



# Security Council

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## Situation in Mali

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2022 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the resolution. The present report covers major developments in Mali since the previous report ([S/2022/278](#)) dated 30 March 2022.

#### II. Major developments

##### A. Political transition

2. Efforts continued to reach an agreement with the national authorities on the extension of the transition time frame. The efforts were led by the Mediator of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for Mali, supported by the local follow-up committee, composed of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA and representatives of ECOWAS and the African Union. At the extraordinary summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, held on 25 March, it was decided to uphold the sanctions imposed on 9 January and urged transitional authorities to adhere to the 12-to-16-month timetable recommended by the Mediator for the extension of the transition period. It was also decided that dialogue should continue with a view to reaching an agreement in order to ensure the gradual lifting of sanctions and to sending the Mediator to Mali to finalize discussions on the timeline.

3. The proposal by the Mediator to extend the transition for up to 16 months was built on discussions held within the framework of the technical working group established by Malian authorities with the participation of ECOWAS, African Union and United Nations experts. In response, the transitional authorities reaffirmed that the electoral process could not be conducted in less than 24 months. In a communiqué dated 6 April, the transitional Government regretted the decision by ECOWAS to uphold the sanctions despite the pronouncement of the Court of Justice of the West African Economic and Monetary Union to lift the execution of financial sanctions. Both ECOWAS and Mali have reiterated their desire to reach a mutually agreed resolution. In this context, the local follow-up committee remained actively engaged



in facilitating a way forward, including through a meeting on 9 May with the transitional President and regular interaction with regional leaders. Separately, Malian authorities sought the support of Togo to facilitate dialogue with ECOWAS and to help remobilize support from regional and international actors to agree on a timeline to end the transition, with the objective of organizing free and credible elections and the return to constitutional order. The draft electoral law was submitted to the Conseil National de Transition for adoption.

4. There has been little progress in moving forward the reform agenda emanating from the national dialogue. However, on 20 April, the transitional President signed a decree establishing a 15-member independent committee tasked with the implementation of the recommendations of the national dialogue on reform (Assises nationales de la refondation).

5. To take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Government action plan, on 21 April the National Transition Council requested the Prime Minister to provide clarifications to its members on: (a) the security situation; (b) the holding of elections and timeline and the related negotiations with ECOWAS; (c) the implementation of national dialogue recommendations; (d) the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and (e) MINUSMA mandate renewal. In his response, the Prime Minister confirmed the Government's intention to insist on the 24-month transition timeline and its focus on security; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; the revision of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; territorial restructuring and extension of State authority; constitutional review and the operationalization of the new electoral management body. With regard to MINUSMA, he stated that the Government anticipated a mandate renewal with no significant changes.

6. Throughout the period under review, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including through the local follow-up committee, has maintained regular consultations with transitional authorities, relevant political and civil society stakeholders, as well as ECOWAS and regional stakeholders, to facilitate a resolution of the institutional impasse. With regard to elections, MINUSMA continues to support sensitization, capacity-building and civic and voter education activities towards greater participation in the electoral processes, with a particular focus on women, in addition to the provision of technical expertise to relevant institutions.

## **B. Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali**

7. Despite growing insecurity, the signatory parties continued to comply with one of the key provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, namely upholding the ceasefire between the signatory parties. The Mission, which is a guarantor of the Agreement, continued to work closely with the parties to facilitate constructive dialogue and advance implementation, including through chairing the technical security commission, which met on 31 March.

8. The lack of trust between the parties persisted. The signatory movements denounced the Government's special recruitment of 2,000 new elements to the Malian Armed Forces, to be deployed in the northern and central regions, aimed at disarming youth, militias and other armed civilians, as being outside the framework of the Agreement. In March 2022, 797 out of 1,300 recruits, most of them at-risk youth, had completed a three-month training and are ready for integration into the army. The movements raised concerns about the Government's intended security plan for the north, noting the ongoing efforts to enhance the army's capacities. Signatory movements affiliated with the Cadre stratégique permanent, in particular the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, announced the completion of training of

an unconfirmed number of newly recruited combatants, repositioned their joint check points in the north, paraded military hardware, including at the extraordinary congress of the Haut conseil pour l'unité de l'Azawad in January 2022, and emphasized the right to self-determination of the Azawad population. In a communiqué issued on 23 April, the Malian Armed Forces refuted allegations that the increase of their presence would be used against the signatory movements and reiterated their commitment to the peace agreement.

9. Furthermore, disagreements persisted between the parties on the creation and the mission of the Cadre stratégique permanent, especially with regard to its envisioned role as a key security provider in the north. The Government is adamant that security matters should remain solely within the purview of the State and that any concern that the movements have can be addressed within the framework of the peace agreement. On 16 March, the parties, including four women participants, met in Gao to overcome their differences and to include the Government as part of this structure, without reaching any tangible outcome.

10. Throughout the period under review, MINUSMA continued to work closely with the Independent Observer and to support its activities through the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali. Particular attention was paid to the follow-up to the seminar held by the Independent Observer, on 16 and 17 February, to increase ownership and commitment to the implementation of its recommendations by the parties. To recall, on that occasion, the signatory parties agreed on the need to strengthen mutual confidence, redynamize the work of the inter-Malian consultative framework, enhance national ownership of the Agreement and adopt swift actions to deliver tangible peace dividends to the population. MINUSMA will continue to support the Independent Observer, funded through the trust fund, to monitor the implementation of the Agreement.

11. Following weeks of intense engagement with the parties by MINUSMA and the International Mediation, the chef de file initiated regular meetings of the International Mediation. Meetings were held on 20 April and 10 May to assess progress and agree on next steps. In its communiqué issued on 24 April, the International Mediation urged all parties to constructively engage and create a conducive environment for the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting agreed to in October 2021, as soon as possible. As requested by the Mediation, the Special Representative is engaging with the parties to discuss the modalities and outstanding issues related to the holding of the high-level meeting.

12. A successful outcome of the high-level meeting would pave the way for: (a) the completion of the integration of the remaining 1,235 ex-combatants, out of a total of 3,000, within the framework of the Accelerated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration process; (b) a consensus on global disarmament, demobilization and reintegration based on the Government's offer to integrate a total of 26,000 ex-combatants in two phases, the remaining contentious point being the allocation of specific high-level positions and ranks to top military leaders of the signatory movements; (c) the recommencement of socioeconomic reintegration of specified categories of ex-combatants and women associated with armed groups designated from the five northern regions; (d) a consensus on the outstanding political and institutional reforms; and (e) the launch of the 16 approved projects under the sustainable development fund.

13. The nomination of 15 women from the signatory parties to the monitoring mechanism of the Agreement, namely 3 women to the Agreement Monitoring Committee and 12 to the four thematic subcommittees, increasing the overall number of women to 24, is to be endorsed at the Committee's next session. In addition, MINUSMA continued to work closely with national and international counterparts on

the establishment of an independent women's observatory to monitor progress on the implementation of the Agreement and on Government actions to improve women's representation in governance structures at the national, regional and local levels.

14. The deployment of three reconstituted battalions in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu, and a company in Ménaka, remained an important foundation for a sustainable presence of the national army in northern Mali. MINUSMA provided continuous assistance to those units in the form of the construction and rehabilitation of camps, equipment, logistics and training. The reconstituted battalions have been engaged in security operations conducted by the Malian security and defence forces through escorts, patrols and civil-military cooperation. After undergoing training, the reconstituted unit in Kidal conducted a few short patrols under MINUSMA escort in the vicinity of their camp. The draft law on the establishment of the territorial police, which will be a key pillar of a sustainable presence of security forces in the north, has been adopted by the Council of Ministers and tabled for discussion during the next session of the National Transition Council.

15. The overall presence of State authorities dropped to 15 per cent, including to 10 per cent in the northern regions, down from 12 per cent in the previous reporting period. This is linked to insecurity and an increased number of prefectorial vacancies due to resignations, retirements and delays in the operationalization of new constituencies.

16. The launch of the 16 projects approved under the sustainable development fund scheme, out of which 9 have been earmarked for the five northern regions, is still pending. ECOWAS sanctions prompted a revision of the overall budgetary allocations for the sustainable development fund, which resulted in a budget reduction of 49 per cent. This has stalled progress on the operationalization of the Northern Development Zone.

17. Donors to the trust fund have to date invested over \$45 million in projects benefitting Malian defence and security forces, including the rehabilitation of infrastructure for Malian armed forces camps in Labézanga, Ansongo, Indelimane and Gao and checkpoints in Ansongo and Timbuktu. Almost \$13.5 million have been spent to date in support of the redeployment of elements for the reconstituted army battalions.

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

18. MINUSMA continued to provide integrated support to the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au Centre du Mali on the development of a comprehensive, politically-led strategy. The permanent Secretariat organized a workshop on 19 and 20 April with key ministries to validate the draft strategy along four key priority areas, namely: (a) peace, security and social cohesion; (b) governance and justice; (c) humanitarian action and economic recovery; and (d) coordination and communication. The forum recommended the establishment of a technical committee to evaluate and finalize an action plan and an inter-regional coordination mechanism. On 25 April, the Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the Cadre politique to discuss the strategy with concerned ministers.

19. The transitional Government intensified military operations across the central region in Mali, raising concerns over protection of civilians and allegations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Since December, the Malian armed forces, with the alleged support from foreign security personnel, have intensified counter-terrorism operations in Bandiagara, Bankass, Douentza and Mopti *cercles*, as well as along the border with Burkina Faso. Some operations have included patrolling along major transit routes, but others have combined air and ground assaults against presumed terrorist strongholds, utilizing newly acquired armed combat

helicopters. The Malian Armed Forces have also stepped up their communications efforts to ensure the population's support of ongoing military operations.

20. On 1 April, the Malian Armed Forces announced the killing of 203 alleged terrorist elements and the arrest of 51 individuals in an operation in Moura village between 27–31 March, in Djenné *cercle*. Following the announcement, civil society representatives from the area provided much higher figures, including of alleged civilian casualties. On 14 April, the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime initiated proceedings for the 51 detained individuals on terrorism-related offenses. MINUSMA is investigating the allegations.

21. Reports on the operations conducted by Malian armed forces in Moura village, between 27 and 31 March and allegations of human rights violations prompted reactions in support of the Malian armed forces. Political parties, namely Yelema and the Parti pour la restauration des valeurs du Mali, welcomed the increased capacity of the army and called for national investigations to avoid tarnishing the achievements of the Malian armed forces. A group of 16 Malian organizations and political movements, including, inter alia, the Collectif pour la défense des militaires, the Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des forces patriotiques and Yerewolo debout sur les remparts expressed their unwavering support for the Malian Armed Forces and demanded the suspension of MINUSMA radio MIKADO FM and the end of all media outlets identified as toxic media.

22. The Governments of Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the European Union, and a number of non-governmental organizations, issued statements between 3 and 5 April expressing grave concerns about the alleged violations perpetrated by the Malian Armed Forces backed by foreign security personnel and called on the transitional authorities to facilitate the conduct of impartial investigations. The Government of Mali has continued to refute accusations of using foreign security personnel, referring to a long-standing bilateral security partnership, including the provision of equipment, advice and training.

23. In Moura, extremist elements reportedly returned on 1 April, after having fled the area the week prior, committing serious human rights abuses against the population, including the abduction of a religious leader. In Bandiagara, clashes between Dan Na Ambassagou and extremists decreased, likely due to the intensification of the Malian counterterrorist operations. Despite these operations, banditry, abductions and cattle raiding continued to affect civilians in other parts of the region, impacting movement of people and goods.

24. Fears of repeated incursions of presumed extremist armed groups after the retreat of Malian forces from the location triggered internal displacement from various locations in Djenné and Mopti *cercles*. Displacement was also observed in Douentza region, following patrols and operations by Malian armed forces, with reports of at least 218 internally displaced persons from Douma village, Kerena commune, Douentza *cercle* and Region heading to various destinations, including Douentza, Gao and Mauritania.

25. The presence of State authorities dropped to 21 per cent in the central regions, from 27 percent in the previous reporting period. MINUSMA has five peace and security trust fund projects and eight quick-impact projects underway to facilitate the deployment of Malian security forces in the centre of the country. The United Nations police is also working on a project with a unit within the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection of Mali to train them on the protection of important personalities, including State authorities. Those activities are conducted subject to a review under the United Nations human rights due diligence policy.

26. In the light of the intensified operations, the national authorities have progressively expanded geographical areas that are restricted to the Mission, including no-fly zones, which obstruct mandate delivery. MINUSMA has engaged in good offices at all levels to obtain access to pursue mandate activities. The Mission has also continued to conduct its human rights investigations and its protection-of-civilians work in localities deemed most exposed to violence, such as Ogossogou. MINUSMA increased patrols along the Douentza-Petaka road, while providing protection of physical infrastructure and related livelihoods on the strategic axis linking Sévaré to Bandiagara in coordination with Malian defence and security forces. In the same vein, the Mission has pursued the implementation of the pilot project in the Douentza Region to improve relations between the Malian defence and security forces and local communities. MINUSMA police conducted long-range patrols along the RN6, RN15 and RN16 routes and resumed joint night patrols in Mopti and Sévaré after they had been suspended due to increased threats of improvised explosive devices.

27. To foster social cohesion, MINUSMA supported dialogues between local communities that led to the signing of local agreements, most recently between (a) the Ogossogou, Bankass and Dimmbal communities, Bankass *cercle*, Mopti region; (b) in Sirifila Boundy and (c) in Mariko, both in Niono *cercle*, Ségou region; and (d) in Petaka and Koubewel Koundia, Douentza *cercle*, Douentza region. Up to 20 per cent of the participants were women. While local agreements provide short-term stability, it is critical for the Government to finalize the stabilization strategy for the centre, the effective implementation of which will greatly assist in restoring the State presence, strengthening protection of civilian mechanisms and delivering basic social services to the population.

28. In addition, MINUSMA continued to implement community violence reduction projects. These projects provide temporary employment to youth at risk, including ex-combatants susceptible to recruitment by terrorist and extremist groups. MINUSMA implemented a total of 23 projects, targeting 33,342 direct beneficiaries, including 15,586 women, 6 of which are projects in the central Mali, benefiting a total of 6,835 individuals, including 3,591 women. The projects also enhance inter- and intracommunal reconciliation efforts.

29. Progress was made, with support from MINUSMA, in the operationalization of a satellite office in Mopti for the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime. This will prevent undue transfers of suspects to Bamako and enable the rapid deployment of the Unit to crime scenes.

#### **D. Regional developments**

30. During the period under review, the political impasse within the Group of Five for the Sahel continued (see [S/2022/382](#)). On 15 May, the Government of Mali issued a communiqué informing of its withdrawal from all the organs and bodies of the Group of Five for the Sahel, including the Joint Force. Meanwhile, the security situation in the tri-border area has continued to worsen with a high number of attacks. On 13 April, an attack at the Pétèl Kolé border post between Burkina Faso and the Niger left four police officers dead and several injured. Cross-border coordination of operations has remained limited, even as the security threat has become increasingly transnational, including, notably, incursions by Islamic State in the Greater Sahara in the Niger into Mali.

31. The Peacebuilding Fund in Mali is increasing its focus on cross-border initiatives, which now comprise 26 per cent of its overall portfolio, including three projects to support communities in areas that border Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania and Senegal.

### III. Major security developments

#### A. Security situation

32. The security situation in Mali remains complex, marked by a significant deterioration in the Liptako-Gourma tri-border area, affecting the Ménaka and Gao regions in contrast to relative calm in other areas, such as Timbuktu region. In the context of the intensification of operations by the Malian Armed Forces in central Mali, civilians were exposed to violent attacks and increasing human rights violations, with the highest number of civilian casualties to date recorded in Mali.

33. MINUSMA camps in Kidal Region had the fewest numbers of attacks in the second half of the reporting period. This followed an intensification in political engagement by MINUSMA with key stakeholders in Kidal region, including doubling the number of quick-impact projects provided to communities in Aguelhok.

34. The situation in Ménaka Region was marked by considerable deterioration in security, in particular in the Liptako-Gourma Region tri-border area between Mali, the Niger and Burkina Faso, which had been a priority area for international forces in their operations against Islamic State in the Greater Sahara. The Anderamboukane *cercle*, along the Niger border, experienced fighting between the Mouvement pour le Salut de l'Azawad of the Dawsahak/Groupe d'Autodéfense Touareg Imghad et Alliés and groups affiliated with the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara in March and April, reportedly resulting in the death of hundreds of civilians, as well as the looting and burning of stores and vehicles and destruction of telephone networks. Intercommunity relations have also worsened, with most recent attacks sparking reprisals against local Fulani, based on claims that they supported previous attacks against the Dawsahak. Attacks by violent extremist groups have become increasingly sophisticated, well-organized and deadly. This has triggered the displacement of an estimated 32,000 people. In response, humanitarian actors have assisted 1,539 displaced households in sites in the commune of Inékar and 3,079 households in the commune of Ménaka with food, non-food items and shelter. Due to security constraints and limited capacities, the Mission has focused its response on securing Ménaka town, including by doubling its night and day patrols and conducting joint patrols with Malian security forces.

35. In Gao region, the security situation was marked by the continued incursions by groups affiliated to Islamic State from the Niger into south-eastern Ansongo *cercle*. Clashes between these groups and the Mouvement du Salut de l'Azawad-Daoussahak and the Groupe d'Autodéfense Touareg Imghad et Alliés were reported in Talataye commune. Attacks on predominately Dawsahak-inhabited villages in Talataye commune by groups affiliated to Islamic State reportedly resulted in the death of at least 100 civilians and the displacement of thousands. MINUSMA responded by redeploying a unit of the mobile task force operating in the Ansongo-Labézanga area followed by another one from Sector East on 31 March and 1 April, respectively.

36. Following the attacks on 21 and 26 March on Malian armed forces by groups affiliated with Islamic State on their positions in Tessit and checkpoints at the entrance to Ansongo, MINUSMA reinforced its presence in the area by deploying the mobile task force on both sides of the river. A third unit was deployed to the Ansongo area as well, where MINUSMA maintains a permanent presence. The Mission continues to patrol the main access between Ansongo and Labbezanga, as well as vulnerable areas in the zone, including Ouattagouna, which was attacked by terrorist groups in August 2021, resulting in the death of at least 58 civilians. Humanitarian actors have provided emergency assistance to more than 10,000 persons displaced from Tessit and Talataye to Gao and Ansongo, as well as to Ménaka.

37. In Timbuktu region, except for key populations centres, including Timbuktu and Goundam, large areas remain under the control or influence of violent extremist groups through coercion and intimidation of local populations. While security incidents have decreased during the mandated period, the local population has increasingly been subject human rights violations and abuses. Attacks in Timbuktu Region occurred mainly in areas where the State maintains a presence, while those with a strong presence of violent extremist groups were less affected. MINUSMA provided protection and facilitated the return of State authorities. The Mission was the target of two attacks. On 13 April, there was the first ever indirect fire attack on the MINUSMA camp in Goundam, with no casualties recorded. On 15 April, there was an indirect fire attack on Timbuktu camp, injuring one peacekeeper. Three of the four mortars landed inside the camp, damaging 22 United Nations vehicles.

38. In the centre, especially in the Dogon Plateau, civilians were exposed to violence and insecurity through multiple attacks by violent extremist groups, counter-terrorist operations and to violence along community lines. This situation unfolded against the backdrop of allegations of human rights violations by the Malian Armed Forces and foreign security personnel, as well an overall increase in the number of internally displaced persons. In addition, the central regions have become increasingly affected by improvised explosive devices. At the same time, a gradual expansion of the explosive threat towards the southwest of the country has been noted with incidents recorded in Kayes for the first time in addition to Koulikoro and Sikasso. While civilians have not directly targeted by improvised explosive devices, they constituted 30 per cent of the victims.

39. While MINUSMA continued to operate in an increasingly dangerous asymmetric threat environment, its ability to respond and adapt has allowed it to also become more resilient. Since 1 July 2021, there has been a significant increase in the total number of improvised explosive device attacks, with 213 registered incidents compared with 149 in the same period the previous year. At the same time, threat mitigation measures put in place by the Mission have resulted in the detection and clearance of around 42 per cent of the devices before they could explode, enabling freedom of movement and implementation of the Mission's mandate. Notwithstanding, 12 MINUSMA peacekeepers were killed and 73 injured, compared with 7 killed and 87 injured during the previous reporting period.

40. From 1 July 2021 to 13 May 2022, extremist armed groups have attacked Malian defence and security forces in 95 small arms fire attacks and in 102 attacks with improvised explosive devices compared with 87 and 75, respectively, from 1 July 2020 to 15 May 2021. This resulted in 205 persons killed and 345 injured, compared with 119 persons killed and 227 injured in the previous reporting period. In an apparent act of reprisal following increased activity by the Malian Armed Forces in the area, on 24 April, the Malian Armed Forces camps in Sévaré, Niono and Bapho, Segou *cercle* were the target of complex simultaneous attacks, resulting in six soldiers killed and 20 injured, several vehicles burnt and a helicopter damaged. At the request of the Government, MINUSMA deployed a quick-reaction force to secure the access route to Sévaré.

## **B. Impact of the withdrawal of international forces**

41. On 17 February, the President of France announced that French forces and other international forces operating alongside Operation Barkhane forces and as part of Task Force Takuba, would begin a coordinated withdrawal from Malian territory. Both operations were expected to continue under different modalities in the fight against terrorism in the Sahel. The European Union Training Mission in Mali announced on 11 April that it would cease its capacity-building support to the Malian security and defence forces, with the exception of human rights training. On 2 May,

the Malian authorities announced the unilateral termination of bilateral defence agreements with France, including the end of the 2014 defence cooperation with France in six months, and the immediate termination of the 2013 status-of-forces agreement. The withdrawal and discontinuation of operations by French forces is likely to create a vacuum in some areas that risks being exploited by terrorist armed groups, although the impact will likely be felt differently depending on the areas concerned. It may also impact security along the main supply routes. Furthermore, the withdrawal will have implications for the in-extremis support and reassurance flights provided by Operation Barkhane to MINUSMA. The continuation of this support beyond the current mandate will require that Mali grant Operation Barkhane specific overflight rights over its territory.

42. MINUSMA has been working in close coordination with French forces and the Malian Armed Forces to facilitate an orderly withdrawal and transition, including through a tri-partite working group established during the 28 February meeting of the Instance de Coordination Militaire du Mali. Issues of airspace management, transfer of camps, as well as transition of security operations, were discussed. Malian Authorities will resume the management of the airspace, which thus far has been managed by French forces, as well as maintenance of the Gao runway. The Mission is closely working with the Malian authorities and has taken various steps to facilitate a seamless transition, including providing the United Nations-owned equipment previously used by the French forces to Malian civilian authorities for airspace management. The Secretariat is also actively working with troop-contributing countries to ensure continuity of medical care in Gao for contingents who relied on the Operation Barkhane level 2 hospital.

43. Following the handover of the military base in Gossi, Timbuktu Region to Malian Armed Forces, on 21 April, Malian Armed Forces announced the discovery of a mass grave in the area, specifying that forensic analysis suggested that the French military was responsible. Subsequently, France released drone footage expressing concerns about a disinformation campaign to discredit the departing French forces.

44. MINUSMA is currently in the process of identifying the potential scenarios arising from the departure of the French forces and planning for contingencies to mitigate risks, including as they relate to the safety and security of United Nations personnel. Efforts continued towards the full implementation of the MINUSMA adaptation plan, with a particular focus on generating and deploying outstanding capabilities, which are of critical importance. Considering the nature of MINUSMA's mandate, with the departure of the French forces and Mali's announcement of its withdrawal from the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, the responsibility to conduct military operations to counter terrorism now solely lies with the Malian defence and security forces. In the light of the above, and in addition to measures that could be considered in the short term for the Mission to enhance its posture in the north for the purpose of mandate implementation and the protection of its personnel and assets, I propose to conduct an internal review of the situation, in close consultation with the Malian authorities, with a view to making recommendations on how to adjust to the new dispensation.

### **C. Rule of law**

45. Capacity-building for the Malian security forces continued to be an important avenue to tackle impunity and promote respect for human rights, especially when it comes to justice for victims, protection of minors, the fight against sexual violence and monitoring of detention conditions. Steps were taken to improve the investigative and forensic capacity of Malian security forces, including training in crime-scene management and support for an automated fingerprint database, as well as providing evidence collected in various crime scenes by MINUSMA to Malian authorities, including from post-blast areas.

46. MINUSMA, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, continued to provide technical support to the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, including through monitoring judicial investigations, and trainings on special investigative techniques.

#### **IV. Human rights situation**

47. The human rights situation was marked by a significant surge in reported violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law. Extremist groups intensified their activities across the country, impacting a range of human rights in the affected areas. The number of documented violations by Malian forces, in some instances deployed alongside foreign security personnel, increased during the reporting period. In addition, the situation of women and children in conflict settings remains of serious concern.

48. There were some expressions of criticism by Malian political and civil society figures over the shrinking political and civic space. Following the death in custody of former Prime Minister Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga on 21 March after prolonged pretrial detention, in a joint communiqué issued at the end of March, the Association malienne des procureurs et poursuivants and the Reference syndicale des magistrats deplored what they qualified as hasty and arbitrary arrests and the persecution of political and opinion leaders, the silencing and exile of potential candidates, and the censorship of public debates on, among other issues, the transition period.

49. The recent suspension of French radio and television channels, as well as the prohibition by the Malian authorities of all national media, including radio and television stations and newspapers, from disseminating what have been described as “false allegations” of violations committed by the Malian Armed Forces against civilians, have raised concerns regarding increased media censorship and attempts to suppress freedom of speech. During a press conference held on 14 April, the President of the Maison de la presse urged the transitional President to listen to the voices of dissent and avoid divisive political rhetoric.

50. MINUSMA remains in close contact with the Government, maintaining dialogue on issues requiring the Government’s swift action and reiterating the need to ensure that military operations conform with Mali’s obligations under international human rights and humanitarian laws with a view to breaking the vicious cycle of violence and creating longer-term security and stability.

51. Overall, MINUSMA documented 684 human rights violations (307) and abuses (377), 218 more than in the previous period. These included summary or arbitrary executions (155), other killings (223), injuries (84), and abductions or enforced disappearances (58). There were also cases of arbitrary arrests and detentions, notably in connection with military operations (134), as well as cases of illegal detentions by the signatory movements (30). In addition, MINUSMA documented several instances of threats and intimidation, cases of forced internal displacement, and the deliberate destruction or looting of private property.

52. Many of these violations and abuses were documented in the central Mali, including in the regions of Bandiagara (63), Douentza (38), Mopti (66), and Ségou (108). There were reportedly also some serious violations and abuses in the regions of Gao (72), Kidal (30), Koutiala (7), Ménaka (161) and Timbuktu (5), as well as in Bamako (134). The alleged perpetrators were national forces (173), accompanied in some cases by foreign security personnel. A total of 134 cases of violations of due process rights and minimum guarantees were attributed to judicial authorities. Non-State actors allegedly implicated in serious human rights abuses included

extremist armed groups (323), community-based armed groups and militias (19), and signatory or compliant armed groups (35).

53. MINUSMA has 11 ongoing human rights investigations across Mali, including on the alleged summary execution of many civilians and the arbitrary arrest of hundreds of others by Malian forces, reportedly accompanied by foreign security personnel, in Moura (Mopti region) from 27 to 31 March, and in Hombori (Douentza region) during the weekly market day on 19 April. The findings of these investigations will be made public. Also, the Government announced the opening of a series of judicial investigations into the incident in Moura and several others.

54. While the situation in the central Mali remained volatile, characterized by the persistence of violence and human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by State and non-State actors, targeted and indiscriminate attacks on the civilian population in other parts of the country, notably in the north, significantly increased following the imminent withdrawal of international forces. In this connection, the Mission conducted a human rights investigation into a series of armed clashes between the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara and the Mouvement pour le Salut de l'Azawad of the Dawsahak/Groupe d'autodéfense touareg Imghad et allies, as well as targeted attacks against the civilian population in several localities in Anderamboukane (Ménaka region) between 8 and 28 March, establishing the killing of at least 157 civilians. In addition, a MINUSMA human rights investigation concluded that other simultaneous and targeted attacks carried out by elements of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara against civilians of the Dawsahak community in various localities in Talataye (Gao region) on 21 March resulted in the killing of at least 42 civilians and forced internal displacement of many others. This cycle of violence is also said to have led to acts of individual reprisals perpetrated by armed elements from the Dawsahak community against members of the Fulani community, accused of being affiliated with the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara, in the area. The risk of instrumentalization of intercommunal tensions by non-State armed actors in the affected areas remains extremely high, thereby underscoring the need to extend State presence in these areas to ensure institutional protection of human rights.

55. The United Nations recorded an increase in the number of grave violations against children (447) compared with the previous period (396), directly affecting 392 children. Those violations included recruitment and use (294), killing and maiming (77), attacks against schools and hospitals (45), abductions (13), sexual violence (8) and denial of humanitarian access (10). Verified violations were mostly attributed to unidentified armed elements (191), as well as the Malian Armed Forces (90), the Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad (81), the Plateforme (34), the Islamic State in the Greater Sahel (17), Mouvement pour le Salut de l'Azawad of the Dawsahak (17), Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (11), Mouvement pour le Salut de l'Azawad (4) and Dan Na Ambassagou (2). Violations were verified in Gao (140), Mopti (26), Timbuktu (164), Ségou (1), Kidal (64), Bandiagara (4), Ménaka (43), Sikasso (2) and Douentza (3) regions.

56. Of the 294 children recruited, 155 have left the armed groups, while 139 remain active with armed groups and armed forces in Gao (99) and Timbuktu (40). A total of 1,731 schools (affecting 519,300 children and 10,032 teachers) were not functional mostly due to insecurity, especially in the regions of Mopti (43 per cent) and Ménaka (39 per cent). The United Nations continues to provide technical assistance to the relevant authorities on the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration to mitigate the effects of armed conflict on children, prevent the recruitment of children and protect education infrastructure from attacks.

57. The United Nations documented nine cases of conflict-related sexual violence, six less than the previous period. These were cases of rape, perpetrated against seven women

and two girls (aged 12 and 13 years old) in the regions of Douentza (4), Gao (4), and Timbuktu (1). The alleged perpetrators were elements of the Malian defence and security forces (2), Ganda Koy (2) and unidentified armed individuals in conflict settings (5). Conflict-related sexual violence cases remain underreported due to reduced monitoring capacity and security threats in areas under the influence of extremist groups.

58. During the reporting period, the National Human Rights Commission of Mali was awarded an “A” status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, illustrating progress in strengthening the Commission’s legal and institutional framework. As at 27 April, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Mali had registered 28,241 depositions. MINUSMA, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, continues to support both Commissions.

59. There was no tangible progress by the authorities to implement the recommendations put forward by the International Commission of Inquiry for Mali.

60. In accordance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, MINUSMA conducted 11 risk assessments linked to support requests by Malian defence and security forces and the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel.

## **V. Humanitarian situation**

61. The persistent and growing insecurity in the centre which has progressively been spreading south compounded by the effects of climate change and endemic poverty have continued to adversely affect vulnerable populations, resulting in population displacement with deleterious effects on access to basic social services and social safety nets, as well as increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance, in particular food assistance. While insecurity, crime and the absence of State authorities complicates humanitarian access, humanitarian actors have successfully worked with key actors, in strict compliance with humanitarian principles, to gain access to populations in need.

62. Over the period of three months, the total number of internally displaced people rose from 350,110 to 362,907 owing to increasing insecurity in Gourma-Rharous, Timbuktu, Niafunké and Ansongo. In 2022, 7.5 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance (compared with 5.9 million in 2021). More than 1.8 million people will be in immediate need of food assistance in June-August 2022, compared with 1.3 million in 2021, the highest level recorded since 2014. More than 960,000 children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition. As indicated above, the situation is also having a tremendously adverse effect on schools.

63. The increased military operations and hostilities in recent months in both the centre and the north have affected humanitarian flight authorizations and road access, making it more difficult to reach those in need of humanitarian assistance.

64. Although needs increased, the 2021 humanitarian response plan was only funded at 38 per cent. There is an urgent need for emergency response funding to support humanitarian, development and recovery projects.

## **VI. Socioeconomic situation**

65. A combination of political, security and social instability and sanctions has caused both a downward revision of gross domestic product growth estimates (from 5.3 to 3.4 per cent) and worsening living conditions, in particular for the poor. The sanctions have severely affected tertiary sectors (construction, transport, communications, trade), with approximately 42 per cent of imports in 2020 coming from ECOWAS countries. The sanctions were likely to continue affecting the

Government's ability to meet certain obligations, including debt service payments, which has recently led the World Bank and the African Development Bank to suspend disbursements of their programme funds.

66. With almost \$600 million committed for implementation in 2020 and 2021, the United Nations country team, through its joint Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with the Government, has supported the country's efforts in the areas of: (a) governance, (b) inclusive growth and environmental sustainability and (c) access to social services and social protection.

## **VII. External communications**

67. MINUSMA has observed a significant increase in disinformation activity over the past few months. These disinformation campaigns are increasingly systematic and orchestrated, and synchronized on an industrial scale to utilize local and pan-African networks as well as social media.

68. The Mission continues to explore new ways to counter increasing misinformation and disinformation in Mali, including through outreach, radio and social media, as well as direct engagement with civil society, cultural actors and the Malian population at large. The Mission strengthened its direct engagement with local media on the negative impact of disinformation campaigns and importance of fact-checking. The Mission also supports local initiatives to combat disinformation.

## **VIII. Capacities of the Mission**

69. The rotations of 10 contingents, equalling 2,480 troops, from the subregion are currently delayed, as the Mission has been unable to obtain the necessary overflight and landing clearances from national authorities since 24 February. This situation has negatively affected troop morale and well-being, as well as limited the agility of the force to plan operations. At the end of April, the Government of Benin informed the Secretariat of its decision to terminate their contribution to MINUSMA due to pressing domestic security priorities. Its former police unit deployed in Kidal will be repatriated in November 2022 and its military unit deployed in Bamako will be repatriated in November 2023.

70. The Malian authorities have reaffirmed the modalities in place since 2014 to approve standard flight permits and authorizations for MINUSMA air assets to operate in Mali. However, the Mission was subject to increased restrictions in its freedom of movement outside regular air corridors, in particular in central Mali, with the establishment of no-fly zones. This has resulted in 20 denials of flights (out of 3,133 mostly regular flights), which included civilian missions to conduct, inter alia, human rights investigations. The denial of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance flights also negatively impacted the ability of the Mission to protect and deter attacks against its convoys.

### **Safety and security of United Nations personnel**

71. As outlined in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 1 June 2022 (S/2022/448), the Mission continued to make strides to further enhance the safety and security of peacekeepers. In addition to the measures taken to further improve its improvised explosive device detection capacity. The Mission also developed innovative approaches to improve the security of its convoys, including through the use of combat convoy companies with embedded personnel trained in explosive ordnance disposal and aerial surveillance ensuring the security of ground transport.

MINUSMA camp security and defence construction was further enhanced, including through additional investments in protection technology.

72. During the reporting period, the Board of Inquiry completed eight reports on six fatalities and 42 serious injuries/illnesses among mission personnel, of which 1 was the result of hostile action against MINUSMA, identifying important lessons to prevent a repetition of similar events.

73. The number of active COVID-19 cases fluctuated. After peaking in mid-January 2022, cases in MINUSMA steadily decreased, with new localized increases since April. While protective measures against the pandemic were upheld, the Mission fully resumed in-office working arrangements.

### **Military**

74. As at 17 May, 12,261 military personnel were deployed, corresponding to 92.22 per cent of the authorized strength of 13,289 personnel, comprising 11,763 military unit personnel, 495 military staff officers and 3 contracted posts. Women accounted for 4.51 per cent of military unit personnel.

### **Police**

75. As at 17 May, 1,718 police personnel were deployed, corresponding to 89.58 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,920 personnel, including 283 individual police officers and 1,435 formed police unit personnel. Women accounted for 22.26 per cent of individual police officers and 13.38 per cent of formed police unit personnel.

### **Civilian personnel**

76. As at 15 May, United Nations civilian staff numbered 1,833 personnel, corresponding to 93 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,969 positions, comprising 782 international staff, 857 national staff and 194 United Nations Volunteers. Women accounted for 25 per cent of civilian staff.

## **IX. Conduct and discipline**

77. There were no reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse during the period under review. MINUSMA continued to provide assistance to sexual exploitation and abuse victims. MINUSMA continued to implement its strategy to prevent misconduct, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse, through induction and refresher training to all categories of personnel. The Mission also continued to conduct outreach activities, including awareness-raising for local population.

## **X. Environmental issues**

78. MINUSMA continued to ensure environmental monitoring of camps and contractor facilities and developed baseline studies for new camp extensions, namely in Timbuktu, Ansongo and Douentza.

## **XI. Financial aspects**

79. The General Assembly, by its resolution [75/302](#), appropriated the amount of \$1,171.6 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

80. As at 10 May 2022, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINUSMA amounted to \$411.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$2,822.6 million.

81. Reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police personnel, as well as for contingent-owned equipment have been made for the period up to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

## **XII. Observations**

82. The situation in Mali remains of utmost concern. As challenges multiply and the overall political environment grows more complex, stronger commitment and clarity of purpose from the country's leaders, as well as continued regional and international support, are sorely required to achieve the lasting security and stability that the Malian people so strongly desire. Given the geographical centrality of Mali and the interconnectedness of the issues involved, what is at stake is not only the future of the country but also that of the entire Sahel region.

83. For Mali to move forward, a clear and reasonable roadmap towards the restoration of constitutional order, prioritizing the reforms required for the holding of inclusive elections and backed by a robust monitoring mechanism, is fundamental to putting the country on a more hopeful trajectory. Equally important is the need for the transitional authorities to foster genuine dialogue with all concerned national stakeholders, with a view to building the largest possible consensus on the issues currently facing Mali.

84. I commend the efforts of ECOWAS to seek a compromise and agree on an acceptable calendar and urge the transitional authorities to continue engaging the ECOWAS Mediator with the required flexibility. Agreement on a revised timeline will pave the way for the lifting of sanctions, put Mali on the path to recovery and foster a more productive engagement with the region and the larger international community national dialogues. The Special Representative will continue to work closely with ECOWAS and the African Union, within the framework of the local transition follow-up committee, as well as with the transitional authorities to facilitate the long overdue way out of the current impasse.

85. The need for a solution is all the more urgent as the deadlock over the transition has continued to adversely impact other processes critical to the stabilization of Mali, notably the implementation of the 2015 peace and reconciliation agreement. I commend the ongoing preparations for the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting that was agreed upon last October, to work out the details of the global disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and discuss the institutional reforms linked to the full implementation of the peace agreement. I impress upon the parties to focus on the successful holding of this meeting, which cannot be continuously deferred. The implementation of the Agreement remains one of the key pillars for achieving lasting peace and stability in Mali.

86. Going forward, the International Mediation's role will remain crucial to encourage the parties to reach a compromise on the outstanding issues and guarantee an effective follow-up of the commitments that would emanate from the decision-making meeting. In this respect, the resolve of the International Mediation to meet more regularly and engage the parties are timely and important steps. MINUSMA, for its part, remains at the parties' disposal to avail every possible support and ensure the success of the envisaged meeting.

87. I note, with deep concern, a significant increase in insecurity across parts of the country, including in the tri-border area. These developments have been unfolding

against the backdrop of the end of Barkhane, Takuba and Group of Five for the Sahel joint force operations, which, alongside the Malian forces, are entrusted with counterterrorism mandates. Taking forward the defence and security arrangements of the peace agreement, notably the deployment of the reconstituted army, is key to address the resulting gap. It will indeed help in ensuring a greater Malian presence in areas where the populations are most at risk of attacks from terrorist groups, including in the far north of the country, where MINUSMA maintains a strong presence. It will also facilitate the return of civilian administration and delivery of basic services.

88. The withdrawal of the French and other international forces will have an impact on MINUSMA and its operations. I once more reiterate my appreciation to the French authorities for the in-extremis support and reassurance flights they continue to extend to MINUSMA in accordance with its mandate. This support will remain crucial in the period ahead. Equally important is the completion of the Mission adaptation plan, including the provision of the missing capabilities. I urge Member States to provide the identified capabilities, some of which have been outstanding since 2017.

89. The increase in severe human rights violations and abuses is one of the most disturbing trends during the reporting period. To address this trend, urgent and renewed multi-prong efforts by the Malian state are required. While military and security operations are necessary components of any state-led effort to combat terror, sustainable counterterrorism impact is only feasible with respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. Otherwise, these operations risk amplifying the very problem they were intended to resolve. I therefore urge the Malian authorities to ensure that human rights and international humanitarian law are fully adhered to in the conduct of military operations, to systematically carry out thorough investigations into any allegation of violations and abuses, and to hold all perpetrators accountable in accordance with Mali's laws and international commitments. MINUSMA, on its side, will continue to implement its human rights mandate, focusing on investigations and reporting as well as on capacity-building and advocacy. Needless to say, access by MINUSMA to sites of alleged violations of human rights is of utmost importance, and I look forward to the full cooperation of the Malian authorities in this regard. In this regard, I express strong concern on the recent reported violations and allegations of human rights abuses which negatively impacts the already affected populations. I remind all parties of their obligations to respect the human rights and international human rights law.

90. Growing insecurity across parts of the country, compounded by the effects of climate change, endemic poverty and sanctions, has further worsened the humanitarian situation. Yet, humanitarian funding remains grossly inadequate. I appeal to donors to make urgent contributions to fill the critical \$651 million gap in the humanitarian response plan for Mali. The transitional authorities must also spare no efforts to ensure unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need of urgent assistance.

91. In view of the challenges highlighted above, the continued presence of MINUSMA in Mali is as necessary as ever. I therefore recommend that the Mission be extended for another year. In the period ahead, MINUSMA will continue to assist in the creation of the necessary political and security environment for the peace process to unfold; facilitate, as appropriate, Malian led efforts for the stabilization of central Mali; while continuing to exercise good offices to help overcome the political impasse over the transition and supporting the holding of inclusive elections. Protection of civilians and promotion of and respect for human rights will remain paramount.

92. The increasingly complex and fluid security situation is such that it would be difficult for the Mission to cope with the related challenges in the northern part of

Mali within the currently authorized strength. In this respect, it is important that appropriate measures be considered as early as possible, keeping in mind communications received from the Malian authorities and the concerned troop-contributing Member State, subsequent to the recommendations I made in July 2021 (S/2021/657). It is my view that such immediate augmentation will enable the Mission to enhance its posture for the purpose of mandate implementation and the protection of its personnel and assets.

93. In the medium term, and given the fundamental shifts in the operating environment, including the fact that the Mission will no longer be able to rely on the presence, within Mali, of a parallel counter-terrorism force, I intend to conduct a thorough analysis of the situation, with a view to presenting recommendations to the Security Council, within six months, on how best MINUSMA can continue to deliver on its priorities in the furtherance of stability in Mali, which is also key to the future of the region more broadly. The review will include an assessment of cooperation with the host authorities, in particular the extent to which the Mission can effectively conduct its mandated tasks, given the recent increase in movement restrictions and other challenges experienced on the ground.

94. I am concerned by the continued threats to the safety and security of United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers. Their safety and security are essential to ensure the implementation of the MINUSMA mandate and to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need. In this regard, I recall that it is a host government's responsibility to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in their territory.

95. I also call upon the Malian authorities to urgently allow the rotations of MINUSMA uniformed personnel from West Africa, some of whom have been deployed for up to an additional four months, with serious adverse effects on morale and welfare, in an already extremely challenging environment.

96. In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the MINUSMA leadership, as well as to its civilian and uniformed personnel, for their steadfast dedication under extremely difficult circumstances. I also express my gratitude to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the European Union and other international partners for their respective contributions to peace and stability in Mali. Continued cooperation and coordination between MINUSMA and these partners is paramount to ensure the achievement of the objectives set in the Mission's mandate.

## Annex I

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization  
Mission in Mali: military and police strength as at  
17 May 2022**

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	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1 078	46	1 124	1	1	2	221	59	280	222	60	282
Belgium	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	231	28	259	24	–	24	125	8	133	149	8	157
Bhutan	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	637	18	655	12	18	30	131	9	140	143	27	170
Burundi	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	264	26	290	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	2	1	3	7	1	8	–	–	–	7	1	8
Canada	3	2	5	7	7	14	–	–	–	7	7	14
Chad	1 406	51	1 457	11	2	13	–	–	–	11	2	13
China	398	24	422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	827	29	856	20	3	23	–	–	–	20	3	23
Czechia	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	1 074	3	1 077	6	–	6	145	14	159	151	14	165
El Salvador	156	20	176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
France	26	2	28	12	1	13	–	–	–	12	1	13
Gambia	5	1	6	6	2	8	–	–	–	6	2	8
Germany	548	34	582	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Ghana	126	19	145	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Guatemala	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	616	50	666	6	4	10	–	–	–	6	4	10
Indonesia	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Jordan	329	–	329	11	–	11	–	–	–	11	–	11

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
Kenya	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	144	16	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	42	3	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	167	8	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	75	5	80	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
Niger	869	6	875	22	6	28	–	–	–	22	6	28
Nigeria	61	17	78	1	3	4	103	36	139	104	39	143
Norway	12	1	13	0	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	0
Pakistan	202	16	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Romania	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	933	37	970	14	4	18	275	32	307	289	36	325
Sierra Leone	14	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Sri Lanka	243	–	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	176	8	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	7	–	7	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
Togo	684	50	734	9	3	12	243	34	277	252	37	289
Tunisia	78	9	87	23	3	26	–	–	–	23	3	26
Türkiye	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	6	1	7
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	183	17	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 707</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>12 261</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1 718</b>

# Annex II

