



General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 July 2023
English
Original: English/French

Human Rights Council
Fifty-fourth session
11 September–6 October 2023
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mali

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Mali was held at the 4th meeting, on 2 May 2023. The delegation of Mali was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Mamoudou Kassogu  . At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Mali.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mali: Germany, Kyrgyzstan and Somalia.

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);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Mali through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation pointed out that Mali had gone through a multidimensional crisis that had been forced on it as a result of the crisis in Libya. The delegation was pleased to note, however, that this situation had neither weakened the country's resolve nor altered its commitment to the construction of international human rights law.

6. The report, the preparation of which had been informed by an inclusive approach involving State actors, representatives of civil society and the National Human Rights Commission, analysed the general human rights situation in the country and contained an overview of the action taken in follow-up to the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

7. Considerable progress towards the implementation of the recommendations had been made.

8. Sweeping political and institutional changes had been guided by a determination to reform the State. In 2022, as part of the national dialogue on the reform process, the people of Mali had expressed their great desire for a new Mali.

9. In June 2022, in the context of tangible efforts to make the people's desire a reality, an electoral law – one of the innovative features of which had been to provide for the establishment of the Independent Electoral Authority, which is responsible for managing electoral processes – had been adopted.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/3](#).

10. Lawmakers, continuing reforms already under way, had adopted six laws to facilitate an administrative and territorial reorganization of the country designed to ensure better representation of the country's people and better organization of elections.

11. The draft text of a new constitution had been approved on 16 March 2023 and had been presented to the country's social and community leaders. The public was being familiarized with it in the run-up to the forthcoming referendum.

12. To help restore peace and strengthen national reconciliation, the Government had continued to implement the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Of note were the reintegration of thousands of former combatants into the defence and security forces, the financing from the national budget of numerous programmes selected by the sustainable development fund, the adoption of a national reparation policy for victims of the crises that have affected Mali, which includes a 2021–2025 action plan, and the establishment of an agency for the management of reparations for the victims of crises.

13. In the area of access to justice, significant improvements in citizens' rights had been made, including for persons deprived of their liberty, and infrastructure developments had been planned as part of the reorganization of the justice system. The country had drawn on the national budget to build and equip the Kenioroba Penal Establishment and to renovate four remand prisons; it had renovated 30 others with the support of partners. Those efforts had helped improve prison conditions.

14. The recruitment, pursuant to the Act on the Guidelines and Policy for the Justice Sector 2020–2024, of 100 legal trainees and 125 prison guards had helped build the capacity of the justice sector. Those efforts would continue in 2023.

15. It was pointed out that the moratorium on the death penalty observed since 1980 was still in place, as no death sentence had been carried out in Mali since then. The sentences handed down had been systematically commuted to life imprisonment.

16. In addition, since 2007, Mali has supported the biennial resolution on a global moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

17. As for combating impunity, significant measures, including the organization of trials before military tribunals, had been taken in respect of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by members of the defence and security forces. Administrative and disciplinary sanctions had also been imposed.

18. In addition, the Government ensured that anyone responsible for crimes against the international forces in Mali was prosecuted. The investigation and prosecution of many other cases of violations had continued, and special assize sessions had been devoted to cases of serious human rights violations.

19. Considerable efforts had been made by the Government in the area of women's empowerment and gender equality, in line with the law establishing measures to promote equality of access by men and women to elected and appointed office, which, adopted in 2015, had made it possible to increase the representation of women.

20. With regard to the preparation of reports and follow-up to the recommendations of treaty bodies, the interministerial committee responsible for supporting the preparation of initial and periodic reports on the implementation of the international instruments ratified by Mali, set up in 2009, had continued its work, preparing several reports for submission to the various committees.

21. The National Human Rights Directorate, set up in February 2023 to carry out the State's mission of promoting and protecting human rights, reflected the transitional Government's determination to work for the promotion and protection of human rights in Mali. It helped improve the process of preparing reports, as well as the steps taken in follow-up to and the implementation of treaty body recommendations.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
23. Maldives welcomed policies to strengthen women's participation in political life and the strengthening of the capacities of the national human rights institution.
24. Malta welcomed the law to protect human rights defenders and expressed concern about the suspension of peace agreements and about conflict-related sexual violence. Malta regretted the decision to expel the Director of the Human Rights and Protection Division of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).
25. Mauritania welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.
26. Mauritius commended actions to ban early and forced marriages, which included a multisectoral national strategy to prevent child marriage.
27. Mexico applauded the creation of a national human rights directorate and the revision of criminal procedures.
28. Montenegro welcomed efforts on transitional justice and combating impunity, but remained concerned at attacks on human rights defenders.
29. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights institution and the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.
30. Mozambique commended the actions taken on human rights since the adoption of the last universal periodic review report of Mali.
31. Namibia urged the Government to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission was adequately resourced, and applauded the appointment of gender focal points in courts.
32. Nepal encouraged Mali to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission was adequately resourced, and welcomed the free care for persons with disabilities and the passing of the Electoral Act.
33. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about violence against civilians by extremists, Malian forces and mercenaries during military operations.
34. The Niger appreciated the reaccreditation of the National Human Rights Commission with A status.
35. Nigeria noted efforts on transitional justice and combating impunity, and the national security sector reform strategy.
36. Norway expressed concern about civilian deaths, the lack of investigations, freedom of expression, and violations against children.
37. Pakistan praised the national security sector reform strategy, the national torture prevention mechanism and the national migration policy.
38. Paraguay expressed concern about the death penalty and the non-classification of forced disappearance as an autonomous crime.
39. While commending legislation on persons with disabilities, Poland echoed concerns about their lack of access to education. It welcomed the establishment of the national torture prevention mechanism.
40. Portugal commended Mali for the reaccreditation of its national human rights institution with A status.
41. The Republic of Korea welcomed commitments on restoring constitutional order, and encouraged compliance with the democratic elections timetable.
42. The Russian Federation noted that Mali did everything possible to protect human rights.

43. Saudi Arabia commended the road map for the elimination of child labour in agriculture.
44. Senegal welcomed the efforts made to implement the recommendations accepted from the third review cycle.
45. Sierra Leone commended the National Plan of Action on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and hoped that the Electoral Act would provide strategic guide for transparent elections.
46. Singapore recognized results from the education development programme, and noted the Health and Social Development Programme.
47. Slovenia expressed concern about the deteriorating security situation, and the sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking of children.
48. Somalia thanked Mali for its comprehensive national report.
49. South Africa acknowledged the plans to eliminate child labour, to empower women, children and families and to end child marriage.
50. South Sudan commended progress made in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation.
51. Spain welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
52. The Sudan welcomed the adoption by Mali of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of 2018.
53. Sweden acknowledged the commitment of Mali to combat violent extremism, but expressed concern about violence against civilians, extrajudicial killings, undue limits to freedom of expression, and political rights of women.
54. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Mali.
55. Togo welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture and measures to prevent trafficking in persons.
56. Tunisia welcomed the adoption of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of 2018.
57. Uganda applauded the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa.
58. Ukraine was concerned at the death penalty, gender-based violence, crimes against civilians in the context of the armed conflict, and human rights violations committed by the Wagner Group in Mali.
59. The Malian delegation stated that the Code of Military Justice, in force since 1995, had been amended; the institution of proceedings by the Minister of Defence had been abolished, and an appeals division for military offences had been established.
60. A preliminary bill on combating slavery, in which the relevant offences had been defined, had been drafted; those offences would be accompanied by heavier penalties as part of the ongoing review of the Criminal Code.
61. Under Malian law, child labour was considered a violation of the rights of the child, and perpetrators were liable to heavy penalties. The delegation stated that measures were being taken to promote familiarity with and training on the issue and thus to prevent violations of children's rights.
62. Several investigating firms were working on the July 2020 demonstrations, and the proceedings were ongoing.
63. It was reiterated that no death penalty had been carried out since 1980; the country had a de facto abolitionist status. In accordance with article 4 of Act No. 82-117/AN-RM of

23 December 1982, a pardon could be requested by the convicted person, by his or her parents or by defence counsel.

64. The Malian Armed Forces had been trained to respect international humanitarian law despite the constraints of war. Mali had also created institutions to judge serious human rights violations.

65. The delegation referred to the measures taken to combat the impunity enjoyed by terrorist and criminal groups, including the establishment of two judicial centres to combat terrorism and cybercrime, respectively.

66. The investigation into the events in Moura in April 2022 was under way, and the Government was determined to bring it to a successful conclusion independently and in a way that was respectful of human rights. The delegation deplored some countries' description of the events as massacres even before an investigation had been launched.

67. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned at the obstruction of the Human Rights and Protection Division of MINUSMA, including the expulsion of its Director, at restrictions on the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, civil society and political opposition, at the impact of the conflict on women and girls, and at the presence of the Wagner Group in Mali.

68. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed human rights institutions' strengthened capacities and the enhanced participation of women in decision-making.

69. The United States of America appreciated the willingness of Mali to address hereditary slavery, encouraging greater accountability. It urged the return to democracy and civilian rule, and constitutional order.

70. Uruguay welcomed efforts such as the national multisectoral strategy to end child marriage.

71. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the cooperation of Mali with the United Nations system. It noted the sanctions imposed on Mali, the effects of the pandemic, and the country's economy recovery in 2021.

72. Viet Nam welcomed political and institutional reforms, the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, and women's empowerment and access to decision-making.

73. Yemen welcomed the progress of Mali in aligning its national legislation with international human rights standards.

74. Zambia welcomed the delegation of Mali to its fourth universal periodic review.

75. Algeria appreciated the efforts made by Mali in establishing a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

76. Angola encouraged Mali to continue protecting human rights and to take measures to prevent human rights violations and abuses, particularly against vulnerable populations, including in the context of countering terrorism.

77. Argentina thanked the delegation for presenting its report and made recommendations.

78. Armenia welcomed the compliance of national legislation with human rights standards, and the strengthened National Human Rights Commission.

79. Australia commended the moratorium on the death penalty but was concerned at violence and instability, urging Mali to fully investigate all human rights and humanitarian law violations and to combat impunity.

80. Austria commended efforts in implementing previous recommendations but noted shortcomings in some areas.

81. Azerbaijan praised Mali for strengthening the protection and ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities, for facilitating the socioeconomic integration of young persons and for promoting gender equality.

82. Bangladesh acknowledged the adoption by Mali of legislation to enhance women's rights. It expressed its wish to see an effective internal accountability mechanism against alleged human rights violations, and State mechanisms to protect women and children from abuse.
83. Belgium emphasized the commitments Mali had made in terms of human rights, in particular towards human rights defenders with the adoption of the 2018 law.
84. Benin welcomed the fact that the National Human Rights Commission had been accredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.
85. Brazil congratulated Mali on the adoption of the Ten-Year Education Development Programme for 2019–2028, the National Reparation Policy and its 2021–2025 action plan, and Law No. 2022-041 on reparations for human rights violations.
86. Burkina Faso congratulated Mali on its efforts to fight against female genital mutilation through its national programme to combat gender-based violence, and on the freephone number to report those cases.
87. Burundi appreciated the adoption of the law on persons with disabilities, and actions taken in the areas of child labour, women's participation in public life and the prohibition of child marriage.
88. Cabo Verde commended Mali for the progress in bringing about national reconciliation and peace, including through women's participation in the peacemaking process.
89. Cameroon noted with satisfaction the progress of Mali in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights.
90. Canada was concerned at the presence and actions of the Wagner Group in Mali and encouraged Mali to prioritize a return to democracy and constitutional order as soon as possible.
91. Chad welcomed the progress made by Mali in implementing the recommendations since 2018, particularly in the areas of political and institutional reforms, the restoration of peace, national reconciliation, access to justice and the fight against impunity.
92. Chile congratulated Mali on the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, aimed at returning to constitutional order and achieving lasting peace.
93. China welcomed the efforts and achievements of Mali in promoting and protecting human rights. China noted that Mali had made great efforts in promoting economic and social development, fighting against terrorism and human trafficking, and legislating for the rights of vulnerable groups.
94. Colombia welcomed the delegation of Mali and made recommendations.
95. The Congo welcomed the implementation of a set of recommendations made during the previous review of Mali, and the strengthening of the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission.
96. Costa Rica welcomed legal measures taken, including the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of 2018, and the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa.
97. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Mali on the law regulating reparations for serious violations of human rights, and on the national strategy on the reform of the security sector and its 2022–2024 action plan.
98. Czechia welcomed the commitment to the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, but noted that none of the previous recommendations made by Czechia had been implemented.
99. Denmark welcomed the reinstatement of the A status of the National Human Rights Commission, and highlighted increasing reports of grave human rights violations, and of the shrinking of civic space, through censorship of and self-censorship by the media and civil society actors fearing reprisals.

100. Djibouti encouraged protection of vulnerable populations and welcomed efforts in the area of non-discrimination, and reforms, including of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
101. The Dominican Republic thanked Mali for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.
102. Ecuador thanked the delegation for its report and highlighted the adoption of the Electoral Act.
103. Egypt commended efforts to protect human rights and implement recommendations, despite the challenges facing the country.
104. The Malian delegation presented the measures that had been taken to combat the sale, sexual exploitation and recruitment of children, including the introduction of policies and a system for reporting violence against children. It also pointed out that the country had adopted a national sanitation and water policy, which was accompanied by an action plan, as well as a toilet promotion strategy. Initiatives had also been undertaken to recycle and reuse solid waste.
105. Estonia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the visits of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali. However, it expressed concern over increased arbitrary arrests, and killings of civilians and enforced disappearances, and encouraged efforts to combat impunity.
106. Finland welcomed the engagement of Mali in the universal periodic review process and made recommendations.
107. France regretted the degradation of cooperation with the mechanisms for the protection of human rights, including the expulsion of the Director of the Human Rights and Protection Division of MINUSMA.
108. Gabon welcomed the cooperation by Mali with the international human rights mechanisms, and the legislative and policy measures taken to combat violence and discrimination against women and girls.
109. The Gambia praised efforts to align laws with human rights standards to protect persons with disabilities.
110. Georgia welcomed the A status of the National Human Rights Commission, the national torture prevention mechanism, and progress in women's participation in political life.
111. Germany highlighted the non-alignment of the Prison and Family Code with the prohibition of gender-based discrimination, and the lack of laws prohibiting all forms of female genital mutilation.
112. Ghana commended the efforts to align legislation with human rights standards, which included the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of 2018, the ratification of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa and efforts to implement the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation.
113. Honduras congratulated Mali on its efforts to align legislation with human rights standards with regard to military justice, forced marriages and the rights of persons with disabilities.
114. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Mali and its national report.
115. India commended the efforts by Mali to promote and protect human rights since its last review, the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of the National Policy on Gender.
116. Indonesia welcomed the commitment by Mali to implementing the universal periodic review recommendations and achieving national reconciliation and lasting peace.
117. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the efforts of Mali in implementing the previous recommendations and promoting human rights.

118. Iraq welcomed the progress in implementing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, the adoption of the Electoral Act, and transitional justice efforts.

119. Ireland was concerned about the deteriorating security and human rights situation in Mali, notably human rights violations and abuses committed by State and non-State actors, the increase in gender-based violence, and constraints on freedom of expression. It underlined the importance of ensuring impartial investigations and prosecution of all perpetrators.

120. Italy commended the support of Mali for the General Assembly resolution calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. It remained deeply concerned by the worsening security crisis and the deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in Mali.

121. Japan welcomed the efforts made by Mali in the security context and recognized the importance of continuing to provide training to members of the defence and security forces. It reiterated the importance of respecting the timelines for political transition and organizing free and fair elections.

122. Kenya welcomed the efforts of Mali to implement the previous recommendations despite the security context, including by enacting legislation to protect human rights defenders and strengthening the National Human Rights Commission. It urged international partners to support Mali.

123. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the engagement of Mali in the universal periodic review process and its presentation of the national report.

124. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the improvement of the national legal and institutional frameworks to promote and protect human rights.

125. Latvia welcomed the accreditation of the National Human Rights Commission with A status. However, it was concerned at the limited budget of the Commission, which challenged its presence throughout the country, and the fact that the Commission was not authorized to visit some detention centres.

126. Lesotho applauded Mali for its efforts to align national legislation with human rights standards, through the revision of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. It appreciated the efforts made by Mali to combat torture.

127. Libya commended the cooperation by Mali with international human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review.

128. Liechtenstein welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the information provided.

129. Luxembourg welcomed Mali and thanked it for the presentation of its national report.

130. Malawi welcomed the progress made by Mali in the area of human rights, including the capacitation and opening of regional offices of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of a national torture prevention mechanism.

131. Malaysia commended the efforts of Mali to harmonize national legislation. However, it was concerned that a high number of schools remained closed due to the lack of security. It hoped that the Government would take measures to reopen schools and ensure the security of children and school staff.

132. The delegation reported that the country had set up mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Directorate and the committee responsible for monitoring the preparation of the national report, to coordinate the steps taken in follow-up to the recommendations made as part of the universal periodic review.

133. The delegation drew attention to the complexity of the situation in Mali, a country at war in which the activities of armed terrorist groups were the main cause of massive human rights violations.

134. The delegation stressed that insecurity was the main driver of human rights violations in the country and called on the international community to step up stabilization efforts with a view to promoting a return to peace and a peaceful constitutional order.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

135.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin) (Cabo Verde) (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Estonia) (Italy) (Mexico) (Namibia) (Uruguay);

135.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take appropriate measures to abolish the death penalty (Ukraine);

135.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to the full and permanent abolition of the death penalty, and commute all effective death sentences (Malta);

135.4 Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty and to commute all death sentences to alternative sentences (Switzerland);

135.5 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);

135.6 Promote the effective abolition of the death penalty, including through the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Paraguay);

135.7 Abolish 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 (Poland);

135.8 Abolish totally 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);

135.9 Revise the Criminal Code to abolish 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 (Belgium);

135.10 Abolish 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 (Czechia);

135.11 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing this crime (Dominican Republic);

135.12 Abolish the death penalty, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);

135.13 Step up efforts towards legal abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);

135.14 Abolish the death penalty in national legislation (Spain);

135.15 Abolish the death penalty (Australia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Iceland);

135.16 Repeal the death penalty from its legal system (Honduras);

135.17 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);

- 135.18 **Adopt additional measures to promote and protect the rights of children, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**
- 135.19 **Strengthen cooperation with the Human Rights Council and special procedure mandate holders (Maldives);**
- 135.20 **Grant access to special procedure mandate holders who request to visit the country (Montenegro);**
- 135.21 **Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedure mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**
- 135.22 **Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);**
- 135.23 **Strengthen cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and MINUSMA with a view to preventing and investigating human rights violations and abuses (Republic of Korea);**
- 135.24 **Strengthen its cooperation and engagement with special procedure mandate holders (Sierra Leone);**
- 135.25 **Pursue full cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, in particular treaty bodies, as well as with the Human Rights Division of MINUSMA (Brazil);**
- 135.26 **Issue and implement a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended (Czechia);**
- 135.27 **Strengthen cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as the Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders, and continue to cooperate closely with international organizations and human rights mechanisms (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 135.28 **Respond to all pending visit requests from the United Nations special procedure mandate holders, and consider extending a standing invitation to them (Latvia);**
- 135.29 **Strengthen cooperation with the United Nations bodies, in particular by granting the representatives of MINUSMA unhindered access to all places where human rights violations and abuses allegedly have occurred (Poland);**
- 135.30 **Continue its progress in the application of accepted universal periodic review recommendations, with an emphasis on political and institutional reforms, peace restoration, and strengthening national reconciliation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 135.31 **Grant the investigators of the United Nations mechanisms, including those established by the Human Rights Council, access to places where serious human rights violations have allegedly been committed, and ensure that investigations into such alleged acts are timely, comprehensive, independent and impartial (Colombia);**
- 135.32 **Grant access to the Human Rights Division of MINUSMA in accordance with the mandate of the Security Council (Portugal);**
- 135.33 **Grant investigators access to locations where allegedly serious human rights violations have taken place and ensure that investigations are timely, comprehensive, independent and impartial, and cooperate with MINUSMA and special procedures (Costa Rica);**
- 135.34 **Ensure that MINUSMA is provided full and unhindered access to be able to investigate and follow up allegations of human rights violations and abuse, in line with its mandate (Sweden);**
- 135.35 **Consider finalizing the process of reforms to the Penal Code, and to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Senegal);**

- 135.36 Continue efforts to restore constitutional order (South Africa);
- 135.37 Redouble continuing efforts to achieve national reconciliation for lasting peace and restoring constitutional order (South Sudan);
- 135.38 Redouble the ongoing efforts to bring national legislation into line with international human rights standards (Ukraine);
- 135.39 Ensure compliance with the transition timetable for the restoration of constitutional order (Benin);
- 135.40 Guarantee respect for fundamental freedoms, including with a view to organizing free, fair, transparent, inclusive and credible elections, in accordance with the timetable, to ensure a return to constitutional order (France);
- 135.41 Continue efforts to reform the security sector (Egypt);
- 135.42 Continue to support local initiatives and efforts for peace, prevention, mediation and conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, including through the use of traditional peacebuilding mechanisms, in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the country (Kyrgyzstan);
- 135.43 Redouble efforts to support initiatives for peace, prevention, mediation and conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation in the country (Colombia);
- 135.44 Continue to support local initiatives and efforts for peace, prevention, mediation and conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, including through the use of traditional peacebuilding mechanisms (Chad);
- 135.45 Continue efforts to achieve national reconciliation and promote peace and stability in the country (Iraq);
- 135.46 Continue the ongoing efforts towards implementing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 135.47 Step up efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation for a lasting peace, political stability, economic development and democratic institutions for the benefit of the people of Mali (Somalia);
- 135.48 Promote efforts for peace, prevention and conflict resolution through dialogue and reconciliation for lasting peace in the country (Kenya);
- 135.49 Continue to restore peace and strengthen national reconciliation (Cameroon);
- 135.50 Continue with local initiatives and dynamics for peace, prevention, mediation and conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, so that Mali can achieve lasting peace in the country (Dominican Republic);
- 135.51 Continue with the efforts to strengthen the security responses and strategies to effectively protect the civilian population and their fundamental human rights (Mozambique);
- 135.52 Continue strengthening its collaboration with the Human Rights Mechanism at the regional and international levels, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as this august Council (Somalia);
- 135.53 Strengthen its national mechanism for the prevention of torture, in particular ensuring access of the National Human Rights Commission of Mali to all places of deprivation of liberty and in allocating sufficient resources (Switzerland);
- 135.54 Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission with the necessary resources to enable it to continue to carry out its mandate in an optimal manner (Togo);
- 135.55 Accelerate the strengthening of the capacities of the National Human Rights Institution (Cameroon);

135.56 Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Human Rights Recommendations, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

135.57 Maintain the positive course of strengthening the fight against torture and other cruel and degrading treatment, in particular through the continuous training of judicial police officers, penitentiary officers and those working in supervised education (Morocco);

135.58 Pursue efforts to improve conditions of detention, particularly in terms of infrastructure and training, with a view to preventing violent extremism and radicalization in places of detention (Morocco);

135.59 Ensure that the Malian armed forces and other non-State actors present in the territory act in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law (Spain);

135.60 Enable formal and independent investigations into allegations of human rights abuses and violations by non-State armed groups, foreign forces, and national defence and security forces (Canada);

135.61 Continue strengthening accountability systems, by ensuring that all perpetrators of violations and abuses, including complaints of enforced disappearance, are brought to justice, as well as guaranteeing victims' access to justice and reparation (Chile);

135.62 Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in order to combat torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Dominican Republic);

135.63 Continue permanent training for judicial police officers and prison and correctional facility officers (Dominican Republic);

135.64 Redouble efforts to combat insecurity, torture and enforced disappearance (Honduras);

135.65 Continue efforts to reform the security sector and improve detention conditions (Iraq);

135.66 Redouble efforts to train and capacitate defence and security forces on the excessive use of force (Lesotho);

135.67 Ensure access to justice for all victims of the conflict and accountability for all perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Ukraine);

135.68 Stop serious violations and systematic human rights abuses and ensure that the Malian armed forces and allied armed actors carry out operations in strict compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Costa Rica);

135.69 Combat impunity in cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and ensure that victims have access to justice and reparation (Ecuador);

135.70 Investigate human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed by armed groups, the Malian security forces and the Wagner Group, and ensure accountability (Finland);

135.71 Combat impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations and international humanitarian law, including members of the Wagner Group (France);

135.72 Ensure accountability for violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law by bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring access to justice and reparation for victims (Liechtenstein);

- 135.73 Continue efforts to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime while safeguarding human rights requirements (Pakistan);
- 135.74 Intensify the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime (Cameroon);
- 135.75 Investigate and prosecute all allegations of human rights violations by all actors, including terrorist groups and security forces. This implies further strengthening of the capacities of the responsible investigating authorities and courts, and increasing transparency (Germany);
- 135.76 Take effective measures to promote integrity and accountability in the public administration, including by adopting legislation to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption (Namibia);
- 135.77 Adopt concrete measures to strengthen and safeguard the rule of law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.78 Pursue reforms to strengthen the rule of law and national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);
- 135.79 Ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by prosecuting perpetrators, including within the security forces and non-State armed groups (Australia);
- 135.80 Strengthen the fight against impunity by opening judicial investigations against the alleged perpetrators of violence against civilians and, if applicable, by holding these trials, including when it relates to the armed forces (Belgium);
- 135.81 Grant the National Human Rights Commission full and free access to all places in the country, in order to help create the foundation for both State and non-State perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses to be held accountable (Denmark);
- 135.82 Ensure the effective processing by the judiciary of all complaints of conflict-related sexual violence and put an end to impunity for perpetrators of violence belonging to all armed groups (Finland);
- 135.83 Fight against impunity, ensuring that perpetrators of serious human rights violations are prosecuted and that victims have access to justice and reparations (Italy);
- 135.84 Ensure that allegations of human rights violations and abuses are investigated and prosecuted effectively, and allow MINUSMA full access to ensure independent and impartial investigations (Norway);
- 135.85 Pursue efforts in the area of transitional justice and enforce the institutional human rights structure (Sudan);
- 135.86 Conduct a credible investigation into human rights violations and abuses committed during security operations conducted with Kremlin-backed Wagner forces in Moura in March 2022, as promised at the Security Council, and hold those responsible to account (United States of America);
- 135.87 Continue efforts to promote good governance, and adopt measures for social stability and development (Yemen);
- 135.88 Continue efforts to implement commitments related to the peace agreement stemming from the Algiers process in order to reach a permanent settlement and greater promotion and protection of human rights in the country (Algeria);
- 135.89 Redouble efforts to strengthen transitional justice processes (Honduras);
- 135.90 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission has unfettered access to all places of deprivation of liberty

without restrictions, and guarantee the rights to carry out their activities to journalists, activists and human rights defenders (Mexico);

135.91 Guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of expression and freedom of the press, as recognized by the Malian Constitution, to enable holding free and fair elections during the last year of the transition process (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

135.92 Ensure the full and equal enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief of all persons (Nigeria);

135.93 Uphold the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression and ensure the safety of journalists, human rights defenders and activists (Norway);

135.94 Ensure that fundamental freedoms, especially freedom of expression, are respected, and investigate the cases of killings of journalists in Mali (Poland);

135.95 Guarantee freedom of expression, putting an end to harassment and intimidation against dissenting voices, and review the Press Law and the Cybercrime Law, eliminating the ambiguity of some of its provisions (Spain);

135.96 Guarantee fully the freedoms of peaceful assembly and association (Spain);

135.97 Ensure freedom of expression and that journalists are able to work in an unhindered manner (Sweden);

135.98 Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, in particular through the effective implementation of the law on human rights defenders, its implementing decree, and its protection mechanism (Switzerland);

135.99 Provide unrestricted access to MINUSMA and civil society human rights organizations to investigate alleged human rights abuses and violations, including those attributed to the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Wagner Group (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

135.100 Conduct free and fair presidential elections by February 24, peacefully and consistent with Malian law and commitments Mali has made as a member State of the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, and the African Union (United States of America);

135.101 Step up efforts to guarantee full respect for the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, including through the design of effective mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Uruguay);

135.102 Guarantee freedom of the press and media pluralism (Zambia);

135.103 Prioritize the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, and ensure their safety and freedom of expression (Armenia);

135.104 Protect the rights in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, especially for journalists, civil society and human rights defenders (Austria);

135.105 Stop the harassment, intimidation, arrest and imprisonment of people who express their opinions on the political situation in Mali, publicly or through the media (Belgium);

135.106 Strengthen the legal framework for the recognition of freedom of association and peaceful assembly of civil society organizations (Colombia);

135.107 Guarantee a civic space without reprisals and with freedoms of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);

- 135.108 Guarantee the full enjoyment of the freedoms of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association (Ecuador);
- 135.109 Guarantee freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly and association; and end all forms of arbitrary arrests, detentions and disproportionate use of force, intimidation and harassment (Finland);
- 135.110 Ensure full respect for the right to freedom of expression by removing all obstacles and ensuring media freedom (Ghana);
- 135.111 Guarantee civic space by promoting the enjoyment of the freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association (Japan);
- 135.112 Protect civic space by guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association for all, in particular civil society, human rights defenders, journalists, and political parties and groups, especially from the opposition (Luxembourg);
- 135.113 Adopt legislation to prohibit descent-based slavery and debt bondage (Mexico);
- 135.114 Accelerate the process of adopting a new law to combat trafficking in persons and similar practices (Niger);
- 135.115 Ensure that no individual is subjected to forced labour and hereditary slavery, in accordance with the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) of the International Labour Organization (Norway);
- 135.116 Make efforts to raise awareness to eradicate forced labour and slavery (Republic of Korea);
- 135.117 Adopt all necessary measures to combat effectively trafficking of children and to eliminate child labour (Slovenia);
- 135.118 Repeal all discriminatory legal provisions related to the rights of women and girls; approve the bill on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence; criminalize female genital mutilation; and take effective measures to combat other harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and sexual slavery (Spain);
- 135.119 Enact legislation to make hereditary slavery a felony and increase penalties for trafficking in persons (United States of America);
- 135.120 Continue its efforts to adopt the draft law against trafficking in persons (Algeria);
- 135.121 Adopt a specific and comprehensive law that criminalizes descent-based slavery, and its analogous practices, in accordance with international and regional instruments (Angola);
- 135.122 Pursue the process of adopting a new law on combating trafficking in persons (Burundi);
- 135.123 Pass a law that specifically criminalizes slavery, debt bondage and forced labour (Chile);
- 135.124 Work effectively to prohibit slavery in all its forms (Congo);
- 135.125 Continue efforts to protect the rights of migrants and to combat human trafficking (Egypt);
- 135.126 Adopt more measures to end slavery and unpaid labour (Libya);
- 135.127 Adopt laws that specifically criminalize slavery as well as laws to protect children from child trafficking, sexual and economic exploitation and corporal punishment (Liechtenstein);
- 135.128 Provide adequate financial resources to the National Human Rights Commission to support its functioning (South Africa);

- 135.129 Continue adopting effective measures to eradicate poverty and inequalities in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 135.130 Take the necessary steps to develop and implement poverty alleviation programmes to reduce poverty (Bangladesh);
- 135.131 Ensure that the national mechanism for the prevention of torture has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate (Cabo Verde);
- 135.132 Pursue efforts to increase the security of people and their property, as well as the redeployment of the Administration and basic social services throughout the country (Chad);
- 135.133 Ensure adequate resources to support the mandates of its National Human Rights Commission (Indonesia);
- 135.134 Provide the National Human Rights Commission with the financial, technical and human resources necessary to carry out its work adequately, and grant it access to detention centres (Liechtenstein);
- 135.135 Strengthen the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);
- 135.136 Establish economic and social development programmes to assert the economic and social rights of the population (Viet Nam);
- 135.137 Resist pressure to further liberalize abortion and instead implement laws aimed at protecting the right to life of the unborn (Nigeria);
- 135.138 Continue to take measures to improve public health and education (Pakistan);
- 135.139 Ensure that the relevant national health promotion policies are adequately resourced to ensure effective implementation (Singapore);
- 135.140 Continue consolidating its social programmes in education, health and food, with special attention to the most needy sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 135.141 Implement the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 25 commitment to achieve zero unmet need for family planning, including by ensuring sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);
- 135.142 Strengthen efforts in response to the food crisis, including expanding care for acute malnutrition in children (Indonesia);
- 135.143 Step up efforts to address cases of chronic malnutrition among children, and regularly monitor and assess the effectiveness of policies and programmes to tackle the issue (Malaysia);
- 135.144 Enhance efforts to provide access to quality education and implement measures to discourage children from dropping out of school (Maldives);
- 135.145 Pursue efforts within the framework of the Ten-Year Education Development Programme 2019–2028, which aims to ensure an inclusive, better adapted, coherent and functional education system (Mauritania);
- 135.146 Continue ongoing national improvements through the Ten-Year Programme for Education Development 2019–2028, which aims to ensure the right of citizens to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.147 Strengthen efforts to achieve sustainable development, including expanding access to health care, education and drinking water (Sudan);
- 135.148 Implement measures to address challenges in the education sector, including measures to increase the enrolment ratio of students in basic education (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 135.149 Increase the budget on education, improving access to and quality of education for all and increasing the enrolment rate in primary schools (Zambia);
- 135.150 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right to education and the protection of students and teachers at the different educational levels in accordance with the Safe Schools Declaration and the resolution of the Security Council (Argentina);
- 135.151 Continue the measures to guarantee equitable and inclusive access to quality education (Azerbaijan);
- 135.152 Redouble efforts to ensure access to education and to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates (Bangladesh);
- 135.153 Continue the policy aimed at realizing the right to education and improving the quality of teaching (Burundi);
- 135.154 Strengthen the protection of the rights of people in vulnerable situations, and increase investment in the social assistance, medical and health-care, education and culture sectors (China);
- 135.155 Continue measures aimed at guaranteeing the right to quality education through the Education Development Programme 2019–2028 (Georgia);
- 135.156 Provide comprehensive sexuality education (Iceland);
- 135.157 Strengthen the implementation of the Ten-Year Educational Development Programme 2019–2028 to ensure the right to quality education for all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 135.158 Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacities of State and non-State actors in the field of human rights by providing comprehensive human rights education and training, with the support of relevant United Nations bodies such as MINUSMA (Malaysia);
- 135.159 Adopt measures to ensure better protection of victims of attacks against cultural heritage (Togo);
- 135.160 Continue to improve international cooperation with the United Nations system (Cameroon);
- 135.161 Establish policies to promote schooling for girls, in order to guarantee gender equality and contribute to their fulfilment (Mauritius);
- 135.162 Set up an action plan in favour of women on increasing their access to finance and encouraging entrepreneurship, with the aim of eliminating unemployment (Mauritius);
- 135.163 Criminalize female genital mutilation and carry out an awareness-raising campaign on the harmful effects of this practice (Mexico);
- 135.164 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Nepal);
- 135.165 Take concrete steps to combat female genital mutilation and adopt criminal legislation explicitly prohibiting it (Norway);
- 135.166 Criminalize and appropriately punish violence against women in all its manifestations, including physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial and economic, labour, political, domestic, media- and telematic-related, and institutional, and against their dignity (Paraguay);
- 135.167 Strengthen measures to ensure the effective implementation of the priority areas of the National Plan of Action for Women (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.168 Increase women's full and equal participation in all forms of the decision-making process to accomplish the legal provision of a 30 per cent quota of women in public office (South Sudan);

- 135.169 Ensure women's full participation in all political processes in Mali, including the transition process, the upcoming elections and the Algiers peace process (Sweden);
- 135.170 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and to promote their rights (Tunisia);
- 135.171 Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee equal treatment of men and women in marriage (Uganda);
- 135.172 Take all necessary measures to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Uruguay);
- 135.173 Ensure quality education for girls and boys, especially in conflict areas (Austria);
- 135.174 Pursue actions to strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Burundi);
- 135.175 Fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Cameroon);
- 135.176 Adopt a law prohibiting female genital mutilation (Canada);
- 135.177 Cease illegal pretrial detentions, respect the laws and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and implement the Nelson Mandela Rules for the treatment of prisoners and the Bangkok Rules for the treatment of women prisoners (Canada);
- 135.178 Ban forced marriages and raise the age of marriage to 18 (Congo);
- 135.179 Fight effectively against female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 135.180 Encourage the participation of women in the Monitoring Committee for the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 135.181 Adopt a legislative ban on female genital mutilation and domestic violence, as previously recommended (Czechia);
- 135.182 Increase the participation and representation of women in elections, as previously recommended (Czechia);
- 135.183 Strengthen its efforts to end persistent gender inequality and promote women's full and effective access to education, employment, health care and social security (Gabon);
- 135.184 Take measures to improve the standard of care provided to women throughout pregnancy and during childbirth in primary health-care facilities (Gambia);
- 135.185 Change social norms around female genital mutilation, which permanently harms 8 out of 10 women, and raise the awareness of men and boys on their crucial role in this important fight, and adapt the respective criminal laws (Germany);
- 135.186 Take appropriate and effective measures to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women, in particular sexual violence (Ghana);
- 135.187 Adopt laws and policies to guarantee the right to education for boys and girls in safe environments (Honduras);
- 135.188 Implement the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 25 commitment to adopt the draft law on gender-based violence and implement related policies on gender-based violence and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, early and forced marriage, and polygamy (Iceland);

- 135.189 Provide stronger protection of women from violence, and end early and forced marriage, and genital mutilation (Italy);
- 135.190 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in particular conflict-related sexual violence (Latvia);
- 135.191 Bolster efforts to investigate acts of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Lesotho);
- 135.192 Take appropriate and effective measures to prevent acts of violence against women, in particular sexual violence, investigate them and punish the perpetrators (Luxembourg);
- 135.193 Continue to take all steps in combating all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Malawi);
- 135.194 Adopt concrete measures to improve access to education for all and prevent early school dropout, in particular for girls and those in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 135.195 Hold perpetrators of conflict-related gender-based violence accountable, in line with recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review in 2018 (Montenegro);
- 135.196 Strengthen transparency and the fight against impunity for violations of human rights, in particular gender-based violence, to increase compliance with the various United Nations mechanisms that monitor the situation of human rights in Mali (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 135.197 Accelerate efforts to adopt legislation to combat sexual and gender-based violence including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Republic of Korea);
- 135.198 Promote and protect the human rights of women and girls by adopting specific laws criminalizing female genital mutilation and sexual and gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- 135.199 Enhance measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including passing into law the draft bill on gender-based violence (South Africa);
- 135.200 Continue to put in place measures to eliminate gender-based violence, including among the armed forces (Uganda);
- 135.201 Adopt long-overdue legislation on sexual and gender-based violence without delay (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.202 Step up efforts to investigate and punish human rights violations such as enforced disappearances, arbitrary executions, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and gender-based violence, in particular by prioritizing the prosecution of cases of sexual violence related to the armed conflict (Argentina);
- 135.203 Take appropriate measures to prevent and punish, where necessary, acts of violence against women, in particular sexual violence, in the context of counterterrorism (Benin);
- 135.204 Pursue efforts to validate the draft Criminal Code to incorporate the repression and criminalization of all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Burkina Faso);
- 135.205 Finalize and adopt the draft law on the prevention of, the repression of and care provided following gender-based violence (Burkina Faso);
- 135.206 Adopt a law to combat gender-based violence that includes prevention measures as well as comprehensive care for victims (Cabo Verde);
- 135.207 Develop a culture of equality between men and women, by incorporating women's access to justice, prohibiting female genital mutilation,

and adopting legislation that punishes any form of violence against women (Chile);

135.208 Adopt a law to combat violence against women and girls, and prohibit harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Ecuador);

135.209 Adopt the bill on gender-based violence, and take specific measures to prevent and combat such violence (Estonia);

135.210 Implement the national programme on gender-based violence adopted in May 2022 (France);

135.211 Continue its reforms by taking meaningful steps, including finalizing the law on the prevention, punishment and management of gender-based violence (Gabon);

135.212 Consider adopting a law to combat gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Gambia);

135.213 Adopt laws and policies to combat and prevent gender-based violence (Honduras);

135.214 Redouble its efforts towards combating gender-based violence (India);

135.215 Approve the draft Criminal Code, incorporating the prohibition and punishment of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (Ireland);

135.216 Finalize revising the draft Criminal Code to prohibit and punish all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Kenya);

135.217 Approve the draft Criminal Code and ensure the incorporation of the prohibition and punishment of all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage (Liechtenstein);

135.218 Ensure accountability and redress by investigating and prosecuting those responsible for grave violations against children and ensure that all victims have access to justice and are provided with comprehensive, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive protection services (Malta);

135.219 Redouble efforts to strengthen vocational training and the socioeconomic integration of young people, in particular through adequate funding of the institutions in charge of it (Mauritania);

135.220 Finalize the revision of the draft child protection law, criminalizing the use of children for armed-conflict purposes (Montenegro);

135.221 Improve the health-care system in Mali, in particular the access to emergency obstetric care, to protect the right to life of both women and children (Mozambique);

135.222 Continue with the efforts to ensure quality education for all children (Mozambique);

135.223 Ensure compliance with the conclusions agreed in the Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict (Norway);

135.224 Enhance international cooperation for promotion of the rights of women and children (Pakistan);

135.225 Intensify efforts to effectively prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts (Poland);

135.226 Consider criminalizing the recruitment of child soldiers (Sierra Leone);

135.227 Combat impunity and actively support access to justice for all, especially women and children, by taking appropriate and effective measures to

prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence, in particular sexual violence and trafficking (Slovenia);

135.228 Expedite the revision of the draft child protection law, as well as adopting and implementing the draft law on the protection of educational institutions from attacks (South Africa);

135.229 Continue efforts to protect and promote children's rights (Tunisia);

135.230 Strengthen efforts to end child labour and put in place measures to ensure that the worst forms of child labour are established as offences (Uganda);

135.231 Redouble efforts to guarantee the protection of children, especially to prevent and combat the recruitment of child soldiers (Uruguay);

135.232 Ensure quality education for children, as well as access to affordable quality health care for all, in particular in rural and remote areas (Armenia);

135.233 Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls, including by criminalizing female genital mutilation, and preventing child, early and forced marriage (Australia);

135.234 Strengthen the framework to fight impunity for human rights violations and ensure access to support, truth and reparation for victims, especially women and children (Austria);

135.235 Pay particular attention to the rights of women and children in the new draft Constitution (Austria);

135.236 Continue steps to combat child labour and to reintegrate children into school (Azerbaijan);

135.237 Continue efforts to combat child, early and forced marriage (Bangladesh);

135.238 Strengthen national mechanisms to prevent the recruitment and use of children by the armed and security forces, including effective age review procedures, as part of the ongoing security sector reform (Belgium);

135.239 Do everything possible to guarantee the rights of children and women, given the devastating effects of the armed conflict on them (Brazil);

135.240 Adopt a law to combat violence and discrimination against women and girls and prohibit forced and child marriage and female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);

135.241 Strengthen the schooling of children in conflict zones and implement alternatives to ensure the continuity of education and support the restoration of educational services, in accordance with the Safe Schools Declaration to which Mali is a signatory (Costa Rica);

135.242 Continue efforts to improve universal access to primary health care and care during pregnancy, particularly in rural and conflict areas, to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Djibouti);

135.243 Take additional measures to continue efforts to strengthen the right to education and to ensure the schooling of children, especially girls, in conflict areas (Djibouti);

135.244 Criminalize the recruitment and use of children and adolescents, and strengthen the National Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (Ecuador);

135.245 Revise and adopt the law on child protection to include the criminalization of the recruitment and use of children below the age of 18 (Estonia);

135.246 Proceed with measures aimed at effective implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of Child Labour (Georgia);

135.247 **Revise the Prisons and Family Code to respect the constitutional prohibition of gender-based discrimination, including by granting equal succession rights to women and girls, and raising the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years (Germany);**

135.248 **Strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child marriage and female genital mutilation (Ghana);**

135.249 **Raise the minimum legal age of marriage to 18 years for boys and girls (Iceland);**

135.250 **Consider further measures aimed at ensuring access to quality education for all children (India);**

135.251 **Intensify efforts to enact a law to prohibit the use of children in armed conflict (Indonesia);**

135.252 **Improve the standard of care provided to women in primary health-care facilities and their children and adopt a national strategy for the modernization of the civil registry and facilitating the registration of children (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.253 **Ensure that children in the country have access to education, sufficient resources, qualified teachers and free primary education (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.254 **Reinforce the rules and the mechanisms for monitoring and supervising private educational institutions and develop and implement effective measures to discourage children, in particular girls, from dropping out of school (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.255 **Guarantee respect for children's right to education through the adoption and implementation of the draft law on the protection of educational institutions from attacks (Ireland);**

135.256 **Prevent and combat the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts, ensure their reintegration in society, and fully implement the Safe Schools Declaration action plan (Italy);**

135.257 **Consider raising the minimum legal age of marriage to 18 years, for boys and girls (Kenya);**

135.258 **Implement effectively the Ten-Year Education Development Programme 2019–2028 and the Ten-Year Development Plan for the Empowerment of Women, Children and Families 2020–2029 (Kyrgyzstan);**

135.259 **Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to eliminate child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices (Latvia);**

135.260 **Criminalize the recruitment and use of children, including those between the ages of 15 and 17, by armed groups (Latvia);**

135.261 **Continue efforts to prohibit all forms of violence against children in all settings, including recruitment of children as child soldiers and corporal punishment (Lesotho);**

135.262 **Criminalize the recruitment and use of children for military purposes, and pass the Protecting Schools from Attack Bill and ensure its implementation (Luxembourg);**

135.263 **Continue to take effective measures to end child marriage (Malawi);**

135.264 **Continue to take all measures to prohibit the use of children in armed conflict (Malawi);**

135.265 Ensure that its national education programmes are inclusive, including for children with disabilities and those living in rural areas (Singapore);

135.266 Redouble efforts to combat poverty and employment, especially of youth, persons with disabilities and women, by allocating the necessary resources to the national institution responsible for the implementation of the national employment policy (Somalia);

135.267 Continue to implement the decree on the protection of persons with disabilities and the effective protection of persons with albinism (Zambia);

135.268 Take further measures to combat discrimination and violence against vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities (Armenia);

135.269 Put in place inclusive measures ensuring that children with disabilities are integrated into the mainstream education system (Gambia);

135.270 Take effective and practical measures to reduce the poverty rate and narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas (China);

135.271 Strengthen measures to improve access to and quality of education for all, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas (Indonesia);

135.272 Consider enacting legislation that specifically lists discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity (Malta);

135.273 Adopt specific measures to ensure the safety of and access to justice for LGBTQI+ persons, as well as the freedom of association and peaceful assembly of LGBTQI+ organizations (Argentina);

135.274 Facilitate access to justice and protection services for all, including women and LGBTQI+ persons (Iceland);

135.275 Enact a non-discrimination law, which specifically includes discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity as a punishable offence (Iceland).

136. 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.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

137. Mali commits to submit a universal periodic review mid-term report on the implementation of the recommendations supported, by 1 August 2025.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Mali was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Mr. Mamoudou Kassogué, and composed of the following members:

- Monsieur Abdoulaye DIOP, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale ;
- Monsieur Abdoulaye TOUNKARA, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Mali à Genève ;
- Maître Kadidia SANGARE, Membre du Conseil National de la Transition, avocate et ancienne ministre des Droits de l'Homme du Mali ;
- Monsieur Sidy CAMARA, Secrétaire général, Ministère de la Réconciliation, de la Paix, de la Cohésion nationale, chargé de l'Accord pour la Paix et la Réconciliation nationale ;
- Monsieur Abdoul Karim DIARRA, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Justice et des droits de l'Homme ;
- Monsieur Mohamed TRAORE, Conseiller technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale ;
- Madame Traoré Diénéba DIAKITE, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Justice et des droits de l'Homme ;
- Monsieur Alassane DIALLO, Conseiller technique, Ministère de l'Education nationale ;
- Monsieur Amadou Salif GUINDO, Conseiller technique, Ministère de l'Artisanat, de la Culture, de l'Industrie hôtelière et du Tourisme ;
- Monsieur Issa BERTHE, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille ;
- Monsieur Amadou Salif GUINDO, Conseiller technique, Ministère de l'Artisanat, de la Culture, de l'industrie hôtelière et du Tourisme ;
- Colonel Mamadou Daba COULIBALY, Conseiller technique, Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile ;
- Monsieur Modibo Hamadoun DICKO, Chargé de Mission, au Ministère de la Communication, de l'Economie numérique et de la Modernisation de l'Administration, E-mail ;
- Monsieur Bakary DOUMBIA, Directeur des Affaires juridiques, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale (MAECI) ;
- Monsieur Mohamed Maouloud NAJIM, Directeur national des Affaires judiciaires et du Sceau ;
- Colonel Boubacar MAIGA, Directeur de la Justice militaire, Ministère de la Défense et des anciens Combattants ;
- Monsieur Mamadou dit Mamary TANGARA, Chef du Département des Etudes générales et de la Recherche au MAECI ;
- Monsieur Fademba SISSOKO, chargé de questions juridiques à la Cellule d'Appui à la décentralisation et à la déconcentration au Ministère de la Santé et du Développement Social ;
- Monsieur Adama COULIBALY, Ministre Conseiller, Mission permanente du Mali auprès à Genève ;

- Monsieur Fily SISSOKO, Conseiller chargé des questions des droits de l’Homme à la Mission permanente du Mali à Genève.
-