



Security Council

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Situation in Mali

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#) of 29 June 2022, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the resolution. The present report covers developments since the previous report ([S/2023/21](#)), issued on 6 January 2023.

2. Throughout the report, focus is given to the four parameters for mandate implementation, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the internal review of MINUSMA ([S/2023/36](#)). These parameters are (a) advances in the political transition, in accordance with the electoral timetable issued by the transitional authorities; (b) progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; (c) freedom of movement, including for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets critical for the safety and security of peacekeepers; and (d) the ability to implement the entirety of the Security Council mandate, including its human rights provisions.

II. Major political developments

3. The reporting period was marked by further advances in the transition process, continued impasse in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (the peace agreement), and the formal launch of the Government's strategy for the stabilization of the central regions.

A. Political transition

4. On 27 January, the transitional President, Colonel Assimi Goïta, nominated 72 people, including 15 women (representing 20.83 per cent of the nominees) to sit on the Commission that he had established by decree on 19 December 2022 to review and finalize the draft constitution. The Commission includes members of the transitional authorities and other institutions, former government officials and representatives of trade unions, political parties and civil society. On 27 February, following its deliberations, the Commission submitted the revised draft constitution



and its end-of-mission report to the transitional President. On 20 March, the transitional President presented the draft constitution to political stakeholders, the Forces vives de la nation, including representatives of political parties, civil society and signatory armed groups, and traditional leaders. Furthermore, he called on all stakeholders to contribute to the popularization of the draft constitution.

5. Key provisions of the new text include the possibility of impeachment of the president in case of treason; the prohibition of changes to political party membership as applies to members of the Parliament, that is to say, if members resign from their party, they automatically lose their membership in Parliament and joining another political party is considered a resignation; the possibility for citizens to bring matters before the Supreme Council of Magistrates and the Constitutional Court; the principle of good governance; secularism; affirmation of the fight against corruption; and the granting of official status to national languages while French is now defined as a working language; and general mobilization of citizens in case of need. The revised draft constitution also refers to elements contained in the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, including the establishment of a bicameral legislature, as well as the recognition of the role of traditional authorities and alternative and traditional modes of dispute settlement.

6. In the lead-up to the finalization of the draft constitution, on 27 January, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (CMA), which had initially agreed to participate in the constitutional review process, reversed its decision, invoking the impasse in the peace process. Moreover, on 28 January, the Coordination des mouvements, associations et sympathisants de l'Imam Mahmoud Dicko (CMAS) and the Convergence pour le développement du Mali (CODEM) issued statements in opposition to the constitutional review. Meanwhile, on 2 February, the Cadre de partis et regroupements politiques pour le retour à l'ordre constitutionnel, which participated in the work of the Commission, pleaded for a minimal revision of the current Constitution rather than for its complete overhaul.

7. Following the handover of the draft constitution to the transitional President on 27 February, other stakeholders made pronouncements. On 2 March, the Ligue islamique des Imams du Mali issued a statement rejecting secularism as a defining character of the Malian State. On 4 March, the Parti pour la renaissance nationale indicated that it deplored the excessive concentration of power in the presidency envisaged in the draft constitution and the lack of national consensus underlying the process. Meanwhile, the Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali and other sociopolitical movements expressed full support for the draft.

8. On 10 March, the transitional authorities announced the postponement of the Constitutional referendum until further notice, indicating that the postponement arose from their desire to implement the recommendations of the Assises nationales de la refondation, notably the full operationalization of the Autorité indépendante de gestion des élections (AIGE), including the establishment of its regional chapters as well as the popularization of the constitutional reform project. The new date will be communicated after consultations with AIGE and relevant stakeholders.

9. The transitional authorities took steps to facilitate the holding of elections. On 10 January, the transitional President installed the 15 members of AIGE, including four women (representing 26.6 per cent of the membership of the Commission). Subsequently, AIGE worked towards the establishment of its local chapters, including the recruitment of about 3,000 staff. Moreover, on 14 March, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization consulted with relevant stakeholders on the modalities for the nomination of representatives of the authorities to the coordination branches of AIGE.

10. MINUSMA recruited 182 electoral agents, including 56 women (representing 30.77 per cent of the total number of electoral agents), who were trained from 6 to 10 February ahead of their deployment across the country. A joint AIGE-MINUSMA working group was established to coordinate issues related to technical and logistic support for the elections. Furthermore, the United Nations Integrated Electoral Team, comprising MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), provided technical assistance, information technology-related equipment and vehicles worth \$2 million to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Constitutional Court. Capacity-building support for 16 civil society organizations on voter outreach, prevention of election-related violence and the promotion of gender in electoral processes is ongoing. Concurrently, women situation rooms were established in the regions of Kayes, Ségou, Sikasso, and Koulikoro to enhance their participation in elections.

11. On 28 February, the National Transition Council adopted amendments to the June 2022 electoral law. The amendments had been proposed by the Government following the consultations of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization with political parties and civil society organizations held on 12 January. More specifically, the Government proposed that the elections be held three months after the AIGE coordination offices were set up; that early voting be allowed for the Malian Defence and Security Forces to enable them to carry out their mission of securing polling centres on election day; that voting arrangements be specified for internally displaced persons; that a secure biometric national identity card be introduced as a voter's card; and that an update of the electoral register be provided for in line with the six laws on territorial and administrative reorganization, which had been adopted on 19 October 2022 (S/2023/21, para. 8) and enacted on 13 March 2023.

12. The laws provide for the enacting of 19 regions, 168 *cercles*, 472 arrondissements and 859 communes and the district of Bamako. The laws also provide for, inter alia, the creation of deconcentrated administrative constituencies (regions, *cercles* and arrondissements) throughout the country and the demarcation of administrative boundaries for the new regions of Kita, Dioïla, Nara, Bougouni, Koutiala, San, Douentza and Bandiagara.

13. Against this backdrop, new dynamics were witnessed in the political landscape. On 5 January, the Speaker of the National Assembly at the time of the August 2020 coup, Moussa Timbiné, resigned from the Rassemblement pour le Mali and created a new political movement called Convergence 2023. On 28 January, the President of the Union pour la République et la démocratie, Gouagnon Coulibaly, announced the formation of a political platform called Coalition pour un nouveau Mali. On 28 January, the former Minister of Agriculture, Moulaye Ahmed Boubacar, launched a new political party, the Parti malien du travail et de la refondation. On 20 February, 12 entities including Espérance Nouvelle Jigiya Kura, which is headed by the former Minister of Sports and President of CODEM, Housseini Amion Guindo, and CMAS, announced the creation of a coalition known as la Coordination des organisations de l'appel du 20 février 2023 pour sauver le Mali.

14. Meetings of the Cadre de partis et regroupements politiques pour le retour à l'ordre constitutionnel and Espérance Nouvelle Jigiya Kura, originally planned to be held on 4 and 25 February, respectively, were not authorized by the transitional authorities, reportedly for security reasons. On 20 February, unidentified individuals disrupted a meeting of the Appel citoyen pour la réussite de la transition at the Maison de la Presse and ransacked the venue. Condemning this act as a violation of freedom of expression, some parties called on the transitional authorities to initiate an investigation and bring the perpetrators to justice. The National Human Rights

Commission reiterated the State's obligation to promote the respect of fundamental human rights and liberties, while urging the media and population to refrain from inciting hate and violence.

15. As part of the follow-up to the recommendations of the Assises nationales de la refondation on the reform process, on 7 and 8 February, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, with the assistance of MINUSMA, organized a workshop for central and regional public administration and local government representatives for endorsement of the national political framework for territorial administration prior to its submission to the Council of Ministers. Similarly, the United Nations Integrated Electoral Team supported the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family in the holding of a high-level seminar for the development of a road map on gender mainstreaming across political and institutional reforms in Bamako from 28 February to 4 March.

16. On 18 February, the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) convened an Extraordinary Summit on the margins of the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, to examine, inter alia, the ongoing transitions in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali. In the final communiqué,¹ the Authority decided to maintain existing sanctions on all three countries and to impose travel bans on members of Government and other senior officials in all three countries. The decision was taken in response to the joint request submitted by the three countries on 9 February for the lifting of sanctions and other restrictions imposed by the African Union and ECOWAS.

17. From 20 to 22 February, the ECOWAS Mediator and former President of Nigeria, Goodluck Jonathan, visited Mali to assess progress in the transition. He met with the local follow-up committee and, together with its members, held consultations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Commission for the Monitoring of the Timetable for Political and Institutional Reforms and the transitional President. The Mediator briefly addressed political parties and civil society actors during a session chaired by the Minister for Territorial Administration and Decentralization. The transitional authorities briefed the Mediator on progress made since July 2022, while acknowledging that some critical activities had experienced delays, including AIGE operationalization at the local level and the constitutional process. The Mediator welcomed the progress made and urged the authorities to stay the course so as to ensure the restoration of constitutional rule by March 2024, as agreed with ECOWAS.

B. Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

18. Following the signatory movements' suspension of their participation in the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreement in December, initiatives were undertaken to overcome the impasse. On 9 and 10 January, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Ramtane Lamamra, visited Bamako to consult with the Malian authorities, including the transitional President, and the signatory movements on the way forward. On 15 January, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Diop, and the Minister for Reconciliation, Peace and National Cohesion, Colonel-Major Ismaël Wagué, met with the President of Algeria, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, and Mr. Lamamra in Algiers. Following these meetings, on 24 January, the Malian authorities proposed the convening of the seventh high-level session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee by mid-February to provide the necessary assurances to all concerned

¹ See https://ecowas.int/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/ENG_Final-Communique-Addis-Ext.Ord_-Summit-English7123.pdf.

stakeholders. This meeting has yet to take place, as discussions are ongoing on, first, resumption of the signatory movements' participation in the monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the peace agreement.

19. On 1 February, the International Mediation met in Kidal with CMA leadership, which reiterated its call for a meeting in a neutral venue to discuss the viability of the peace agreement and a stronger involvement of the International Mediation, in line with article 52 of the peace agreement. The Government expressed reservations, however, about holding discussions on the peace agreement outside Malian territory. On 13 February, the International Mediation met with the Plateforme and the Mouvements de l'inclusivité in Bamako. On 14 February, the International Mediation was received by Mr. Wagué. On 20 February, the International Mediation called on the parties to demonstrate renewed commitment and to refrain from any statements or actions likely to further complicate the situation and efforts for the early holding of a high-level session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee. From 20 February to 3 March, the CMA leadership and the Plateforme visited Algeria, where they were received by Mr. Tebboune and Mr. Lamamra.

20. Against this background, CMA and the Plateforme, under the umbrella of the Cadre stratégique permanent pour la paix, la sécurité et le développement, announced a vast security operation to secure the population against extremist and terrorist groups in the northern regions. The Government deemed the initiative a violation of the peace agreement and warned of potential negative consequences for the peace process.

21. The ongoing impasse has caused delays in the development of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategic plan for 2022–2024. The National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and MINUSMA continued nonetheless to work on operational aspects, including the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure at disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites and management of medical, transport or training-related issues, in preparation for the launching of the global disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. Moreover, the Commission continued its efforts to facilitate the socioeconomic reinsertion of ex-combatants and associated personnel. From 13 to 28 February, the Commission initiated preparations for the establishment of camps in Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu to host 900 women associated with armed groups.

22. MINUSMA continued to implement community violence reduction projects to mobilize community support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and integration process and reduce the likelihood of the recruitment of youth at risk by armed groups. A total of 35 projects are ongoing in the Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu regions, targeting 26,342 beneficiaries, including 12,242 women (46.47 per cent), and focusing on vocational training, the water system, agriculture, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and income generating activities.

C. Stabilization and the restoration of State authority in the centre

23. In Mopti on 17 March, the Prime Minister, Choguel Kokalla Maïga, formally launched the strategy for the stabilization of the centre. At the operational level, the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise du Centre focused on enhancing its capacity, including mobilizing the required resources, as well as increasing coordination among the relevant line ministries and between those line ministries and the governors of the five regions, umbrella civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and technical and financial partners. The overall cost of the implementation of the three-year action plan of the strategy (2022–2024) is 956.1 billion West African CFA francs (XOF), including XOF 205.5 billion mobilized

nationally and XOF 750.6 billion (75 per cent) to be sought from technical and financial partners. The permanent secretariat conducted several monitoring and mapping exercises, including on the deployment of elected officials and local authorities, the reopening of schools and the functioning of social and health services.

24. Steps were also taken by the regional authorities to further the implementation of the strategy. In Mopti, the Governor developed a regional priority action, which addresses social cohesion, access to basic social services and extension of State administration. In San, the Governor launched a campaign to disseminate the pastoral law which governs the exercise of pastoral and transhumance activities. The Governor of Bandiagara declared the city a weapons-free zone.

25. MINUSMA pursued its collaboration with the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise du Centre and supported the operationalization of its national interministerial coordination mechanism and regional committees. MINUSMA financed two projects: on the rehabilitation of the San prefecture and the launch and dissemination of the strategy. The former is expected to improve the working conditions of 33 civil servants in the administration of the region, where approximately 335,000 people live. To foster women's participation in policy formulation, MINUSMA organized two workshops, for 60 women and youth, in Mopti from 21 to 23 February and Ségou from 28 February to 2 March. Following an awareness-raising campaign on the value of land commissions in promoting social cohesion and resolving conflicts which concluded in 2022, MINUSMA facilitated the establishment of 143 land commissions.

26. MINUSMA provided funding for the establishment of a youth community training centre in the San region to support the Government's efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism. From 2 to 11 January, MINUSMA organized three workshops on prevention of violent extremism for 150 youth and women leaders in Bla, San and Ségou. MINUSMA is also supporting the construction of a regional youth centre and a care home for elderly citizens.

III. Major security developments and response of MINUSMA

27. The security situation in Mali remains volatile. The Gao and Ménaka regions continue to be the epicentre of hostilities between Islamic State in the Greater Sahara and Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin, which are generating, together with harm and threats to civilians, considerable displacement of populations. Attacks by extremist elements have also continued in parts of the centre. Attacks against the Malian Defence and Security Forces were reported in January and February in the Kayes and Koulikoro regions.

28. Despite these challenges, the Malian Armed Forces maintained their operational tempo. On 25 January, the Ministry of Defence stated in a communiqué that since 3 December, the Malian Armed Forces had conducted 62 offensive missions, including 22 airborne operations, 20 offensive reconnaissance missions, 17 airstrikes and three artillery strikes in various parts of Mali, including the central regions.

29. Insecurity continues to hinder the presence of State authorities. As of January, 110 out of 245 administrative State authorities (governors, prefects and sub-prefects) were at their duty stations in the central and northern regions (44 per cent). While all governors are at their duty stations, the proportion of prefects stands at 67 per cent and that of sub-prefects at 38 per cent.

30. To support the Malian Defence and Security Forces in addressing the current security challenges, from 16 January to 24 February, MINUSMA organized trainings in Bamako for 56 non-commissioned officers of the gendarmerie on a variety of skills,

including protection of high-level personalities, crowd management, detection of improvised explosive devices, protection of human rights, tactical intelligence, elections security and first aid in combat. These trainings will be rolled out in Mopti in a subsequent phase. Given the persistent attacks involving improvised explosive devices against the Malian Defence and Security Forces, from January through March, the Mine Action Service provided five training courses benefiting 18 staff officers and 33 other personnel of the Malian Defence and Security Forces. Moreover, as part of the fight against impunity, MINUSMA handed over 23 forensic reports and evidence to the Malian counter-terrorism investigation unit for cases related to improvised explosive device-related incidents against MINUSMA, which had occurred between April 2021 and June 2022.

31. MINUSMA provided specialized security training and equipment for prison officers from Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu. It also extended technical assistance to improve detention conditions in prison facilities in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu in compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Thirty-six project proposals amounting to \$27 million were finalized under the MINUSMA trust fund to support peaceful, credible and inclusive presidential and legislative elections and institution-building in such critical areas as the rule of law, promotion of dialogue and human rights.

North Mali

32. In Gao region, Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara are vying to expand their influence over territories and resources and ordering local populations to leave their settlements or face reprisals. According to the Direction régionale du développement social et de l'économie solidaire, since 31 December 2022, about 3,808 households, representing 16,824 people, have arrived in Gao. On 10 January, extremists allegedly affiliated with Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin stormed Egaf-narodj and N'Tillit villages, Gao *cercle*, and abducted three civilians before ordering the local population to leave. On 11 January, MINUSMA launched an early warning mechanism to respond to threats. Flight clearance for information gathering operations, however, was denied by local authorities and ground access was initially restricted, owing to military operational constraints. On 12 January, six trucks transporting 118 women arrived in Gao town from N'Tillit and on 16 January, at least 438 families from N'Tillit and surrounding villages took refuge at the different sites for internally displaced persons. On 19 January, a MINUSMA reconnaissance patrol to N'Tillit and Dorey observed only a few civilian men, who were packing belongings, in N'Tillit and in Dorey. On 23 February, a MINUSMA reconnaissance patrol near Doro, N'Tillit commune, found a similar environment.

33. Attacks by Islamic State in the Greater Sahara on Dorey village on 2 February drove a new wave of displacement. Assailants killed at least two men and ordered the population to leave the village. They also ransacked and torched shops and destroyed the water tower. On 3 February, a MINUSMA ground patrol to Dorey did not receive clearance from the Malian Armed Forces. Trucks transporting 1,122 internally displaced persons and another 456 internally displaced persons arrived in Gao from Dorey and Oussadja villages, N'Tillit commune, on 4 and 5 February, respectively. On 8 February, MINUSMA conducted an air reconnaissance over Dorey village in which it observed that several buildings had been partially destroyed or torched, especially near the market area. The influx of displaced populations from N'Tillit, on top of the 9,055 internally displaced persons who arrived in Gao from the commune in January and February, continues unabated.

34. On 25 January, the Ministry of Defence reported that patrols of the Malian Armed Forces escorted civilians from areas under blockades imposed by extremist groups, including more than 1,000 vehicles on the Gao-Labbezanga axis, and more than 450 people and their livestock from Tin Hama to Ansongo. The Ministry of Defence announced the destruction of bases of terrorist groups in Ansongo and Tessit *cercles*. There are reports of another blockade imposed by extremist elements on populations in Tessit since January. On 10 February, MINUSMA received alerts of clashes between Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara in Bakal village, Tessit commune, in which several people had been reportedly killed. Access to the area for both ground deployment and air reconnaissance was denied to MINUSMA by the Malian Armed Forces owing to ongoing military operations. On 21 February, Islamic State in the Greater Sahara gave an ultimatum to the population in Tagarangabot, Tin Hama commune, Ansongo *cercle*, to vacate the village. While MINUSMA was able to monitor the area, including by air, authorization for a deterrence flight was denied by the Malian Air Operations Coordination Centre on 24 February.

35. In the Ménaka region, civilians faced similar threats. On 6 January, Islamic State in the Greater Sahara attacked the village of Inagam (25 km from Ménaka) and established a presence in the area. On 14 January, Islamic State in the Greater Sahara stormed the village of Iguedou, Inékar *cercle*, killing three herders and stealing their livestock. In Ménaka city, a World Health Organization (WHO) staff member, abducted by unidentified armed individuals on 23 January, was released on 2 February. MINUSMA continued its confidence-building patrols in Ménaka with the Malian security forces and provided transport for the deployment of 54 additional Malian police officers from Gao. On 28 February MINUSMA launched four quick-impact projects costing a total \$125,500 for the rehabilitation of public buildings as well as for maintenance works on the water supply system of Tineloin village.

36. Between November and December 2022, in Gao, members of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara carried out two targeted attacks in camps for internally displaced persons against people suspected to be informants of Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin or the Malian Armed Forces. MINUSMA, in coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, conducts an average of five patrols per day around six clusters of sites for internally displaced persons, comprising 17 camps, in Gao; two solo patrols per day around 5 camps in Ansongo; and two solo patrols per day around 3 camps in Ménaka.

37. In the Kidal region, internally displaced persons from Gao and Ménaka have settled in 26 sites. Between 7 and 8 February, MINUSMA supported the Équipe régionale d'appui à la réconciliation in organizing a dialogue in Akoucheche (Kidal commune) aimed at easing tensions between internally displaced persons and the local population. Similar tensions over access to water erupted in Inafaraq, Aguelhok commune, Tessalit *cercle*. Together with the Équipe régionale d'appui à la réconciliation and a local non-governmental organization, MINUSMA facilitated community dialogue to support social cohesion. Further, four quick-impact projects were launched in Kidal and Inazaraf and Intahék (Kidal *cercle*) to improve access to water for 2,050 people and 440 military staff of the reconstituted army unit based in Kidal.

38. From 15 to 17 January, signatory movements held a meeting in Anefis, Kidal region, to elaborate a common security framework for the northern regions. This was followed by a ceremony in Kidal on 8 February announcing the decision of CMA components to merge into a single entity. On 20 January, MINUSMA completed a pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration community violence reduction project focusing on water access and vegetable farming for 180 youths at risk, including 80 women, in Matalmen, Aguelhok *cercle*. Another community violence

reduction project was launched on 1 February in Tissakadawen, Aguelhok *cercle*, for 433 direct beneficiaries, including 135 women, all youths at risk and ex-combatants, providing temporary employment and improved water access.

39. In the Timbuktu region on 1 March, Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin attacked the camp of the Malian Armed Forces in Acharane, killing two soldiers, and injuring seven others. MINUSMA provided casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) to the Malian Armed Forces. MINUSMA has remained the target of attacks, notably on 9 and 10 January and 7, 16 and 17 February, when MINUSMA convoys were subjected to direct arms fire and improvised explosive devices on the Timbuktu-Ber axis. For its part, MINUSMA supported the Malian security forces in strengthening their capacity regarding crowd management and protection and respect of human rights in the context of policing. MINUSMA conducted 369 patrols, including 12 long-range patrols, to secure civilian populations in the city of Timbuktu and in the *cercles* of Goundam, Dire and Niafunke. Twenty-six coordinated patrols with the Malian security forces were conducted in Timbuktu.

Central Mali

40. The centre has registered an increase in improvised explosive device attacks carried out by violent extremist groups. From 6 January to 1 March, 126 incidents, including 29 improvised explosive device-related incidents, were recorded. At least 206 people were killed, including 84 civilians, 6 of whom were female (five women and one girl), and 80 people were injured, including 38 civilians, 2 of whom were women. On 21 February, a MINUSMA force convoy hit an improvised explosive device in Bandiagara *cercle*, which resulted in the killing of three peacekeepers and injury to five others.

41. On 7 February, the Ministry of Defence issued a communiqué confirming that during the night of 6 and 7 February, the Malian Armed Forces had carried out an operation in Korientze and N'Gorodia in the Mopti region, in which 34 terrorist elements were reportedly killed and equipment was seized.

42. In the municipality of Sokolo, Niono *cercle*, the Malian Armed Forces have been slowly gaining ground, which has resulted in a decrease in attacks and kidnappings, while allowing the limited return of people to the areas of Bankass, Koro and Niono. MINUSMA is building on these efforts by implementing reconciliation activities and fostering conditions to facilitate the voluntary return of internally displaced persons. In Dioungani commune, Koro *cercle*, MINUSMA facilitated dialogue coupled with projects, such as reconstruction of granaries.

43. Bandiagara and San regions have experienced multiple attacks by violent extremist groups. On 24 January, elements of Katiba Macina and dozos (traditional hunters) reportedly clashed in Gomassagou village, Lessagou Habbe commune. Lessagou Habbe was attacked by presumed extremists on 3 February, likely in retaliation. On 23 February, the village of Kani Bozon, in northern Bandiagara, was attacked by presumed radical elements, with 13 persons killed and 3 persons injured and displacement of up to 3,000 persons. From 6 January to 6 February alone, humanitarian actors recorded an increase of 9,222 internally displaced persons, of whom 4,541 are in Bandiagara region and 4,681 in Mopti region.

44. MINUSMA conducted 241 patrols, including 22 with the Malian security forces and 64 long-range patrols. Emphasis was placed on securing the road between Sevare and Bandiagara. From 23 January to 3 February, MINUSMA trained 25 members of the national police in Mopti on restoring and maintaining public order. From 23 January to 3 February, MINUSMA trained 20 firefighters on rescue and first aid. The Mission conducted 10 field integrated missions to engage with local communities

on social cohesion and reconciliation in Bla, Douentza, San, Ségou, Sirakoro and Tominian.

IV. Human rights situation

45. On 4 February, the transitional Government submitted the report of Mali for the universal periodic review, which had been drafted with the technical and financial support of MINUSMA. Collaboration was sustained with the Malian Armed Forces in finalizing a draft manual on human rights training, which was validated through a technical joint committee in the period from 20 to 22 February.

46. Following the 27 January Security Council briefing and consultations on Mali, a civil society representative who had been invited to brief was subjected to a smear campaign and verbal attacks on social networks. The National Council for Human Rights expressed concern and called on the authorities to protect human rights defenders and their families. The Special Representative engaged the authorities who indicated that they would ensure her security and safety.

47. On 5 February, the transitional Government declared the Director of the Human Rights Division of MINUSMA *persona non grata*, purportedly because of “destabilizing and subversive actions” in connection with “various sessions” of the Security Council, and invited him to leave the country within 48 hours. The Secretary-General, MINUSMA and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed deep regret at the Government’s decision, underscored the need for constructive engagement on human rights issues and recalled that the doctrine of *persona non grata* does not apply to United Nations personnel.

48. In accordance with the human rights due diligence policy, 28 risk assessments were conducted during the reporting period on support provided to non-United Nations security forces, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel. These related to transportation, sharing of intelligence information and construction work, as well as fuel and rations for the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel battalions. Recommended mitigation measures included limitations of the scope and type of information shared with the Malian Defence and Security Forces and follow-up on previously documented violations, as well as increased sensitization on international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.

49. The quarterly note on human rights covering the period from October to December 2022 was published on 22 March 2023. In January and February 2023, MINUSMA conducted five field monitoring visits in the cities of Bourem (Gao region), Douentza (Douentza region), Goundam (Timbuktu region), Kidal (Kidal region) and Ségou (Ségou region). In addition, 20 remote investigations of serious violations and abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law are ongoing across the country, with two in Timbuktu region, 11 in the centre, 1 in Ménaka region, 2 in Kidal region and 4 in Gao region.

50. MINUSMA documented and verified 224 human rights violations (39) and abuses (185). These included killings (95, including 82 men, five women, eight children (seven boys and one girl)), persons injured (87, including 38 men, 19 women and 30 children (15 boys and 15 girls)) and abductions or enforced disappearances (of 42 men). Violent extremist groups were the main perpetrators of violence against civilians with 170 abuses, including 116 men, 21 women and 33 children (18 boys and 15 girls). Violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law were documented during military operations conducted by the Malian Armed Forces, including during operations conducted with foreign security personnel and dozos

(traditional hunters). Fifty-nine cases of arbitrary arrest and detention during military operations were documented.

Conflict-related sexual violence

51. The Gender-based Violence Information Management System recorded 230 incidents of sexual violence. MINUSMA sustained engagement with the Haut Conseil Islamique du Mali through support for the organization of a national workshop on conflict-related sexual violence with 51 religious leaders, including four women, which led to the adoption and validation on 28 January of a fatwa (Islamic law) for the prohibition of conflict-related sexual violence. That Islamic law contributes to national ownership in the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence. Moreover, from 7 to 9 February, MINUSMA facilitated training on protection against conflict-related sexual violence for 267 civil society leaders in the Kidal region.

Children and armed conflict

52. The United Nations recorded an increase in grave violations against children (264) compared with the previous period (215), directly affecting 134 children. These violations included recruitment and use (135, compared with 68 during the previous period), killing and maiming (61), sexual violence (4), abductions (19), attacks against schools and hospitals (31, compared with 5 during the previous period) and denial of humanitarian access (14). Of the 135 children recruited, 67 left the armed groups during the reporting period and 15, including three girls, were abducted and forcibly recruited, while one girl was abducted for sexual purposes.

53. From January to March, MINUSMA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) organized capacity-building workshops for 54 regional child protection focal points of CMA and the two branches of the Plateforme, including three women, in the Kidal and Gao regions. The workshops were followed by meetings with the armed groups, awareness sensitization campaigns and field visits to armed groups camps to conduct age-based screenings of their elements.

V. Humanitarian situation

54. The persistence of conflict and violence against civilians led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons, from 350,000 (January 2022) to more than 412,000 (December 2022). Another 175,000 persons are refugees in neighbouring countries.

55. In 2023, an estimated 8.8 million people will need humanitarian assistance. Conflict-related displacement, climatic shocks and food insecurity have driven a 17 per cent increase from 2022. A total of 5.1 million children (representing a 59 per cent increase) need assistance and 1.4 million (representing a 21 per cent increase) are suffering from acute malnutrition. While the humanitarian actors have requested \$751.4 million to assist 5.7 million people, humanitarian access remains a serious challenge.

VI. Operational challenges

56. The implementation of the force adaptation plan continued. Critical infrastructure development in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu continued, with a view to facilitating the deployment of three more helicopter units from Bangladesh, India,

and Pakistan, as well as a second cargo aircraft from Tunisia in the second quarter of 2023.

57. Logistics remains challenging owing to the non-availability since July 2022 of three of the four combat escort convoy companies. This gap is stretching the force's capabilities and absorbing substantial resources from other tasks, including the protection of civilians. The resulting reduction in convoy size and priority for fuel and rations have led to an important backlog of other containers requiring transport, hampering engineering projects and impacting the availability of vehicles. To address the issue, MINUSMA is exploring the option of multimodal transportation through neighbouring countries for cargo delivery. MINUSMA completed the construction of an airdrome in Kidal for use by the Mission and the Malian Armed Forces, which will become operational after validation by the Malian civil aviation authorities.

58. On 20 February, Jordan notified the United Nations of its decision to terminate its contribution to MINUSMA, with immediate effect. Consequently, three of the four units of the mobile task force (the units of Jordan, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) are no longer operational. A military capability study led by United Nations Headquarters from 20 March to 3 April aims towards addressing this issue, among others.

Access and freedom of movement of MINUSMA personnel

59. MINUSMA recorded six restrictions of ground movements by the Malian Armed Forces. For instance, on 14 January, the Malian Armed Forces informed MINUSMA that ground movements south of Ansongo town were not allowed, given ongoing operations against extremist groups. Since then, MINUSMA has had no access to these areas. For the same reason, in the centre, MINUSMA has had to postpone indefinitely a fact-finding mission to Kani Bonzon in Bandiagara *cercle*.

60. As at 1 March, MINUSMA had requested 1,231 flight authorizations. Of these, 297 were denied (24.1 per cent), most of which (238) applied to intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance unmanned aircraft. Overall, restrictions remain uneven across sectors. A total of 245 flights were denied in sector East, two in sector Centre and 50 in sector West. To ensure the safety of convoys, MINUSMA used other air assets, such as helicopters and fixed wing- manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms along resupply routes, particularly on the Gao-Kidal axis.

61. A meeting between the MINUSMA Acting Force Commander and the Malian Chief of the Air Force took place on 18 January in Bamako to review the procedure for drone flights agreed on 15 November 2022. No progress was made, however, on the resumption of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance flights even though the Mission has complied with the measures agreed with the Malian authorities, particularly on information-sharing. On 15 February, MINUSMA sent a note verbale to the Malian authorities to bring this situation to their attention and requested a meeting of the technical committee to follow up on the matter.

External communication

62. As part of efforts to address dis- and misinformation, MINUSMA strengthened partnerships with local media and civil society organizations to enhance the visibility of its activities. From January to March, MINUSMA carried out field trips to Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu to enable bloggers and web activists to better capture the positive impact of the Mission. Moreover, United Nations Radio Mikado continued to air its weekly programme *Le Vrai du Faux*, which deconstructs disinformation on social media.

63. From 30 January to 5 February, MINUSMA funded a Peace and Diversity *caravane* initiative in the context of the Ségou Art Festival to leverage the richness of Malian cultural expressions in support of peace. The festival provided an opportunity for United Nations Radio Mikado to conduct information sessions on the mandate and activities of MINUSMA.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

64. There were nine attacks against MINUSMA, including five in Timbuktu, two in Mopti and two in Gao, resulting in the killing of three peacekeepers and injury to five others. This marked a decrease in the number of attacks compared with the previous period in which 18 attacks against MINUSMA, resulting in 38 injured, had been reported. The MINUSMA working group on countering improvised explosive devices expanded the scope of the analysis conducted by MINUSMA to include the police, civilian components and humanitarian actors. Hostile surveillance by unknown drones overflying MINUSMA camps continued. Between 16 and 19 January, four suspicious drones flew over MINUSMA camps: two in Timbuktu and two in Goundam.

65. MINUSMA implemented regular security risk management measures and infrastructural upgrades continued in supercamps to mitigate the risk of indirect fire. Efforts were made to mitigate casualty evacuation gaps, including by training 29 individual police officers and members of eight formed police units throughout the regions.

66. The Board of Inquiry Unit completed reports on five incidents, including one direct fire attack resulting in the death of one peacekeeper and serious injuries to three others, one firing occurrence and one occupational accident resulting in serious injury. One of the other two incidents pertained to one misfire which led to the death of one peacekeeper. On 1 February, a Board of Inquiry was convened on the circumstances surrounding the hostile attack on 16 December 2022 against a formed police unit patrol, resulting in the death of two and serious injuries to four Nigerian peacekeepers. MINUSMA police are working in support of Malian investigations aimed towards bringing the perpetrators to justice. Following the completion of the United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry concerning the multiple improvised explosive device attacks on an Egyptian combat convoy battalion, a working group was established to implement the recommendations.

67. On 24 January, the Bamako Court of Assizes convicted one individual for an attack against peacekeepers perpetrated on the road to Siby on 22 February 2019, in which five peacekeepers were killed and two others were injured. A civilian casualty also occurred in the course of the event. The person was sentenced to the death penalty, it being noted that owing to a *de facto* moratorium, death sentences had not been carried out in Mali for over four decades.

VII. Capacities of MINUSMA

Military

68. As at 1 March, 12,237 military personnel were deployed, corresponding to 92.08 per cent of the authorized strength of 13,289 personnel. Women accounted for 4.52 per cent of the total.

Police

69. As at 1 March, 1,598 police personnel were deployed, corresponding to 83.2 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,920 personnel. Women accounted for 27 per cent

of 276 individual police officers and 11.8 per cent of 1,322 formed police unit personnel.

Civilian personnel

70. As at 20 March, United Nations civilian staff numbered 1,790 personnel, corresponding to 90 per cent of the authorized strength of 2,000 positions, comprising 745 international staff, 870 national staff and 175 United Nations Volunteers. Women accounted for 27 per cent of civilian staff.

Performance

71. MINUSMA continued to make progress on its Action for Peacekeeping Plus commitments, including through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. MINUSMA continues to collect data regularly and adjust interventions quarterly to ensure optimal mandate implementation. MINUSMA facilitated a Mission-wide impact assessment in January, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 2022, which entailed analysing trends regarding the political transition, peace agreement implementation, protection of civilians and capacity to provide security and uphold the rule of law, protection of human rights and the restoration and extension of State authority. In February, a mission-wide strategic planning group was established to identify priorities and targets for effective mandate implementation through 30 June.

72. The Force conducted 22 performance evaluations using a combination of the military unit evaluation tool and the enterprise feedback management tool, as part of the regular evaluation plan conducted on a quarterly basis. Seven units exceeded the established standard and 15 met the standard. MINUSMA systematically initiated measures to strengthen performance for evaluations scoring about 75 per cent or lower, including observations, details of shortfalls and recommendations.

73. The MINUSMA police component completed nine performance assessment and evaluation reports. Eleven evaluations of contingent-owned equipment were conducted in addition to operational readiness inspections. All units were found to be satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline

74. No allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were recorded during the period. MINUSMA continued to implement its strategy to prevent misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, through delivery of induction and refresher trainings to all categories of personnel. It conducted outreach, including awareness-raising, to local populations. The Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the Victims' Rights Advocate visited Mali in January to assess implementation of the Secretary-General's strategy on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse set out in document [A/71/818](#).

Environmental issues

75. MINUSMA continued to replace ageing containerized wastewater treatment plants with built-in-place alternatives. The Mission also continued to conduct environmental close-out assessments for the departure of troops located in Bamako.

76. On 13 January, MINUSMA attended the launch of the energy compact in Abu Dhabi on aligning to and supporting the Organization's target of increasing use of renewable energy to 80 per cent by 2030.

VIII. Observations

77. The year 2023 will be critical for Mali, with several polls planned as part of the country's return to constitutional rule by the first quarter of 2024. The timely completion of this process is crucial. The process will help lay the foundations for democratic governance in line with the international commitments of Mali. Moreover, it will facilitate the pursuit of the reforms already ushered in to address the deep-seated challenges facing the country and will also create a more conducive environment for the mobilization of the international support required to sustain a lasting stabilization effort.

78. The past few months have seen progress measured against the Transition road map. In this regard, I welcome the current efforts to fully operationalize the single independent electoral management body, AIGE, the adoption of the laws relating to territorial reorganization, recent adjustments to the June 2022 electoral law and the ongoing constitutional review process. With respect to the constitutional review process, I note the steps taken to build consensus following the submission of the preliminary draft constitution in October 2022.

79. Nevertheless, and as acknowledged by the authorities, including during the recent visit to Bamako of the ECOWAS Mediator and former President of Nigeria, Goodluck Jonathan, critical activities identified in the electoral timetable have experienced delays. These relate notably to the establishment of the local chapters of AIGE and the constitutional process. With less than a year left before the planned end of the Transition, it behooves the Malian authorities to do all that is in their power to expedite the process, with a view to meeting the agreed deadline for the return to constitutional order. These efforts must be backed by adequate international support. I accordingly reiterate my call on all partners to extend the necessary assistance, starting with filling the financial gap in the UNDP-administered basket fund, for which 31 per cent of the needed resources are yet to be pledged. Additional support will be needed when the full details of the budget for the elections become available. MINUSMA will continue its multifaceted support to the electoral process, in addition to its involvement, alongside the African Union and ECOWAS, in the Malian-led monitoring mechanisms for the transition process.

80. While the electoral process has seen advances, the same cannot be said of the peace process. The period under review was characterized by the continued paralysis of the monitoring mechanisms of the peace agreement, accusations and counter-accusations of violations of the ceasefire and worrying rhetoric on social media, including hate speech, by various actors, all against the backdrop of entrenched distrust. I commend the International Mediation, under the leadership of Algeria as *chef de file*, for its tireless efforts to keep the parties engaged, including through a visit by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ramtane Lamamra, to Bamako. I note with appreciation the personal involvement of the President, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, who received successively in Algiers a Malian ministerial-level delegation and representatives of the signatory movements to the peace agreement.

81. As I have previously stated, the peace agreement remains the best available framework for promoting enduring reconciliation and ending the repeated cycles of violence that have plagued the northern part of Mali. Peace efforts should be grounded in inclusive sustainable development that leaves no one behind to address the root causes of conflict and fragility.

82. Overcoming existing challenges will require continued political will and focus from the transitional authorities, enhanced coordination and cooperation between MINUSMA and the host country and renewed international support, while keeping in mind that the stabilization of Mali and that of the region at large are intrinsically

linked. An early convening of a high-level session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee will provide the parties with the appropriate forum for discussing their respective concerns and, hopefully, reaching agreement on the way forward, with the active facilitation of the International Mediation. In this respect, particular attention should be devoted to ways and means of expediting the work of the ad hoc commission established to make recommendations on the integration of the signatory movements' senior officers into the chain of command within the national defence and security forces and the integration of senior civilian officials of the movements and on the launching of a global disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; and to the next steps in the political and institutional reforms required for the implementation of certain aspects of the peace agreement, building on the advances contained in the draft constitution and the laws on territorial reorganization, as well as to the socioeconomic dimensions of the peace process. In parallel, MINUSMA, which chairs the Technical Security Committee, will step up its engagement with the parties on the ceasefire arrangements, the respect for which is paramount.

83. The need for the parties to overcome the current impasse is made even more urgent by the prevailing security situation, particularly in the north-eastern part of Mali, where civilians are under relentless attack by terrorist groups, with all the attendant humanitarian consequences. Only through collaborative efforts by the parties, within the framework of the peace agreement, can the situation be brought under control and basic security conditions created for the delivery of the long-awaited peace dividends. In the meantime, I would like to reiterate my appreciation for the tremendous work of the humanitarian actors in support of populations in the north and the centre, despite threats to the safety of their personnel and access challenges. I call on donors to contribute more generously to the funding of the humanitarian response in Mali.

84. Similarly, the human rights situation remains of serious concern. I strongly condemn all violations and abuses. While the bulk of those violations and abuses are committed by terrorist groups, the State has the primary responsibility to ensure that its counter-terrorism operations are conducted in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, that violations and abuses are transparently and promptly investigated and their perpetrators brought to justice and that human rights defenders are protected. I reiterate the commitment of the United Nations to work with the Malian authorities to promote and protect human rights in the context of Mali's international obligations and look forward to a constructive and frank dialogue on this matter so as to create more conducive conditions for the full implementation of the mandate of MINUSMA and for the enhancement of the Mission's capacity-building support. While I welcome recent steps taken by the authorities, notably the establishment of a human rights division within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the adoption of a law on reparations for human rights violations, I also deeply regret their decision to expel the Director of the Human Rights Division of the Mission.

85. Over the past months, MINUSMA has continued to carry out its mandate in support of Mali and its people along its main strategic priorities, including the stabilization of the central regions, in addition to contributing to the protection of civilians and other related activities. MINUSMA has done so in the context of tremendous challenges arising from the prevailing security environment and related asymmetric threats, its inadequate strength and limited capability compared with the magnitude of the needs on the ground, and restrictions to its freedom of movement, particularly with respect to the use of some of its intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets. On this last point, the full cooperation of the Malian authorities is critical. Impediments to the freedom of movement of MINUSMA not only undercut

its ability to protect civilians and advance stabilization more effectively, as the Malian people expect it to do, but also put the safety of our peacekeepers further at risk. MINUSMA will continue to engage the authorities in this respect in the context of the status-of-forces agreement. It will also pursue its efforts to foster joint planning and greater coordination on the ground to ensure a more effective use of the resources available at a time of heightened protection needs.

86. Finally, I would like to reiterate my appreciation to the personnel and leadership of MINUSMA for their resilience and commitment. The United Nations will continue to closely coordinate its efforts with those of the African Union, ECOWAS and the European Union in order to provide Mali with the most effective support possible.

Annex

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
Mission in Mali: military and police strength as at
20 March 2023**

Country	Military			Police									
	Experts on mission, staff officers and units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1 211	68	1 379	2	1	3	215	65	280	217	66	283	
Belgium	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	236	24	260	17	–	17	10	–	10	27	–	27	
Bhutan	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	636	26	662	20	19	39	132	8	140	152	27	179	
Burundi	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	229	34	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	2	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	
Canada	4	–	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	
Chad	1 396	30	1 426	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	7	
China	389	18	407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	644	29	669	12	5	17	–	–	–	12	5	17	
Czechia	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	1 051	26	1 077	16	1	17	146	14	160	162	15	177	
El Salvador	94	19	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	
France	23	–	23	10	3	13	–	–	–	10	3	13	
Gambia	7	1	8	6	1	7	–	–	–	6	1	7	
Germany	613	52	665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	123	16	139	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	
Guatemala	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	614	53	667	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	
Indonesia	8	–	8	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	
Jordan	335	–	335	19	1	20	–	–	–	19	1	20	
Kenya	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country	Military			Police								
	Experts on mission, staff officers and units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	147	15	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	39	6	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	163	17	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	3	1	4	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Niger	860	9	869	9	7	16	–	–	–	9	7	16
Nigeria	62	16	78	–	2	2	106	31	137	106	33	139
Norway	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	208	14	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Romania	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	939	31	970	15	5	20	263	52	315	278	57	335
Sierra Leone	16	4	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Sri Lanka	241	–	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	119	18	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Togo	674	63	737	16	12	28	253	27	280	269	39	308
Tunisia	82	4	86	16	5	21	–	–	–	16	5	21
Türkiye	–	–	–	10	1	11	–	–	–	10	1	11
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	78	3	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	11 426	601	12 027	208	76	284	1 125	197	1 322	1 333	273	1 606

