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**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Mali*

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being four years, most of the documents used as reference are dated after 1 January 2004. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have also been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

* The information and references contained in the present document have not been verified by United Nations editors prior to submission for translation.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	16 July 1974	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	16 July 1974	None	-
ICCPR	16 July 1974	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	24 Oct. 2001	None	-
CEDAW	10 Sept. 1985	None	-
OP-CEDAW	5 Dec. 2000	None	Inquiry procedure (arts. 8 and 9): Yes
CAT	26 Feb. 1999	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
OP-CAT	12 May 2005	None	-
CRC	20 Sept. 1990	Art. 16	-
CRC-OP-AC	16 May 2002	Art. 3, para. 2	-
CRC-OP-SC	16 May 2002	None	-
ICRMW	5 June 2003	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 76): No Individual complaints (art. 77): No
<i>Core treaties to which Mali is not a party: ICCPR-OP 2, CPD (signature only, 2007), CPD-OP (signature only, 2007) and CED (signature only, 2007).</i>			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Yes		
Palermo Protocol ³	Yes		
Refugees and stateless persons ⁴	Yes, except the 1954 and the 1961 Conventions		
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵	Yes, except Protocol III		
ILO fundamental conventions ⁶	Yes		
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes		

1. In 2007, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) welcomed the ratification or accession to several international human rights instruments and recommended that Mali ratify CPD and CPD-OP.⁷ The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) encouraged Mali to consider making the declarations provided for in articles 76 and 77 of ICRMW.⁸

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) in 2003, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2006, CMW in 2006 and CRC in 2007 noted that international treaties take precedence over national legislation. However, all these bodies noted that

Mali gave no examples of practical implementation or of opportunity of invoking the respective treaties directly before the domestic courts.⁹ In 2002, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) expressed similar concern concerning ICERD.¹⁰

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. In 2007, CRC noted with appreciation the establishment, in 2006, of a national human rights institution, and the various sectoral follow-up mechanisms. However, it regretted that this institution has not yet been provided with sufficient human and financial resources. It recommended that Mali earmark the necessary human and financial resources for the new human rights institution to enable it to carry out efficiently the activities under its mandate.¹¹

D. Policy measures

4. In May 2004, the Ministry of National Education informed that several projects were developed, including training guides for secondary schoolteachers as well as didactic materials. In addition, a pilot committee for a national programme on human rights and peace education (*Comité de Pilotage du Programme National pour l'Éducation à la Culture de la Paix et aux Droits Humains*) was created in December 1998 in the Ministry of Education. The Committee, inter alia, elaborated a National Plan of Action (2001-2006).¹²

5. In 2007, while noting the National Strategic Plan 2002-2006 of the Ministry of the Promotion of Women, the Child and the Family which contains a sub-plan for the promotion of the child and the family, CRC regretted the absence of a comprehensive national plan of action for children and recommended that Mali adopt such a plan.¹³

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body¹⁴</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2002	Aug. 2002	-	Combined fifteenth and sixteenth reports overdue since 2005
CESCR	-	Nov. 1994 (consideration in the absence of a report)	-	Initial to fourth reports overdue since 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 respectively
HR Committee	2003	April 2003	Overdue since 2004	Third report overdue since 2005
CEDAW	2003	Jan. 2006	-	Combined sixth and seventh reports due in 2010
CAT	-	-	-	Initial and second reports overdue since 2000 and 2004 respectively
CRC	2005	Feb. 2007	-	Combined third, fourth and fifth reports due in 2012
CRC-OP-AC	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2004
CRC-OP-SC	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2004
CMW	2005	April 2006	-	Second report due in 2009

6. In 1994, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) noted that since Mali had become a party to the Covenant in 1976, it has not submitted a single report. It strongly urged Mali to live up to its reporting obligations as soon as possible. It also requested that Mali actively participate in a constructive dialogue with the Committee on how the obligations arising from the ICESCR could be fulfilled in a more adequate manner.¹⁵

7. While noting that some of its previous recommendations have been implemented, CRC in 2007 regretted that many other recommendations had not been sufficiently addressed, including those regarding registration of births, corporal punishment and ill-treatment, neglect and abuse of children, female genital mutilation (FGM) and early and forced marriages.¹⁶

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	None
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders.
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	None
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	N/A
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	None
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, a total of four communications were sent to the Government. In addition to particular groups, these communications concerned three individuals, none of whom were women. During the same period, Mali replied to two communications (50 per cent).
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues¹⁷</i>	Mali has not responded to any of the 12 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate-holders ¹⁸ between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, within the deadlines.

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. In 2005, OHCHR provided substantive input to a regional consultation held in Mali on violence against children led by UNICEF, including the participation of OHCHR staff and the Independent Expert for the Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children.¹⁹ In the context of building the capacity of indigenous organizations, OHCHR participated in 2005 in a community-led training, which was hosted by elders of the Touareg community in Tiboraghen.²⁰ In collaboration with the United Nations Country Team, OHCHR is assisting to build national capacities to promote and protect human rights.

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. In 2006, CEDAW noted with concern the prevalence of patriarchal ideology with firmly entrenched stereotypes and the persistence of deeply-rooted adverse cultural norms, customs and traditions in Mali, including forced and early marriage, humiliating and degrading widowhood practices, force-feeding, levirate and sororate, that discriminate against women and constitute serious obstacles to the equal enjoyment of women of their human rights.²¹ UNICEF also informed that women continue to be the object of persistent discrimination, violence and marginalization. In general, girls are raised to be totally dependent and submissive, and in most cases, they are denied schooling by their own parents who would rather invest in the education of their sons.²²

A 2006 UNICEF report noted that almost 75 per cent of women reported that husbands alone make decisions about women's health care.²³ A 2006 UNICEF report indicated that approximately 60 per cent of women reported that husbands alone decide when wives can visit with family or relatives.²⁴ The HR Committee in 2003, and CEDAW in 2006, called upon Mali to abolish polygamy.²⁵ The HR Committee also called on Mali to abolish levirate and introduce appropriate penalties against those engaging in this practice.²⁶

10. In 2006, CEDAW expressed concern that no specific measures are in place to ensure that women with disabilities are not discriminated, especially in the areas of education, employment, access to health care, protection from violence and access to justice.²⁷ While noting the development and increase in programmes and training courses related to children with disabilities as well as their inclusion in the regular educational system, CRC expressed concern in 2007 about the absence of a legal framework to address the specific needs of children with disabilities is lacking and recommended that Mali adopt such framework and implement all relevant provisions of existing legislation related to children with disabilities.²⁸

11. While noting that the Constitution proscribes discrimination, CRC, in 2007, expressed concern that discrimination against girls and certain groups of children still exists in practice, particularly against children with disabilities, children born out of wedlock, children of disadvantaged families and children living and/or working on the street, including *garibou*.²⁹

12. In 2007, CRC welcomed, as also highlighted by UNHCR,³⁰ Mali's initiatives to promote birth registration. However, the Committee expressed concern that registration of birth is a complicated process, that a large number of children are neither registered at birth nor at a later stage, and that major disparities exist between registration of birth of children in urban and rural and remote areas. The Committee recommended that Mali continue its efforts to systematically register births of all children born within the national territory. It also urged Mali to proceed with the registration of those children who have not yet been registered and to enable them to access, in particular, education and health care.³¹ UNICEF noted that the national survey of birth registration conducted in 2004 showed that only 48 per cent of children under the age of 5 are entered in the civil registry.³²

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

13. While welcoming the programmes already implemented to combat FGM, the HR Committee in 2003, CEDAW in 2006, and CRC in 2007 noted with concern the high incidence of FGM and the absence of any law prohibiting this traditional and harmful practice. All three committees urged Mali to enact legislation prohibiting and criminalizing all forms of FGM and to adopt awareness-raising measures to ensure that offenders are prosecuted and adequately punished.³³

14. In 2003, the HR Committee welcomed the moratorium on the application of the death penalty in force in Mali since 1979, and the current trend towards abolition of capital punishment.³⁴

15. In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture reminded Mali that he had not received any reply regarding the individual cases of torture that he had brought to its attention since 1999.³⁵

16. The HR Committee noted that police custody in Mali may be extended beyond 48 hours and that such extensions are authorized by a public prosecutor. It recommended that Mali supplement its legislation to conform it to article 9 of the ICCPR, which requires that a court decide without delay on the lawfulness of detention in custody and that it supervise the conditions of such custody.³⁶

17. In 2007, CRC expressed concern about the persistence of early and forced marriages and other harmful traditional practices and urged Mali to implement legislative measures on the prohibition of traditional marriage practices, including early and forced marriages. In 2003, the HR Committee expressed similar concerns about early marriage.³⁷

18. Both the HR Committee in 2003 and CEDAW in 2006 noted with concern the prevalence of domestic violence in Mali and legislative gaps in this area. Both Committees called upon Mali to enact legislation, to adopt a policy of prohibiting and punishing domestic violence, and conduct public awareness-raising campaigns.³⁸

19. While CRC noted in 2007 efforts undertaken by Mali to enact laws and regulations to combat child abuse and neglect, and also to combat corporal punishment, it expressed concern that Malian law fails to prevent and penalize child abuse and neglect, as well as to prohibit corporal punishment in the home, in all alternative care settings and in penal institutions.³⁹

20. In 2007, CRC noted with concern the high number of children who work in Mali, in particular in the agricultural sector and as domestic servants, who may be subjected to violence and sexual abuse. It recommended, inter alia, that Mali strengthen its efforts to combat child labour, in particular by addressing the root causes of child economic exploitation through poverty eradication and education and to develop complaint and protection mechanisms.⁴⁰ UNICEF informed that the national child labour survey carried out in 2005 by the National Statistical and Information Office shows that child labour is a troubling reality, particularly for girls from rural areas working as domestic servants. Some two out of every three children aged 5 to 17 are economically active, which amounts to more than 3 million girls and boys throughout the country.⁴¹

21. While noting the efforts undertaken by Mali to reduce child begging, CRC remained concerned in 2007 at the high and increasing number of street and begging children in Mali. It recommended that Mali further address the problem of street and begging children and facilitate their reintegration into society.⁴² UNICEF noted that CRC expressed concern at the inadequate budget resources allocated to the well-being of children and at the widespread phenomenon of child beggars and the abuse, violence and exploitation to which these children are subjected.⁴³

22. In 2007, CRC recommended, as also highlighted by UNHCR,⁴⁴ that Mali ensure, through adequate legal provisions and regulations, that all child victims and/or witnesses of crimes e.g. abuse, domestic violence, sexual and economic exploitation, abduction, and trafficking are provided with the protection required by the Convention, and in doing so take fully into account the United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.⁴⁵

23. While welcoming Mali's efforts to combat trafficking in children, including by signing cooperative agreements with its neighbouring countries, the HR Committee in 2003,⁴⁶ CMW in 2006⁴⁷ and CRC in 2007⁴⁸ remained concerned about the cross-border trafficking of children in the region. The HR Committee recommended in 2003 that Mali conduct a study on the relations between the descendants of slaves and the descendants of slave-owners in the North and inform the Committee of any measures taken in response thereto.⁴⁹ In 2006, CMW encouraged, as also highlighted by UNHCR,⁵⁰ that Mali take effective measures to combat trafficking in women.⁵¹ CRC made similar recommendations in 2007 in relation to children.⁵²

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

24. In 2006, CEDAW expressed concern that, although women's access to justice is provided for by law, their ability in practice to exercise this right and to bring cases of discrimination before the courts remains limited.⁵³

25. While welcoming reforms under way in the justice sector, in 2007, CRC regretted, *inter alia*, the limited progress achieved in establishing a functioning juvenile justice system throughout the country and, in particular, the lack of the systematic use of alternative measures, the detention of juveniles within the same facilities as adults and the absence of juvenile courts in most regions. It recommended that Mali speed up the process of legal reform, develop and implement alternative measures such as diversion and restorative justice, and ensure that deprivation of liberty is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. It further requested that Mali improve detention conditions and ensure that children in detention are placed in separate facilities from adults, and provide training to those responsible for the juvenile justice system.⁵⁴

4. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life

26. In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression raised concern at the arrest of three journalists following their radio interviews with peasants critical of government officials. Mali did not reply to the Special Rapporteur.⁵⁵ In 2005, he sent a communication regarding the abduction of another journalist, who was severely beaten and abandoned in the vicinity of Bamako. The journalist was reporting on abuses perpetrated by local officials.⁵⁶ Mali informed the Special Rapporteur that unidentified persons were responsible for the journalist's abduction and the Government publicly condemned acts of violence against journalists and conducted an official investigation of the incident.⁵⁷

27. In 2006, CEDAW commended Mali for the Political Parties Act, which promotes the participation of women in public life. It expressed concern, however, at the low number of women represented in the National Assembly, in Government and in high-level administration posts, as well as in the Foreign Service. It recommended that Mali undertake measures to progressively increase the number of women in decision-making positions and that it introduce temporary special measures and establish concrete goals and timetables to accelerate women's equal participation in both public and political life. It further urged Mali to implement training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns to encourage women to participate in public life.⁵⁸

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

28. In 1994, CESCR noted that although Mali has a comprehensive labour code, most persons gain their living in the informal sector and thus in fact remain unprotected by such legislation.⁵⁹

29. The HR Committee in 2003,⁶⁰ CEDAW in 2006⁶¹ and CRC in 2007⁶² expressed concern about the vulnerability of young girls who migrate as domestic helpers to urban areas and are subject to exploitation by their employers, including sexual abuse. The HR Committee and CEDAW recommended that Mali pass protective legislation regarding young women domestic workers, develop appropriate complaint mechanisms and adequately punish abusive employers.⁶³

30. CEDAW also expressed concern in 2006 about the difficulties that women face in attempting to engage in viable economic activity in the formal sector, forcing them to work in the informal sector instead. CEDAW recommended that Mali intensify its efforts to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market. It further called upon Mali to ensure that employment-generation programmes are gender-sensitive and that women can fully benefit from such programmes.⁶⁴

31. In 2007, an ILO Committee of Experts noted that women are poorly represented in remunerated employment, and noted their high rates of participation in the informal economy and in agriculture. Women earn on average 15 per cent less than men in the private sector, and 30 per cent

less in the public sector. Women are poorly represented in management positions (10 per cent in the public sector) due partly to lower education and partly to obstacles encountered in internal promotions.⁶⁵

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

32. In 2002, CERD noted with concern the social and cultural inequalities that affect rural populations and regretted that Mali's report did not provide information on access to development for the various ethnic groups or on the distribution of wealth among those groups, in particular nomadic peoples.⁶⁶

33. While noting the adoption of the Strategic Framework for Combating Poverty in 2002, CRC expressed concern in 2007 about the high number of the population living below the poverty line.⁶⁷

34. The Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) Humanitarian Country Profile on Mali noted that malnutrition is a problem, with 33 per cent of children suffering from lack of food.⁶⁸ A 2007 UNDP report indicated that in the period 1996-2005, 33 per cent of the children under-5 were underweight.⁶⁹ FAO noted that Mali is committed to integrating the right to food in the national strategies against malnutrition and food insecurity.⁷⁰

35. While acknowledging the efforts undertaken by Mali to improve health services, particularly in the area of immunization, combating malaria and promoting breastfeeding, CRC remained concerned in 2007 at the limited number of doctors and of health centres, especially in rural and remote areas, the high rates of child malnutrition, the still low breastfeeding rates and the prevalence of malaria. It recommended, inter alia, that Mali strengthen its efforts to ensure universal access to maternal and child health-care services and facilities and that it reinforce measures to prevent malnutrition and malaria and increase immunization coverage.⁷¹

36. The HR Committee in 2003,⁷² CEDAW in 2006⁷³ and CRC in 2007⁷⁴ noted the efforts made by Mali in the area of maternity care. However, all three committees expressed concern about the high maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, resulting, inter alia, from lack of appropriate care and limited access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services for women. The three committees called upon Mali to improve the availability of sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, also with the aim of preventing early pregnancies and clandestine abortions.⁷⁵ CRC further called on Mali to strengthen sex and reproductive health education for adolescents and to provide them with the necessary assistance and access to health care and education.⁷⁶

37. CRC welcomed in 2007 efforts undertaken by Mali to combat HIV/AIDS, such as the establishment of the High National Council for Combating HIV/AIDS and the decision to provide free antiretroviral therapy. However, it remained concerned about the high number of children infected with HIV and/or affected by HIV/AIDS, the lack of preventive measures taken and the inadequate assistance provided to AIDS orphans. It recommended, inter alia, that Mali ensure universal and cost-free access to antiretroviral therapy, strengthen efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission, and to combat HIV/AIDS.⁷⁷ UNICEF informed that among the estimated 75,000 children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, only 5,060 children infected and/or affected by the disease receive proper treatment. Despite the availability of funding and the existence of a strategic plan to combat HIV/AIDS, little concrete action has been taken.⁷⁸

7. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

38. The IRIN Humanitarian Country Profile on Mali noted that only 12 per cent of women and 27 per cent of men are literate.⁷⁹ While noting Mali's efforts towards improving access to education, both CEDAW in 2006⁸⁰ and CRC in 2007⁸¹ expressed concern, as previously done by CESCR in 1994,⁸² about the low rates of literacy and school enrolment especially affecting girls. CEDAW and CRC recommended that Mali prioritize efforts to increase enrolment and enrolment parity between girls and boys.⁸³ CRC further recommended that Mali allocate increased and adequate financial resources to education and that it improve training of teachers and recruit more teachers to improve the quality of education.⁸⁴

8. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

39. In 2003, the HR Committee expressed concern, as also highlighted by UNHCR,⁸⁵ by reports of the hardship suffered by some 6,000 Mauritanian refugees who, for the last 10 years, have been living in the west of the country (Kayes region), are not registered, possess no identity papers, have a de facto status of stateless persons and whose right to physical security is not sufficiently protected. It recommended that Mali enter into discussions with UNHCR, with a view to improving the status and conditions of these persons.⁸⁶

40. In 2006, CMW welcomed the promulgation of the Act of 2004 concerning the entry, stay and residence of foreigners in the Republic of Mali, which repeals legislation and regulations dating from the colonial period.⁸⁷ CMW also took note of the difficulties Mali faces in controlling clandestine movements of migrant workers and members of their families and, in particular, in controlling the extensive borders it shares with seven neighbouring countries.⁸⁸

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

41. UNICEF informed that the country has experienced exceptional political stability; the strengthening of its democratic process; and the beginning of decentralization. There is genuine political will to improve the situation of children and women, as the Government has demonstrated by its decision to provide certain health-care services and free basic education.⁸⁹

42. In 2007, an ILO Committee of Experts noted the creation of a National Bureau for the Promotion of Women, an Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family within the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family, as well as a National Advisory Commission on Human Rights.⁹⁰ The latter was also welcomed by CERD, as well as the establishment of the office of Ombudsman.⁹¹

43. In 2007, CRC acknowledged the following challenges faced by Mali: the high rate of poverty; serious problems of accessibility, in particular, for people living in the large and desert areas; and the prevalence of traditions and customs that may hamper progress towards the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of children.⁹²

44. UNICEF also informed that one of the major challenges is to ensure proper management of the substantial inflow of development assistance and to increase the share of the national budget allocated to the social sectors with a view to improving the country's performance in social services.⁹³

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

45. In its voluntary pledge submitted in 2006 in support of its candidacy to the membership of the Human Rights Council, Mali, *inter alia*, committed to: continue to honour its obligation to present the initial and periodic reports to the treaty monitoring mechanisms and to implement the recommendations; support the work of NGOs and other representatives of civil society within the work of the Council; reinforce democracy, good governance, the rule of law and human rights through the bias of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, notably through the United Nations.⁹⁴

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

46. In 2003, the HR Committee requested Mali to provide information within one year (by April 2004) on its response to the Committee's recommendations concerning the adoption of the Family Code; the rights of spouses in the context of marriage and divorce; measures taken to abolish polygamy and the levirate; the prohibition and criminalization of FGM; and the adoption of specific legislation and policies prohibiting and punishing domestic violence. As Mali did not provide the requested information on time, the HR Committee's Special Rapporteur on follow-up on concluding observations sent reminders to Mali in October 2004, July and September 2006, February and June 2007.⁹⁵

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

47. The main expected results of the 2008-2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) are anchored in several national priorities among which human rights for democratic governance and the rule of law; access to basic social services; food security; sustainable development; and the fight against AIDS.⁹⁶

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at: <http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html>.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁷ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/MLI/CO/2, adopted on 2 February 2007, paras. 4, 49 (e) and 73.

⁸ CMW, Concluding observations, CMW/C/MLI/CO/1, adopted on 28 April 2006, para. 10.

⁹ HR Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/CO/77/MLI, adopted on 2-3 April 2003, para. 7; CEDAW, Concluding observations, CEDAW/C/MLI/CO/5, adopted on 31 January 2006, para. 9; CMW, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 13; CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 10-11.

¹⁰ CERD, Concluding observations, A/57/18, adopted on 23 August 2002, para. 401.

¹¹ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 17 and 18.

¹² See the reply to the Final Evaluation for the UN Decade on Human Rights Education sent to the Office of the High Commissioner from the Permanent Mission of Mali, dated 26 May 2004.

¹³ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 13 and 14.

¹⁴ The following abbreviations have been used in this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

¹⁵ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1994/17, adopted on 30 November 1994, paras. 4 and 17.

¹⁶ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 6.

¹⁷ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

¹⁸ See (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006;

(ii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006;

(iii) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006;

(iv) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005;

(v) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007;

(vi) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005;

(vii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005;

(viii) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005;

(ix) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent in July 2006;

(x) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004;

(xi) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2004/9), questionnaire on the prevention of child sexual exploitation sent in July 2003;

(xii) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices.

¹⁹ OHCHR Annual Report 2005, p. 194.

²⁰ OHCHR Annual Report 2005, p. 213.

²¹ CEDAW, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 17 and 18.

²² UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 3.

²³ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2007*, New York, 2006, p. 21.

²⁴ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2007*, New York, 2006, p. 21.

²⁵ HR Committee, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 10 and 11; CEDAW, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 11 and 12.

²⁶ HR Committee, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, para. 10.

²⁷ CEDAW, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 31 and 32.

²⁸ CRC, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 48 and 49.

²⁹ CRC, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 31 and 32.

³⁰ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Mali, pp. 2-3, citing CRC/C/MLI/CO/2, paras. 37-38.

³¹ CRC, Concluding Observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 37-38.

³² UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 3.

³³ HR Committee, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, para. 11; CEDAW, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 23 and 24, and CRC, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, paras. 52 and 53.

³⁴ HR Committee, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, para. 5.

³⁵ E/CN.4/2004/56/Add.1, para. 972.

³⁶ HR Committee, Concluding observations, *op. cit.*, para. 19.

- ³⁷ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 52 and 53; HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 10 (b).
- ³⁸ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 12 and 13; CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 19 and 20.
- ³⁹ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 39, 40, 45 and 46 (a).
- ⁴⁰ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 64 and 65.
- ⁴¹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 3.
- ⁴² CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 62 and 63.
- ⁴³ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 2.
- ⁴⁴ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 2, citing CRC/C/MLI/CO/2, para. 12.
- ⁴⁵ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 12.
- ⁴⁶ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 17.
- ⁴⁷ CMW, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 22.
- ⁴⁸ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 68 and 69.
- ⁴⁹ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 16.
- ⁵⁰ See UNHCR submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 1, citing CMW/C/MLI/CO/1, para. 22 and citing CRC/C/MLI/CO/1, paras. 68-69.
- ⁵¹ CMW, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 23.
- ⁵² CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 68 and 69.
- ⁵³ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 15 and 16.
- ⁵⁴ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 70 and 71.
- ⁵⁵ E/CN.4/2004/62/Add.1, paras. 503-504.
- ⁵⁶ E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 539.
- ⁵⁷ E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 540.
- ⁵⁸ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 6, 25 and 26.
- ⁵⁹ CESCR, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 9.
- ⁶⁰ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 13, 14 and 18.
- ⁶¹ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 29 and 30.
- ⁶² CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 64.
- ⁶³ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 13, 14 and 18; CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 29 and 30.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 29 and 30.
- ⁶⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2007, Geneva, Doc. No. 092007MLI111, para. 3.
- ⁶⁶ CERD, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 398.
- ⁶⁷ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 58 and 59.
- ⁶⁸ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Republic of Mali Humanitarian Country Profile, August 2007, available at <http://www.irinnews.org/country.aspx?CountryCode=ML&RegionCode=WA> (accessed on 10 March 2008).
- ⁶⁹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2007, New York, 2007, p. 254.
- ⁷⁰ FAO submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 1.

- ⁷¹ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 50 and 51.
- ⁷² HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 14.
- ⁷³ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 33 and 34.
- ⁷⁴ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 56 and 57.
- ⁷⁵ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 14; CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 33 and 34; CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 56 and 57.
- ⁷⁶ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 50, 54 and 55.
- ⁷⁷ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 56 and 57.
- ⁷⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 3.
- ⁷⁹ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Republic of Mali Humanitarian Country Profile, August 2007, available at <http://www.irinnews.org/country.aspx?CountryCode=ML&RegionCode=WA> (accessed on 10 March 2008).
- ⁸⁰ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 27 and 28.
- ⁸¹ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 60 and 61.
- ⁸² CESCR, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 15.
- ⁸³ CEDAW, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 27 and 28; CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 60 and 61.
- ⁸⁴ CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., paras. 60 and 61.
- ⁸⁵ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 2, citing CCPR/CO/77/MLI, para. 20.
- ⁸⁶ HR Committee, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 20.
- ⁸⁷ CMW, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 6.
- ⁸⁸ CMW, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 9.
- ⁸⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 1.
- ⁹⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2007, Geneva, Doc. No. 092007MLI111, para. 2.
- ⁹¹ CERD, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 396.
- ⁹² CRC, Concluding observations, op. cit., para. 5.
- ⁹³ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Mali, p. 1.
- ⁹⁴ Voluntary Pledge submitted by the Permanent Mission of Mali in support of its candidacy to membership of the Human Rights Council, on 24 April 2006, pp. 2-3, available at <http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/mali.pdf> (accessed on 5 March 2008).
- ⁹⁵ Report of the HR Committee to the General Assembly, Vol. I (2007), A/62/40, Chapter VII, Follow-up on Concluding observations.
- ⁹⁶ See the *Plan Cadre des Nations Unies pour l'Aide au Développement*, UNDAF 2008-2012, Bamako, 2007, pp. 2-10, available at http://www.ml.undp.org/html/UNDAF_Mali.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2008).
