and early marriage (Chile);

6.111. Implement measures which promote gender equality and ensure better access of women to decision-making positions (Sierra Leone);

6.112. Take the necessary measures to ensure effective follow-up of the law on quotas for women's participation (Belgium);

6.113. Implement a national strategy for increased participation and representation of women in general elections (Czechia);

6.114. Ensure the full and meaningful participation of women in all political processes in Mali, particularly processes regarding the Algiers peace agreement (Sweden);

6.115. Bring about the effective participation of women in all stages of the peace stabilization and reconstruction process in Mali (Chile);

6.116. Adopt the Declaration on safety in schools and commit to implement the guidelines for the protection of schools and universities against their military use during conflicts (Switzerland);

6.117. Take steps to better protect the rights of the child and establish, resource and monitor specialised agencies to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable children (Australia);

6.118. Continue intensifying its efforts to put an end to child labour within the framework of the National Programme to Combat Child Labour through the dissemination of laws that prohibit it (Cuba);

6.119. Take steps to review and strengthen legislative framework to ensure the worst forms of child labour are criminalised and effectively prosecuted (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.120. Strictly prohibit child labour and raise the minimum age of employment (Zambia);

6.121. Take decisive and adequate measures to end the practice of forced and compulsory recruitment of children by armed groups (Poland);

6.122. Adopt the necessary measures, with the support of MINUSMA, to prevent the occupation of schools by armed groups and establish protection mechanisms to prevent the forced recruitment of children and adolescents (Mexico);

6.123. Enact and enforce laws to criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers and slavery (United States of America);

6.124. Strengthen the efforts to ensure the protection and well-being of children, especially with regard to the recruitment and reintegration of child soldiers as well as education (Austria);

6.125. End the forced recruitment of children into active roles of armed conflict (Botswana);

6.126. Take steps to protect children from recruitment as child soldiers and ensure long term rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for those demobilized (Czechia);

6.127. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and ensure their reintegration in society (Italy);

6.128. Take all necessary measures to put an end to the practice of recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed groups and take measures to allow for their social reinsertion (Luxembourg);

6.129. Support the socio-economic reinsertion of children and youth living on the street (Luxembourg);

6.130. Continue to improve the legal framework for the protection of persons with disabilities (Haiti);

6.131. Adopt concrete measures in favour of migrants and asylum seekers (Haiti);

6.132. Finalize the draft law on the protection of human rights defenders (Burkina Faso);

6.133. Pass the draft law for the Recognition and Protection of human rights defenders (Germany).

7. The following recommendations will be examined by Mali, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

7.1. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of death penalty and take appropriate measures to abolish it (Switzerland);

7.2. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of death penalty, and commute death sentences for prison sentences (Uruguay);

- 7.3. **Revive consultations on the proposed bill for the abolition of death penalty and to consider ratifying the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**
- 7.4. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Montenegro)/ Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (Estonia)/ Take measure to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia);**
- 7.5. **Consider to fully abolish the death penalty (Italy);**
- 7.6. **Abolish fully the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 7.7. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 7.8. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal)/ Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);**
- 7.9. **Revise the mining codes, policies and practices in order to meet the expectations of local communities and invest the generated revenue in infrastructure programmes (Haiti);**
- 7.10. **Take measures to introduce a *de jure* moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 7.11. **Formally abolish the death penalty (Australia);**
- 7.12. **Consider abolishing the Death Penalty (Mozambique);**
- 7.13. **Implement the draft legislation aimed to decriminalize press offences, which is a necessary progress in the promotion of free media in Mali (Austria);**
- 7.14. **Decriminalize defamation and place it in a civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**
- 7.15. **Eliminate all discriminatory provisions and practices against women and girls contained in the Personal and Family Code including those relating to inheritance and the obligation to obey the husband (Paraguay);**
- 7.16. **Reassess the negative implications of the discriminatory provisions included in the preliminary draft of the revised Personal and Family Code that could prove detrimental and a step backward for the Malian women, so as to ensure the rights and full freedom of the Malian women are realized, free from any discrimination whatsoever (State of Palestine);**
- 7.17. **Continue to take measures to ensure gender equality and make adequate revisions to the provisions of the Persons and Family Code which are inconsistent with international standards on women's rights. (Turkey);**
- 7.18. **Eliminate all provisions and discriminatory practices against women and girls from the Personal and Family Code, as well as reinforce the prohibition in the law of harmful cultural and traditional practices against girls and women (Mexico);**
- 7.19. **Ensure that all discriminatory provisions against women contained in the Family Code and the Labour Code are repealed (Burkina Faso);**
- 7.20. **Reinstate in the Persons and Family Code the wording of article 25 in the 2009 version of the Code, reading that “The international treaties and agreements regarding the protection of women and children, duly ratified by Mali and published, are applicable” (Denmark);**

- 7.21. Repeal all discriminating provisions of the Persons and Family Code in order to adopt a new comprehensive framework to fight against discrimination (Honduras);
- 7.22. Undertake, without delay, the reform necessary to eliminate all discriminatory provisions and practices against women and girls contained in the Persons and Family Code (Iceland);
- 7.23. Repeal all discriminatory provisions, including those in the Personal and Family Code (Latvia);
- 7.24. Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and conduct wide public debate of the importance of introducing equal rights for women and men (Montenegro);
- 7.25. Adopt legislation against gender discrimination, that, *inter alia*, will prohibit all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, and promote and protect human rights of women and girls in Mali (Slovenia);
- 7.26. Criminalize Female Genital Mutilation to significantly reduce the proportion of the population that is victim of such acts; strengthen awareness raising campaigns, in particular in partnership with religious leaders, and implement actions to provide for economic and social reconversion for women practicing Female Genital Mutilation (France);
- 7.27. Continue its efforts to introduce a law banning all forms of gender-based violence (Switzerland);
- 7.28. Work to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls that remain in the Persons and Family Code (Togo);
- 7.29. Rapidly adopt a law aimed at combating gender-based violence, in compliance with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Belgium);
- 7.30. Ensure that the fight against discrimination against woman and gender based violence are backed up by legislation (Madagascar);
- 7.31. Adopt before the next Universal Periodic Review cycle a legislative ban on female genital mutilation and domestic violence conduct awareness-raising campaigns in order to eliminate these forms of violence in practice (Czechia);
- 7.32. Adopt a legislation outlawing all forms of gender based violence, including the traditional practice of female genital mutilation (India);
- 7.33. Continue the necessary measures to prohibit any form of female genital mutilation, in accordance with the recommendations formulated by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child; and implement actions to eliminate any other form of discrimination based on gender or violent traditional practices against women (Uruguay);
- 7.34. Criminalize female genital mutilation (Paraguay);
- 7.35. Finalize the bill that prohibits practice of female genital mutilation, which can concern even 90% of girls (Poland);
- 7.36. Deepen the measures to develop a comprehensive plan against the harmful cultural practices and traditions that persist against women, in particular by adopting a law that prohibits female genital mutilation (Argentina);
- 7.37. Adopt legislation outlawing all forms of the traditional practice of female genital mutilation and finalize the review of the Criminal Code in order to include provisions punishing violence against women (Botswana);

- 7.38. **Finalize the draft law prohibiting and punishing female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);**
- 7.39. **Accelerate legislative measures leading to a strict prohibition and punishment of female genital mutilation and early marriage (Cabo Verde);**
- 7.40. **Introduce legislation to ban female genital mutilation (Canada);**
- 7.41. **Ensure the enactment and implementation of legislation to criminalize female genital mutilation, in addition to the design of public policies and concrete actions aimed at fully eradicating this practice (Ecuador);**
- 7.42. **Accelerate the process of adopting a draft law against gender-based violence including female genital mutilation (Gabon);**
- 7.43. **Adopt criminal laws prohibiting all forms of female genital mutilation and cutting and initiate a public debate addressing harmful traditional practices. (Germany);**
- 7.44. **Adopt legislation to prohibit all form of female genital mutilation and cutting (Iceland);**
- 7.45. **Adopt legislation to ban all forms of genital mutilation and ensure that this practice be punished (Luxembourg);**
- 7.46. **Adopt criminal laws explicitly prohibiting Female Genital Mutilation (Norway);**
- 7.47. **Set the minimum age of marriage at 21 to enter into marriage for boys and girls and raise public awareness of this law in particular among women and girls (Haiti);**
- 7.48. **Establish the same age of marriage for boys and girls as 18, and strengthen efforts aimed at ending child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);**
- 7.49. **Adopt legal mechanism to combat child early marriage (Angola);**
- 7.50. **Amend existing legislation to raise the minimum age of consent for marriage to 18 years for women, as provided for in the Maputo Protocol (Canada);**
- 7.51. **Repeal the Persons and Family Code to bring it in line with the constitutional prohibition of gender based discrimination including by granting equal succession right to women and girls and raising the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years (Germany);**
- 7.52. **Raise the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years, without exception, in the line with the Maputo Protocol (Iceland);**
- 7.53. **Align the minimum age of marriage for girls with international standard of 18 as opposed to 16, in order to eradicate early and forced marriage for girls (Namibia);**
- 7.54. **Increase the minimum age for marriage of girls to 18 years of age, in line with the Maputo Protocol (Luxembourg).**
- 8. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Mali and have been noted by Mali:**
- 8.1. **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);**
- 8.2. **Issue an open standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ukraine);**
- 8.3. **Consider the possibility of extending a standing invitation to all UN special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);**

- 8.4. **Issue and implement a standing invitation to the thematic human rights special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czechia);**
 - 8.5. **Redouble its efforts to put an end to traditional and harmful practices such as child and forced marriage, polygamy, humiliating and degrading practices and forced feeding (Honduras);**
 - 8.6. **Immediately demobilize all children being used by the government supported militias (Iceland);**
 - 8.7. **Take all feasible measures to protect children from recruitment by State-allied and non-State armed groups (Ireland).**
- 9. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Mali was headed by H.E Kadidia, Coulibaly Sangaré, Minister of Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- M. Abraham Bengaly, Secrétaire général du Ministère des droits de l'homme;
 - M. Zoumana Diarra, Conseiller technique, Ministère des Droits de l'Homme;
 - M. Salifou Maiga, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Solidarité et de l'Action Humanitaire;
 - M. Modibo Sacko, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Justice;
 - Commandant Malado Keita, Conseillère Technique, Ministère de la Réconciliation Nationale et de la cohésion sociale;
 - M. Bakary Doumbia, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale;
 - Lt Col. Mamadou Daba Coulibaly, Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civil;
 - Madame Sophie Tounkara Soucko, Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille;
 - M. Mamadou Diakité Expert, ancien ministre.
-