

## Voluntary National Review: Mali

The Rapid Integrated Assessment Analysis (RIAA) highlighted a relatively good consideration of the SDGs in the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) and other related sectoral documents, with 86 of 100 possible integrated targets taken into consideration, a reference in Mali's development policies. There are, however, significant gaps, including the comprehensive consideration of SDGs *4 on education, 6 on water and sanitation, 8 on inclusive growth, 10 on inequalities, 12, 13 and 15 on environmental sustainability and 16 on governance*.

Our observation is that, in an overall manner, there are some efforts that have been made. However, the fact that there are significant gaps in progress on **SDG No.10** on inequality, **No.15** on sustainability of environment, **No.6** on water and sanitation and **No.4** on education constitute enormous difficulties for the evolution in the context of the achievement of other SDGs as well.

In our opinion, all of the SDGs are at a very low level of implementation in Mali, and in most cases almost zero in many parts of the country, particularly in the North and Center. It is in these regions that the majority of the indigenous communities in Mali and/or vulnerable pastoral communities live. Access to school due to insecurity is on a very worrying scale, especially for girls who experience forced and early marriages due to the resistance cultural barriers.

The effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity is dramatic. This leads to mortality, increased poverty, and health problems including reproductive health.

The new form of insecurity coming from elsewhere and for reasons linked to the desire for natural resources on indigenous peoples' territories is a challenge and a pretext for the lack of access to basic services for the populations of these regions, particularly nomadic pastoralists. They are stigmatized, incriminated and their civilian populations are subject to all kinds of repression and intimidation.

The statistics are very unreliable or do not exist. For example, since the 1960s, Colonial government have given the figure of one million five hundred thousand as the number of Tuaregs between North and West Africa. The figure does not change, paradoxically, the children and women of these communities continue to die of measles, thirst, and starvation including other preventable and curable diseases.

Same thing when it comes to the issue of insecurity, UN agencies and state institutions know how many members of MUNISMA have been victims of insecurity and who killed them. As far as nomadic pastoralists Fulani, Tuareg and Barbish are concerned, there is very little information, talk less of justice except for the incriminated.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Combine more efforts to implement **SDG No.10** on inequalities, for which it is necessary to take into account the vulnerable communities (poor rural populations, nomadic pastoralists, women, girls, children, disabled persons and young people). No SDG can be achieved in a system that promotes inequality, injustice, prejudice, discrimination and others.
2. Promote specific measures for these community groups to participate in to the activities and efforts of the country on VNR.
3. Use the rights of indigenous peoples by respecting the commitments made within the framework of the SDGs, World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, Paris Agreement, UNDRIP, United Nations Convention against Discrimination against Women, the report of the Working Group of the African Commission on human rights and peoples .. etc.
4. Implement the recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for Mali, Sahel and Africa.