

WORLD WATCH LIST 2022

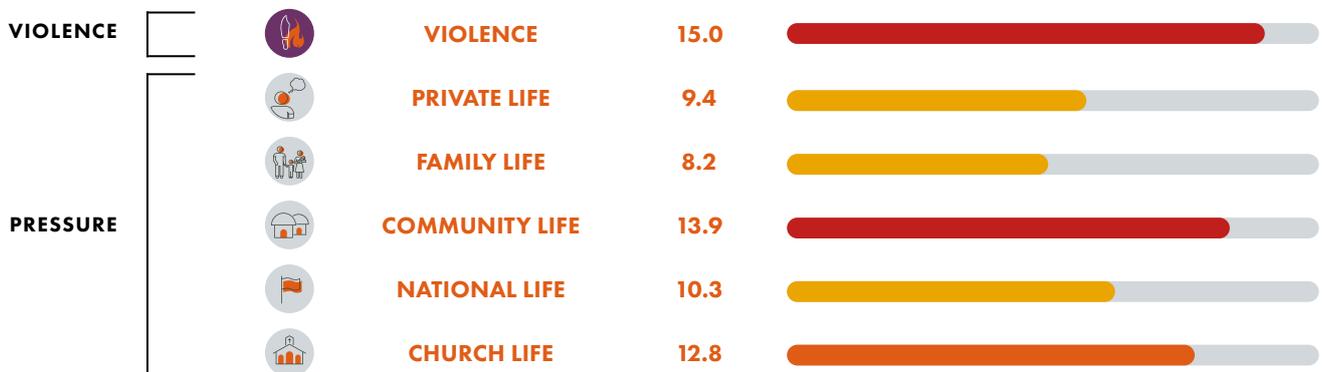
SITUATION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR CHRISTIANS

WORLD WATCH LIST NO.
24

Mali



LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND PRESSURE



Each of the six categories is scored out of a maximum of 16.7 points. The categories added together total 100 points (6 x 16.7 = 100).¹ Red = extreme level, orange = very high, yellow = high

Key findings

Radical Islamic groups took control of the north of Mali in 2012. In the chaos, Christian communities were attacked and churches destroyed, forcing many Christians to flee. The displacement still affects Christians who lost homes, communities and places of worship. Although some Christians have returned to their homes under police protection, the threat of Islamic militancy still looms large. Those carrying out evangelistic activities risk violence and abduction. Christian converts with a Muslim background face pressure and sometimes violent coercion from relatives and community members if their conversion is discovered.

¹World Watch Research measures pressure across all spheres of life as well as violence (full methodology [here](#) – password: freedom).

Quick facts

LEADER

President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita

POPULATION

20,893,000

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS

476,000 (2.3%)²

MAIN RELIGION

Islam

GOVERNMENT

Semi-presidential Republic

Islam for centuries and characterized by tolerance. However, it is now highly dangerous to be a Christian of Muslim origin. Both Malian Christians (the majority being Roman Catholic) and Muslims tend to combine their faith with indigenous animist beliefs.

How the situation varies by region

Even though most Malian Christians live in the south, they have come under increasing pressure as a result of the threat from increasing radical Islamic activities in the [north and north-eastern parts of the country](#). In the reporting period, jihadists have been over-running areas in central Mali and the instability is affecting Christians very severely.

Context

Main Religions	Number of adherents	Percentage
Christians	476,000	2.3
Muslims	18,571,000	88.9
Ethno-religionists	1,820,000	8.7
Agnostics	22,800	0.1

Source³

Mali adopted a new constitution in 1992, signifying a successful transition to democratic rule. The country was considered exemplary among African nations for protecting civil liberties. However, in 2012, Tuareg rebels, who had been active for several years in the north, allied with radical Islamist groups, which included foreign fighters from Algeria. Together they seized several cities. A military coup then ousted the civilian administration. With the help of foreign military, the Malian government was able to push back the rebel advance and reclaim much of the previously lost territory. On 24 May 2021, the Malian Army led by Vice President Assimi Goïta assumed power. Despite suspensions by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, on 7 June 2021, Goïta [was sworn](#) in as interim president.

Mali has been dominated by (mostly moderate)

Who is affected?

Communities of expatriate Christians

Expatriate Christians are not forced into isolation in Mali. However, they make easy targets for abduction.

Historical Christian communities

Less than 3% of Malians are Christian and the majority belong to historical communities, such as Roman Catholic. Those living in the south enjoy relative freedom of religion in comparison to their counterparts in the north, but the threat of violence and kidnapping by Islamist groups has increased in the reporting period.

Converts to Christianity

Christians with a Muslim background are mainly found among the Bozo and the Dogon peoples. In addition to the threat from Islamist militants faced by most Malian Christians, converts face varying degrees of pressure from their family and community to renounce Christianity.

Non-traditional Christian communities

These include charismatic and Pentecostal communities, which are mainly found in southern Mali. Due to their style of worship and evangelistic activities, such communities are likely to draw the hostility of society at large.

²Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021) (Adapted according to OD-estimate)

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Main sources of persecution and discrimination

Islamic oppression:

Moderate Islam in Mali was disrupted in 2012. Islamists, heavily influenced by Wahhabism and global trends of Islamic radicalization and politicization, instituted a strict Sharia regime in the north, demolishing churches and assaulting Christians. The church in southern Mali also faces increasing pressure by Wahhabi groups.

Organized corruption and crime:

The country is situated in the Sahel region of West Africa, containing vast desert areas that are difficult for authorities to control. Criminal gangs use this as an opportunity to smuggle drugs into western Europe. Most gangs allied themselves with Islamist groups and persecute Christians. Many surviving Tuareg rebel forces, facing defeat by the government and its allies, have become criminal operators, reliant on the illegal trade of weapons, drugs and people.

Ethno-religious hostility:

Although most of the Malian population are Muslim, they often mix their beliefs with tribal practices. Most tribal or ethnic leaders in the remote parts of the country are hostile towards Muslims or Christians who oppose such practices, which can result in clashes between tribal leaders and Muslims or Christians.



How are men and women differently affected?

WOMEN

A resurgence in attacks by Islamist militants threatens female Christians with abduction and forced marriage. While this does not affect Christian girls alone, it is considered a common tactic used by Islamist militants to spread Islam, and is a widely-feared threat. Female converts are most vulnerable to harassment, threats, sexual abuse, physical violence and even killings. Single converts will be forcibly married, and married converts divorced, possibly losing their children. Expulsion from family homes also increases vulnerability due to lack of support. More generally, women must adopt an Islamic dress code.

- Abduction
- Enforced religious dress code
- Forced divorce
- Forced marriage
- Violence - death
- Violence - physical
- Violence - psychological
- Violence - sexual

MEN

As Islamist militant attacks continue unabated across Mali, Christian males are particularly subjected to death threats and violent, physical attacks due to their faith. Those in rural or remote areas are at risk of abduction, death and forced recruitment at the hands of violent groups, frequently jihadists. Targeted attacks on Christian homes and businesses are used to impoverish families and weaken Christian communities. Christians, particularly converts, are pressured through social rejection, or reduced access to jobs or education. Married converts may also be forcibly divorced from their wives.

- Abduction
- Denied access to social community/networks
- Denied inheritance or possessions
- Discrimination/harassment via education
- Economic harassment via work/job/business
- Forced divorce
- Military/militia conscription/service against conscience
- Violence - death
- Violence - physical

WWL 5 year trend

WWL Year	Position on Open Doors World Watch List	Persecution score out of 100
2022	24	69.53
2021	28	67.45
2020	29	65.65
2019	24	67.55
2018	37	59.06

Mali's three-point increase from WWL 2021 to WWL 2022 was due to an overall increase in pressure. Jihadist groups are expanding and the general situation in the country is deteriorating quickly, following successive coups.

Examples of violence in the reporting period

- **In October 2020**, kidnapers from the Islamist Militant group Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) killed Swiss hostage Beatrice Stoeckli, a Christian missionary who had been held since 2016.
- **In October 2021**, a Catholic nun from Columbia, Sister Gloria Cecilia Argoti, was released. She had been kidnapped on 7 February 2017 in Karangasso, near Koutial.
- In areas controlled more by Islamists than the Malian government, Christians are denied resources and prevented from accessing water and land to grow their own crops.
- In central Mali, seven Christians were abducted by Islamists between **November 2020 and the end of March 2021**. Those who have been released report being forced to speak in Arabic and recite Islamic prayers in an effort by their captors to force them to deny their faith.

WWL Year	Christians killed	Churches or Christian buildings attacked or closed	Christians abducted	Christians forced to marry
2022	10	10	10	10
2021	33	10	10	2

This table includes only a few categories of faith-based violence during the reporting period - see [here](#) for full results. Since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as minimum figures. In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10, 100 or 1000) is given which in reality could be significantly higher.

Private life

Converts with a Muslim background experience the most difficulty in their private lives as pressure to recant is exerted by family and community members. However, any Christians living in the north of the country face harassment and violent attack if their faith becomes widely known.

Family life

The ongoing military conflict in Mali has made the

practice of Christianity risky. Unlike many Muslim majority nations, Christianity is discouraged not by law, but because the practice of any faith other than Wahhabi Islam risks violent reprisals from Islamist groups. In the north, teachers have been intimidated and children forced to attend Quranic classes. They have also demanded that schools, many of which are operated by Christian organizations, be converted into madrassas. Muslim families will not tolerate conversion of a family member for reasons of family

honor and will likely exert pressure on a convert to renounce Christianity.

Community life

While hostility and violence are most severe in the north, it is increasing everywhere. The authorities have attempted to forbid hostile religious propaganda, but sermons in mosques have become increasingly radical in their opposition towards Christians. Pressure is growing on local communities in central Mali to adopt Sharia law, despite its direct opposition to secular state law.

Regions under the control of Islamist groups demolish churches and monitor anyone suspected of being a Christian. Christians face the risk of abduction, rape, forced marriage and murder.

National life

Mali is officially a secular state which respects freedom of religion, but militants in the north oppose such liberty. As a result of an almost total lack of political and social representation within society, Christians are frequently pressured into converting to Islam. Such pressure is particularly prevalent in the Malian army, security agencies and the public health and banking sectors. As a Christian, particularly as a missionary, it is extremely dangerous to travel in Mali, with multiple incidents of kidnappings and murder occurring in recent years.

Church life

Christians attempting to return and repair damaged churches in the north have been harassed and attacked. Furthermore, refugees have been forcibly halted from constructing make-shift churches under threat of violence. Often contact with western non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN peacekeepers, or foreign government allied military forces is construed as 'evangelizing' by Islamist groups. Under this pretext, local community leaders and insurgent groups will carry out attacks on vulnerable Christian populations or property.



International obligations & rights violated

Mali has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Mali is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Christian converts are killed on the spot if their conversion is discovered or merely suspected (ICCPR Art. 6)
- Christians are targeted and killed by extremist groups on the basis of their faith (ICCPR Art. 6)
- Christians are harassed and targeted for wearing religious symbols (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Christian converts are tortured and pressured to recant their conversion from Islam (ICCPR Arts. 7 and 18)
- Christian parents cannot raise their children according to their religious values (ICCPR Art. 18 and CRC Art. 14)
- Christians face harassment and violence if they discuss their faith or engage in proselytization (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 19)

Situation of other religious minorities

In addition to Christians, adherents to indigenous belief systems are also religious minorities in Mali. Although such beliefs have historically co-existed with Islam, the rise of militant Islam has threatened that coexistence.



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Open Doors in Mali

In partnership with the local church, Open Doors' vision for Christians in Mali is to become resilient in their persecution and continue to share the gospel. We help provide:

- Persecution preparedness training and support
- Discipleship enhancement programs
- Economic empowerment programs

About this brief

- This brief is a summary of the Full Country Dossier produced annually by World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2021 Open Doors International.
- The WWL 2022 reporting period was 01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.
- The Full Country Dossier for this country can be accessed [here](#) (password: freedom). The latest update of WWL methodology - as well as the complete WWL 2022 ranking and reports - can be found [here](#) (password: freedom).

All photos in this dossier are for illustrative purposes.
