



Security Council

Distr.: General
1 June 2021

Original: English

Situation in Mali

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2531 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2021 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/2021/299](#)) dated 26 March 2021. As requested in the statement by the President of the Security Council dated 15 October 2020 ([S/PRST/2020/10](#)), it also includes updates on how the Mission supports the ongoing political transition in the country.

II. Major developments

2. After some progress in the implementation of the transition road map, notably the issuance of the electoral calendar and the launch of preparations for the upcoming elections, there was some political upheaval during the reporting period, marked by the arrest and subsequent forced resignation of the President of the transitional Government, Bah N'Daw, and the Prime Minister, Moctar Ouane. Previously, following continued criticism by political and civil society actors, steps had been taken by the transitional Government to render political processes more inclusive. Progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali remains slow and was overshadowed by the assassination, on 13 April, of the President of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (CMA) and Secretary-General of the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-CMA.

Political developments

3. Political and civil society actors criticized the transition authorities for a perceived lack of inclusivity and clarity in the transition process. On 31 March, the President of the transitional Government, established the Comité d'orientation stratégique sur les réformes politiques et institutionnelles by decree. It will serve as an advisory committee to support the Prime Minister on political and institutional reforms, notably on territorial reorganization, constitutional review and electoral reforms.



4. The advisory committee, which comprises 50 members, 10 of whom are women, includes representatives from the transitional Government, political parties, signatory armed movements, academia, civil society, private sector, labour unions and traditional and religious leaders, held its inaugural meeting on 19 April. The 20 per cent representation of women on the committee falls short of the 30 per cent requirement stipulated by law. The United Nations and the African Union continued to promote the participation of women in the political transition through three dedicated workshops.

5. A delegation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), led by the former President of Nigeria, Goodluck Jonathan, visited Mali from 9 to 12 May. With the representation of MINUSMA, the African Union and ECOWAS in Mali, the delegation met with transition authorities, as well as with representatives of political parties, civil society, religious leaders and the diplomatic corps. In its final communiqué, issued on 12 May, ECOWAS welcomed the progress and noted concerns expressed by stakeholders, notably with regard to the prioritization of reforms; the urgent need for a consensus on which structure or structures will oversee forthcoming elections; territorial reorganization; and transparency and inclusivity in the transition process.

6. On 14 May, the Prime Minister resigned and was immediately reappointed; and started negotiations to form a new Government. The reshuffle was preceded by a series of meetings initiated by the President of the transitional Government with representatives of political parties and civil society, notably between the President and the Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des forces patriotiques (M5-RFP) on 6 May at which the latter called for the transitional Government's resignation and adjustments to the transition trajectory. Against the backdrop of these developments, on 16 May, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA and the Special Representatives of the African Union and ECOWAS in Mali, actively engaged national actors in efforts to reduce tensions and facilitate consensus on the way forward.

7. On 24 May, the President of the transitional Government issued a decree announcing the appointment of a new Government. In the new Cabinet, the Ministers of Defence and Security, both members of the Comité national pour le salut du peuple, which in August 2020 overthrew the former President, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, were replaced. The same day, the President of the transitional Government, the Prime Minister and several government officials were arrested and brought to the military garrison in the town of Kati, where they were detained by the members of the military. The ECOWAS delegation returned to Bamako on 25 May to request the release of the detainees and broker a solution. The resignation of the President of the transitional Government and Prime Minister was announced on 26 May. On 28 May, the Supreme Court appointed former Vice-President Assimi Goïta, a military officer and member of the Comité national pour le salut du peuple, as the new President of the transitional Government. On 30 May, the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS held an extraordinary summit in Accra. They condemned what they referred to as a "second coup d'État" and suspended Mali from the Organization, in line with its regulations.

8. Strikes by civil servants persisted across various sectors of public administration. Discussions aimed at assuaging social tensions, initiated by the Government on 13 May, did not lead to a resolution and the Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali, whose objectives are perceived by some as going beyond addressing working conditions in the public and private sectors, began a five-day strike on 17 May.

Preparations for the holding of elections

9. On 14 April, the transitional Government issued the electoral calendar: the constitutional referendum is expected to be held on 31 October 2021; municipal, regional and *cercle* elections will be held on 26 December 2021; and combined legislative and presidential elections will be held on 27 February 2022. The second round of presidential and legislative elections, if necessary, are scheduled for 13 and 20 March 2022, respectively.

10. There were mixed reactions to the announcement of the electoral calendar. While the announcement was welcomed by Yelema and the Alliance pour le renforcement de la démocratie political parties, the Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des forces patriotiques criticized the perceived lack of inclusive consultations prior to the publication of the calendar. Civil society actors stressed the need for transition authorities to address popular grievances before holding elections.

11. On 13 April, the transitional Government convened representatives of political parties to the fifth session of the Cadre de concertation national, to discuss outstanding issues, including the composition of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the replacement of deputies in the National Assembly and territorial reorganization. Several political parties underscored that they found that the status quo was not acceptable, with some of them calling for the establishment of a single electoral management body prior to the holding of elections, but no final decision was taken on this matter.

12. Voter registration operations across the country began on 1 April and will conclude on 10 June. Voter registration for the diaspora was launched on 5 May.

III. Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

13. On 13 April, the President of CMA and Secretary-General of the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-CMA, Sidi Brahim Ould Sidatt, was assassinated in front of his home in Bamako by two unidentified armed individuals. The transitional Government held a ceremony during which he was granted a posthumous award in recognition of his contribution to the peace process.

14. The assassination of Mr. Siddat was widely condemned by national and international actors. Both CMA and the Plateforme des mouvements du 14 juin 2014 d'Alger (Plateforme) issued separate statements condemning the assassination. Members of the international community, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, issued statements condemning acts of violence, calling upon the transition authorities to conduct a transparent, thorough investigation and urging signatory parties to continue efforts towards the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Transition authorities have initiated a judicial investigation. MINUSMA stands ready to assist if necessary.

15. The Agreement Monitoring Committee met outside of Bamako for the second time since its creation. On 29 March, at its 42nd session in Kayes, Kayes Region, the Committee noted the lack of further progress in the execution of previous commitments, including the decision to broaden women's participation in the mechanisms of the Committee and operationalization of the reconstituted army battalion already deployed in Kidal. The Committee called for concrete advances on priority actions, notably the resumption of consultations on defence and security issues, the launch of the next phase in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the adoption of the law on the creation of the territorial police

and the finalization of the territorial reorganization process in the context of the operationalization of Ménaka and Taoudenni Regions, including Achibogho and Almoustrat *Cercles*.

16. On 6 April, CMA and Plateforme established the Cadre stratégique permanent, a body to synergize efforts in the implementation of the Agreement and to operationalize joint mechanisms to tackle the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the country. On 6 May, building on the creation of the Cadre stratégique permanent, CMA and Plateforme leaders signed an agreement in Rome, formally creating a security and political coalition.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and redeployment of the reconstituted, reformed and inclusive Malian Defence and Security Forces

17. On 23 March, MINUSMA completed the construction of a transit camp in Kati, Koulikoro Region, and handed it over to the transitional Government of Mali on 12 April. The camp has the capacity to accommodate up to 250 former combatants for training prior to redeployment as part of the reconstituted units of the Malian Defence and Security Forces.

18. On 18 and 19 March 2021, a workshop was held on the modalities and eligibility criteria for the planned disarmament and demobilization of an additional 1,800 combatants who had opted to be reintegrated into civilian life as a result of the road map of 28 December 2020. The workshop will be held in the six central and northern regions (targeting 300 ex-combatants per location). Individuals deemed medically unfit would also benefit from the socioeconomic support. On 30 April, 422 ex-combatants were integrated into the Malian defence and security forces following three months of training. They are now awaiting redeployment. This brings to 1,735 the number of ex-combatants from signatory movements integrated into the Malian defence and security forces. The delay in integrating the remaining 1,265 ex-combatants (of the envisaged 3,000) is due to continued disagreement between the transitional Government and armed movements on quota allocation and additional demands by armed movements that the other provisions of the Agreement be simultaneously implemented.

19. The implementation of the community violence reduction programme continued across the regions with the aim to support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. For the fiscal year 2020/21, 16 community violence reduction projects targeting 30,057 direct beneficiaries (including 15,027 women) are ongoing in Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti Regions. The projects are focused, inter alia, on vocational training, basic infrastructural rehabilitation and income-generating activities.

Redeployment of State administration

20. On 11 April, following negotiations, 30 municipal interim authorities, were installed for Taoudenni Region (29 per cent of which were female representatives), as well as the three remaining district-level interim authorities for Fougou, Bou-Djébéha and Al-Ourche, also in Taoudenni Region (with 30 per cent female representatives). This brings the total number of interim authorities installed at the municipal level to 44 out of 50 (with 20 per cent female representatives).

21. As at 30 April, 18 out of 131 civil administrators (14 per cent) were physically deployed to their duty stations in northern regions, including in Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Taoudenni and Timbuktu. Overall, 5 out of 24 prefects (20 per cent) and 9 out of 102 sub-prefects (9 per cent) were present at their duty stations, a decrease compared with the previous reporting period.

22. The absence of State officials in the regions has created a security vacuum as armed movements continue to act as the sole security providers, further hampering the effective restoration of State authority. On 22 March, CMA and Plateforme signed a memorandum of understanding on the western zone (corresponding to Timbuktu Region), agreeing to: (a) peaceful and amicable settlements of all issues in the western zone; (b) the organization of joint missions to provide security for the population and their property throughout the area; (c) the establishment of a joint security post in Lerneb, Timbuktu Region and in any other localities when deemed necessary by the parties; and (d) the establishment of a joint commission to follow up on the memorandum.

23. In Timbuktu Region, schools reopened in Tonka, Goundam *Cercle*. Previously, 29 schools in the area had either been closed or transformed into Qur'anic schools. The reopening follows an agreement brokered by the former traditional judge of Timbuktu with an extremist group affiliated with Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM), earlier in March. The agreement called for the respect of the conditions imposed by extremists, specifically separation of girls from boys, head covering for girls (hijab) and provision of Arabic lessons. Schools in the villages of Ata and Koronga, controlled by armed elements, were reportedly not allowed to re-open, as they were designated to become Qur'anic schools.

24. There was minimal progress in the process leading to the transfer of decentralized State technical services. Some initial consultations on the process were launched by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, including at the local level with MINUSMA support, but they have yet to translate into tangible outcomes.

25. As contemplated in the national budget for 2021, the overall progress towards the 30 per cent of State revenues to be transferred to local authorities stands at 25.4 per cent for the fiscal year. MINUSMA intends to intensify engagement with central and local authorities to ensure effective execution.

Northern Development Zone

26. On 29 April, the steering committee of the sustainable development fund, chaired by the Prime Minister, finalized the selection of the first 16 projects to be funded, a major milestone in the fund's operationalization. Of these, nine projects target the five regions of northern Mali, representing approximately 31 per cent of the total funds allocated (three target the centre; four the south). Tensions between the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the interregional advisory council for the Northern Development Zone over the relocation of the fund's seat from Gao to Bamako continued to hamper the implementation of the projects.

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

27. From 19 to 21 March, the Prime Minister, Moctar Ouane, led a delegation of 12 Ministers to the centre of Mali. MINUSMA continued its support to the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au Centre du Mali. The aim is to ensure continued delivery on intended objectives of its stabilization strategy and to support the development of the new government action plan for the centre.

28. Although the security situation in central Mali remains precarious, there was a relative decrease in intercommunity violence in a number of districts, notably in Bankass and Koro districts, Bandiagara Region, following the conclusion of a series of local peace agreements since September 2020. In Niono district, Ségou Region, a

ceasefire agreement was brokered on 14 March by the High Islamic Council of Mali. The one-month ceasefire was extended indefinitely on 14 April. In Douentza Region, violence continued, including a high number of attacks on positions of the Malian defence and security forces and the use of improvised explosive devices along the highway between Mopti and Gao.

29. The Mission continued its efforts to reduce community-based violence and strengthen reconciliation at the community level in targeted areas. Together with the regional reconciliation support teams in Mopti and Ségou, MINUSMA supported the establishment of three communal reconciliation committees, conducted 11 inter-community dialogues and facilitated the implementation of five written and verbal peace agreements, to reconcile communities and strengthen social cohesion. Following several visits in March and April to Ogossogou to identify entry points for mediation and reconciliation, from 20 to 22 May the Mission conducted, together with the regional reconciliation support teams, the first intercommunity dialogue bringing the communities of Ogossogou Dogon and Ogossogou Peulh together at the MINUSMA forward base in Ogossogou.

30. MINUSMA also supported the regional reconciliation support teams in conducting intercommunity dialogues in the Fakala *Commune* (Djenne district) on 24 and 25 March. On 28 and 29 March, a dialogue in Fatoma *Commune* (Mopti district) led to the signing of a road map outlining the municipality's path to intercommunity peace. A dialogue was also conducted in Kewa *Commune* (Djenne district) on 10 and 11 April, aimed at addressing the increasing tensions in the area. Between 27 March and 3 May, intercommunity dialogues were also conducted in the areas of Bénéna, Zinzana, Dogofri, Moninnpébougou, Niono, San and Yérédon Saniona. These initiatives resulted in four peace accords through which the communities agreed to ensure more equal access to natural resources, freedom of movement, cease armed hostilities and use reconciliation committees for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In Bandiagara, MINUSMA launched conflict resolution initiatives focusing on the six *communes*, which account for some 90 per cent of the violence in the *cercle*.

31. Access and management of land and natural resources remain among the root causes of intercommunity conflicts in central Mali. In response to these challenges, MINUSMA provided capacity-building for the Government's land commissions for improved land management, including for 24 communal committees, and established 150 village committees in Bankass and Djenne *Cercles*.

32. The MINUSMA force component continued Operations Buffalo and Mongoose in central Mali to protect civilians in areas repeatedly affected by violence. The operations continue to facilitate the restoration of the State presence and State authority and reduce violence. On 23 and 24 April, Operation Buffalo supported, inter alia, missions of the MINUSMA civilian components to Tori and Soukoura *Communes* in Bankass *Cercle*, together with the regional reconciliation support teams, which offered the opportunity to follow up on the reconciliation process between the local communities.

33. In the centre, in Mopti Region, United Nations police trained 103 Malian police officers in securing electoral processes, protection of civilians and countering terrorism. One of these training sessions was conducted in cooperation with the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali.

Restoration of State authority

34. The presence of State authorities remained limited outside the centres of regions and *cercles*. In the five regions of central Mali, 7 of 15 prefects (46 per cent), and 18

of 93 (19 per cent) sub-prefects were physically present at their duty station as of 30 April.

35. To support the restoration of State authority, MINUSMA carried out capacity-building training on decentralization and public administration to some 200 officials and elected authorities in Mopti and Ségou. The Mission also completed the rehabilitation of the sub-prefecture in Sangha, in Bandiagara *Cercle*, and initiated a project for the provision of equipment and material for the sub-prefecture in Konna, Mopti Region, and for three collèges transitoires in Taoudenni Region. The projects improved the functioning of, and access to, public administrative structures.

36. MINUSMA finalized the construction of the offices of the gendarmerie brigade of Somadougou and the gendarmerie post in Sofara.

Fight against impunity

37. On 24 March, in a significant development, an individual was convicted by the Court of Assizes of Bamako, in relation to two attacks committed against MINUSMA personnel in Bamako in 2015, including the killing of a peacekeeper on 25 May 2015. While this individual appeared alone at his trial, his eight co-accused defendants were convicted and sentenced in absentia. This is the first direct conviction in Mali for the killing of a peacekeeper. Since the establishment of the Mission, 144 peacekeepers have been killed as a result of malicious acts, including 10 since 1 December 2020.

38. Limited progress was made in the fight against impunity during the past year. Trials for the most serious violations or abuses of international human rights law committed in central Mali in 2019 and 2020 are yet to be held.

39. In April, construction began of the satellite office of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime in Mopti.

V. Regional developments

40. The security situation in the Sahel subregion continued to deteriorate. The presence of terrorist armed groups was reported in the areas between Mali and Mauritania and between the Niger and Chad and in the tri-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger. Coordinated operations of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, national and international forces and Task Force Takuba, were ongoing in the tri-State area.

41. The Heads of State of the Group of Five for the Sahel, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the President of France, held an extraordinary summit in N'Djamena on 23 April, at which they reiterated their common support for the transition in Chad and towards ensuring stability in the region.

42. MINUSMA continued to provide logistical support to the Group of Five for the Sahel in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. Since March 2021, the Mission has provided the Joint Force with 734,500 litres of fuel and 13,160 litres of lubricant.

VI. Major security developments

43. Both Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara continued attacks against the local population and international forces in northern Mali. Demands by extremists for illegal taxes and the imposition of their own interpretation of sharia law (sometimes achieved through coercive means such as abductions) are rampant, especially in Douentza, Gao and Ménaka Regions, as well

as the adjoining southern parts of Timbuktu Region. Extremists also continue to expand operations into the southern San and Sikasso Regions. In Gao and Ménaka Regions, presumed extremists killed members of local populations who refused to pay taxes or were suspected of providing information to armed forces. On 25 March, combatants presumed to be from Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara clashed in Tagagan village, Ansongo *Cercle*, Gao Region, which led to the death of two elements of the former and seven of the latter.

44. Terrorist activities in central Mali increased. In Bandiagara Region, presumed extremists attacked various Dogon villages, killing and wounding members of several dozo self-defence groups. On 22 March, presumed extremists attacked a convoy of international forces near Hombori where the assailants detonated an improvised explosive device, followed by direct fire. The same day, assailants launched an indirect fire attack against the camp of the Malian Armed Forces in Mondoro. On 24 March, in Mopti Region, presumed Katiba Macina elements attacked a position of the Sékou Bolly Fulani militia in Ouro-Guembé district of Sévaré town, killing two and injuring five. In parallel, members of the Dan Na Ambassagou militia also appear to be preying on local populations. On 27 March, presumed members of the Dan Na Ambassagou militia abducted and killed two members of the Dogon community in Piron, as well as the village chief who tried to negotiate their release. On 2 and 6 April, presumed extremists attacked the Malian Armed Forces in Diafarabé and Konna, respectively, killing 4 soldiers and injuring another 20.

45. On 2 April, the camp for the MINUSMA force component in Aguelhok withstood a complex attack by terrorist armed elements. Chadian troops launched a successful close-combat counter-offensive and neutralized several enemy pick-up trucks. The attack resulted in the death of 4 peacekeepers and in another 17 being injured. Around 40 suspected terrorist elements were killed. A suspect was also detained and handed over to the Malian authorities.

46. Some terrorist activity was also observed in San and Sikasso Regions. On 31 March, a Malian armed forces vehicle reportedly hit an improvised explosive device near Tiéré, Koutiala *Cercle* in Sikasso Region, injuring two soldiers. On 4 April, presumed extremists attacked a patrol of the Malian Armed Forces, killing one soldier and injuring three others near Mafoune, in San Region.

A. Asymmetric attacks and other attacks

47. The number of attacks with improvised explosive device decreased. Since July 2020, a slight reduction in the total number of improvised explosive device attacks was registered, with 137 incidents compared with 168 incidents in the same period in 2019 and 2020. As a result of these attacks, 7 MINUSMA peacekeepers were killed and 87 injured, compared with 4 killed and 69 injured during the same period in 2020.

48. A total of 44 asymmetric attacks were carried out against national and international forces, MINUSMA and signatory armed groups, 23 per cent of which occurred in the north, including 8 in Timbuktu, 7 in Gao, 5 in Kidal and 3 in Ménaka Regions. There were 21 attacks in the centre, including 17 in Mopti and 4 in Ségou Regions. This marked a decrease in attacks in central Mali from the previous reporting period, in which 57 attacks were recorded against security forces and signatory groups.

49. There were 14 attacks against MINUSMA during the reporting period, resulting in 4 peacekeepers killed and 50 injured. This marked a decrease in the number of attacks compared with the previous period, during which 39 attacks against MINUSMA were reported and in which 6 peacekeepers and 1 military contractor were killed and 48 were injured.

50. The Malian defence and security forces were targeted in 25 attacks, with 49 killed, including 47 members of the Malian Armed Forces and 2 members of the police and gendarmerie, and 55 injured, including 53 members of the Malian Armed Forces and 2 members of security forces.

B. Support for Malian defence and security institutions

51. As a result of restrictions owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, United Nations police continued providing online training courses to Malian security forces on community-oriented policing and crime scene management. United Nations police also conducted training sessions for the benefit of the gendarmerie provosts in Gao, in cooperation with Operation Barkhane. United Nations police provided training to a total of 1,026 members of the Malian security forces, including 84 women.

52. To strengthen the presence and security of the Malian security forces in the regions, MINUSMA constructed a police station in Labézanga, Gao Region.

C. Explosive threat mitigation

53. To enhance national capacity in the mitigation of explosive hazards, the Mine Action Service provided training to the Malian security and defence forces in advanced explosive ordnance disposal. Since July 2020, Malian instructors previously trained and mentored by MINUSMA successfully delivered over 15 courses in basic explosive ordnance disposal and threat mitigation to the Malian security and defence forces, who are demonstrating increasing levels of ownership and self-sufficiency.

VII. Rule of law

54. MINUSMA continued efforts to support the return and effectiveness of State judicial entities in the north and centre. From 19 to 22 April, for the first time since 2012, the Judge of Ansongo, Gao Region, held a hearing in his jurisdiction with technical and logistical support from MINUSMA. The Mission also assisted in the organization of mobile hearings in Bourem on 19 March, and in Ansongo from 14 to 16 April, both in Gao Region. In order to improve transparency and integrity of state institutions and to build public trust, the Mission provided capacity-building for judicial services on inspections and audits for 50 judicial and correction officials in Bamako. On 5 May, the transitional Government joined the Global Judicial Integrity Network to become a pilot site for judicial ethics training.

55. On 1 April, the 2021 criminal trial session of the Court of Assizes of Bamako ended with 12 terrorism-related trials completed, resulting in 28 defendants found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment and 1 acquitted. This brings to 176 the number of terrorism suspects tried since the Specialized Judicial Unit became operational in 2017, with MINUSMA support, leading to 143 convictions and 33 acquittals.

56. The Mission continued to provide technical and material assistance to reinforce prison security, including through the operationalization of a rapid intervention team and the establishment of an early warning system on 6 and 7 April to identify security threats, handle security incidents and detect signs of radicalization. MINUSMA further supported the implementation of the national policy on the prevention of and

fight against violent extremism and terrorism through capacity-building activities for the resocialization of detainees.

VIII. Protection of civilians

57. As at 26 May, a total of 307 attacks against civilians had been reported, a small decrease compared to the previous reporting period, which coincided with the dry season. As a result of these attacks, 158 civilians were killed (3 women, 4 children), 85 were injured (5 women, 6 children) and 125 were abducted (3 women, 1 child). The Mission's early warning tracking system allowed for early and integrated responses to prevent and mitigate threats or attacks against civilians, including the deployment of deterrent aerial and overland patrols.

58. In Timbuktu Region, the main threat to civilians remained the activity of violent extremist armed groups, including abduction and intimidation, illegal taxation and attempts to impose their own interpretation of sharia law. Some local authorities and community leaders have negotiated with terrorist groups, specifically to obtain permission to reopen schools. The use of temporary operating bases including civilian staff was piloted in Bourem, Timbuktu Region. The aim of using temporary operating bases is the protection of civilians, including through supporting broader United Nations conflict resolution and mediation efforts, as well as national authorities' efforts in securing and improving the protective environment. Civilian staff used temporary operating bases as staging points, and were able to access remote areas that would otherwise be out of reach, gathering critical information for follow-up by MINUSMA and the United Nations country team. Subsequently, civilian integration in the temporary operating base was replicated in Tessit town, in Gao Region, as well as Soumpi and Niafunké, in Timbuktu Region, as part of Operation Mongoose.

59. In Gao Region, civilians also continued to live under the constant threat of violent extremist groups, who are becoming more aggressive about imposing their religious norms, including in the form of targeted kidnappings and killings. The number of internally displaced persons increased in the southern Ansongo *Cercle*, mostly in Labézanga and Tessit, the risk is that the burden on host communities could stir intercommunity tensions. The ongoing deployment of formed police units from Gao to Ansongo remains of paramount importance to establishing a protective environment. Gold-mining sites in the Gourma area continued to fuel criminal activities, including illegal taxation by armed and violent extremist groups.

60. While the security situation in Ménaka town remained relatively calm, the remaining *cercles* are experiencing a precarious security situation that makes civilians more vulnerable. Recurrent clashes between Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara were observed in Anderamboukane *Cercle*, but also between violent extremist groups and members of the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad of the Daoussak (MSA-D). These resulted in large movements of internally displaced persons from those areas to Ménaka town.

61. In Kidal Region, in the aftermath of the 2 April attack against the MINUSMA camp in Aguelhok, the apparent fear that civilians have of further attacks against international forces and of either becoming collateral damage or of being perceived as enemies, has caused the temporary displacement of people in the already scarcely populated area.

IX. Human rights situation

62. The reporting period was characterized by a significant deterioration in the human rights situation, mainly owing to an increase in violence against civilians, including in some areas in the south. Attacks by violent extremist groups continued to account for numerous abuses, including killings, serious bodily injuries and forced civilian displacements. Violations in the context of security or counter-terrorism operations also persisted, while a substantial surge in abductions, largely perpetrated by community-based armed groups and militias in central Mali, severely undermined the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms in the affected areas. The situation of women and girls remained dire in parts of Mali, especially given that they were the primary target of conflict-related sexual violence and were subjected to various human rights abuses by armed groups.

63. In this respect, MINUSMA documented 422 human rights violations (181) and abuses (241), 13 more than the previous period. These included extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (39), other killings (41), injuries (72), torture or ill-treatment (51), enforced disappearances (6), abductions (118), illegal arrests and detentions, including cases of prolonged detention and violations of due process guarantees (95), as well as instances of massive and forced displacement of civilians, death threats and intimidation, looting and the destruction of property.

64. The violations and abuses were mostly documented in central Mali, including in the Regions of Bandiagara (51), Douentza (82), Mopti (21) and Ségou (34), while others were documented in the northern Regions of Gao (38), Kidal (34), Ménaka (42) and Timbuktu (17), as well as in the southern Region of Kayes (16), Sikasso (17) and Bamako district (70). The violations and abuses were attributed to national forces (92), judicial authorities (68), armed forces of the Niger (21), signatory and compliant armed groups (34), community-based armed groups and militias (97) and violent extremist groups (110).

65. In central Mali, the Dan Na Ambassagou militia was involved in dozens of abductions of civilians from Dogon villages that refused to or did not contribute the requested amount for the militia's "war efforts" in lieu of the forced conscription of the villagers. Furthermore, the militia, in addition to other community-based groups, including Guina Dogon, Baguine-Sô and Groupe Fato were responsible for several inflammatory online messages that incited violence and hatred against members of the Fulani population.

66. On 18 March, members of the Malian Armed Forces summarily executed 2 men, injured 4 others, ill-treated at least 30 persons, and looted and destroyed civilian property in Boni, Douentza Region, following the detonation of an improvised explosive device that resulted in the injuring of three elements of the Malian defence and security forces close to the village.

67. On 30 March, MINUSMA released a report on the findings of the human rights investigation into the air strike carried out by the armed forces of France engaged in Operation Barkhane in which at least 22 persons were killed, including alleged members of the Katiba Serma extremist group, with at least 8 other civilians injured. In a communiqué dated 30 March, the Ministry of Armed Forces of France stated that on 3 January the French armed forces carried out an air strike "targeting an armed terrorist group", expressed reservations about the methodology used by the United Nations and claimed that the report was based on "unverifiable local testimonies" and "unsubstantiated hypotheses".

68. It was reported that on 27 April, armed forces of the Niger summarily executed at least 19 civilian men and injured 1, and were responsible for the enforced

disappearance of another man during a cross-border military operation in Bana village, Ménaka Region. An investigation was launched by the authorities of the Niger.

69. The United Nations recorded 172 grave violations against 126 children, a decrease compared with 236 violations against 183 children during the previous period. Most of the verified violations were attributed to unidentified armed elements (77), while the remaining violations were attributed to the Haut Conseil pour l'unité de l'Azawad (19), Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad (35), Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-CMA (7), Dan Na Ambassagou (5), Ganda Koy (5), Coalition du peuple de l'Azawad (5), Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (4), Katiba Macina (2), and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (1). The violations were verified in the Regions of Mopti (48), Kidal (45), Timbuktu (35), Gao (27), Ségou (8), Ménaka (7) and Sikasso (2). A total of 35 children (27 boys and 8 girls) were killed (19) and maimed (16). In addition, 71 children (60 boys and 11 girls) aged between 10 and 17 years were recruited by armed groups. Of those children, 44 have been separated from armed groups and handed over to civilian child protection actors. On 18 March, the United Nations held a high-level workshop with CMA on the implementation of their action plan to address grave violations against children. The workshop identified priority activities for the next six months, including investigative visits by the United Nations to selected CMA camps to facilitate efforts to identify children, separate them from armed groups and arrange for their care.

70. Nine violations reportedly occurred during joint military operations by international forces and the Malian Armed Forces against armed groups, and three during clashes between armed groups and dozos.

71. Through the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, MINUSMA documented two cases of conflict-related sexual violence, including the gang rape of one Fulani woman by dozos in Niono, Ségou Region, in mid-March, and the gang rape of another woman by unidentified armed men in the city of Ménaka, Ménaka Region, on 27 March. Overall, cases of conflict-related sexual violence remain underreported owing to lack of medical and psychosocial services in various conflict-affected areas, sociocultural reasons and stigmatization, fear of reprisal by the perpetrators and lack of accountability for the crimes.

72. MINUSMA continued to support the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, which held its third public hearing on 3 April, focusing on cases of enforced disappearance since 1960. Fourteen victims (12 men and 2 women) testified during the hearing. With the support of MINUSMA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Commission also conducted a conference on reparations in Bamako on 16 and 17 March in support of the adoption of the draft national policy on reparations. As of 11 May, a total of 20,451 depositions, half of which were made by women, have been registered by the Commission.

X. Humanitarian situation

73. The humanitarian situation remains dire, with 5.9 million people in need of assistance. The persistent security crisis has led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons, from 332,000 to 346,864, over the reporting period, 56 per cent of whom are women and 61 per cent children. Conflict spreading into parts of southern Mali and attacks against civilians have put a severe strain on communities, resulting in greater population movements and an increased need for

humanitarian assistance. As at 14 April, only 14.3 per cent of the required \$563 million requested through the humanitarian response plan has been received.

74. Owing to the security situation, COVID-19 and the adverse effects of climate change, food and nutritional insecurity remained a concern. Approximately 1,307,073 people are expected to face food insecurity in 2021, an increase of 36 per cent compared with November 2020. Around 30 per cent of the population is facing severe food insecurity in Bankass and Bandiagara in Mopti Region.

75. To ensure an enabling environment for humanitarian access and assistance, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and its partners have launched a programme to build capacity and reinforce civil-military cooperation and humanitarian principles in central and northern regions of Mali.

76. The challenge posed by of the COVID-19 pandemic persists, with 14,190 cases officially reported and 511 deaths officially recorded as at 14 May. According to the transitional Government of Mali, as at 14 May, 71,216 persons (40,167 men and 31,049 women) had received a first dose of the vaccine, while 13,064 persons (7,766 men and 5,298 women) had been fully immunized.

XI. Economic development

77. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to a significant economic downturn. The current estimate for the actual growth rate for 2020 is estimated at -2 per cent, with a 6.1 per cent decline in the agricultural sector, attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. The transitional Government has revised its budget revenue down to \$3.8 billion and has allocated \$936.4 million for the pandemic response. In the 2020 budget, defence and security spending remained at 12 and 6 per cent, respectively, resulting in diminished expenditure for health, education, social protection and water services.

78. The trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali approved eight projects for a total cost of \$3million covering such diverse areas as improved access to potable water, construction and/or rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters, sanitation and flood prevention, the rehabilitation of Gao airport, improved awareness-raising about MINUSMA, better preparation of women for the upcoming presidential elections and support provided for the fourth phase of the activities of the Independent Observer of the implementation of the Agreement.

79. MINUSMA funded 66 quick-impact projects for a total amount of \$2,494,699. Reprioritization of quick-impact projects in alignment with rapidly changing needs and the security situation in central Mali in particular, is ongoing.

XII. External communications

80. MINUSMA expanded its field sensitization and external communications campaigns by producing a new body of key messages and audio recordings in local languages. The material was disseminated across multiple social media platforms and traditional outreach sessions and was relayed by community radios.

81. MINUSMA also enhanced its direct outreach to a greater number of journalists in the regions. The Mission took advantage of the United Nations Peacekeepers Day 2021 campaign, which was focused on leveraging the power of youth for peace and security to conduct outreach and establish new partnerships with non-traditional actors, including networks of youth and children peace activists.

XIII. Capacities of the Mission

Military

82. As at 15 May, 12,968 military personnel had been deployed, corresponding to 97.6 per cent of the authorized strength of 13,289 personnel, including 520 staff officers and 12,769 contingent personnel. Women accounted for 3.8 per cent of military personnel.

Police

83. As at 15 May, 1,753 United Nations police personnel had been deployed, corresponding to 91.3 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,920 personnel, including 299 individual police officers and 1,454 formed police unit personnel. Women accounted for 26.4 per cent of individual officers and 13.9 per cent of formed police unit personnel.

Civilian personnel

84. As at 15 May, 92 per cent of all MINUSMA civilian staff had been deployed, including 92 per cent of international staff, 91 per cent of United Nations Volunteers and 92 per cent of national staff. Women held 29 per cent of international posts, 39 per cent of United Nations Volunteers positions and 18 per cent of national staff posts.

Implementation of the adaptation plan

85. As part of the adaptation plan, the MINUSMA force component accelerated the implementation of the mobile task force concept. As a result of lessons learned during Operation Mongoose, adjustments were made to the control and command responsibilities shared by MINUSMA headquarters and the mobile task force units. It was decided that the Commander of the mobile task force would exercise command and control responsibilities over the mobile task force within a designated operation-specific area of responsibility, equivalent to the authorities vested in sector commanders. Consequently, the forward command post in Gao was reorganized into a mobile task force command to strengthen unity of effort and command across the area of operations.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

86. Efforts continued to improve passive and active security measures. In Ménaka, the bunkerized operations command centre was completed in early May. Counter rocket and mortar attack detection systems were successfully deployed in early April in Ber and Goundam and are now operational. In this context, the increased instances of unidentified drones overflying MINUSMA camps remain of serious concern. Passive security measures have also been modified and updated. MINUSMA is reviewing its counter-improvised explosive device requirements to include additional personnel and specialized equipment.

87. Procedures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 were maintained, including quarantine measures during troop and police unit rotations for incoming contingents, body temperature checks before gaining access to camps, social distancing and the wearing of masks.

Conduct and discipline

88. No allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were recorded during the period under review. MINUSMA continued to implement its strategy to prevent misconduct, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse, by delivering online induction and

refresher trainings to all categories of personnel, and conducting risk assessments and implementing mitigating measures. MINUSMA also continued to conduct outreach and awareness-raising activities among the population and to assist the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Environmental issues

89. No significant negative impact from solid waste or wastewater was reported. Except in Aguelhok, Ber and Goundam, wastewater treatment plants were installed and fully operational in the MINUSMA area of operations, enabling treated wastewater recycling. Upgrading works of a local government wastewater treatment facility in Bamako was 50 per cent completed. Non-hazardous solid and medical waste management was ongoing.

XIV. Observations

90. I am deeply concerned by the most recent events in Bamako, notably the forced resignation of the President and the Prime Minister of the civilian transitional Government. This cycle of unconstitutional changes of government must be broken. I call on the military leaders in Bamako to prioritize national interest and the needs of Malian citizens by restoring a civilian-led transitional Government and resuming the implementation of the transition road map. Only a truly inclusive, civilian-led Government with the full participation of women will lead to credible elections, foster social cohesion and restore the faith of the population in State institutions. My Special Representative will continue to work closely with ECOWAS, the African Union and all other international actors supporting the ongoing political transition.

91. Outside of Bamako, insecurity and violent extremism are spreading at an alarming pace, further undermining the limited presence of the State, while more and more schools are closing. Mali needs now, more than ever, leaders who stand together in the interest of their country and the future of their children. The political transition is an important opportunity to lay the groundwork for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Mali. The steadfast support and goodwill of regional and international partners will remain vital. This needs to be sustained through concrete and inclusive action as a result of political compromise. Personal interests, partisan politics and brinkmanship must give way to resolute efforts to advance political and institutional reforms. Reforms cannot be subject to veto by individuals; a new political dispensation, which prioritizes the needs of citizens, has to anchor the restructuring of the State.

92. The meeting of the Agreement Monitoring Committee held in Kayes, during which the signatory parties renewed their commitments, is equally encouraging. I remain concerned, however, about the protracted delays in the implementation of key provisions of the Agreement and decisions of Committee. Urgent and concrete action is required to break the deadlock on the deployment and operationalization of the reconstituted army units. Furthermore, outstanding issues related to redeployment of State authorities and socioeconomic development in the north have to be advanced urgently and in a spirit of consensus. I call upon all signatories to redouble their efforts to jointly find solutions to these issues. I urge the transitional Government and signatory armed groups to step up confidence-building measures and increase ownership of the peace process, including by taking further steps to enhance the participation of women. The support of the international mediation team can only be effective and produce sustainable results if the signatory parties fully own the process and work diligently to avoid further setbacks in the implementation of the Agreement. I condemn in the strongest terms the assassination of the President of CMA and

Secretary-General of the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-CMA, Sidi Brahim Ould Sidatt. The perpetrators should be identified and swiftly brought to justice through a transparent investigation.

93. Violence has continued unabated in the centre of Mali for the past year, with scores of civilians being killed and the majority of schools closed. Deadly intercommunal violence persists, while violent extremist groups continue to expand their control over communities and replace the role of the State in the provision of security, justice and education services. MINUSMA has further stepped up its efforts to protect civilians. However, absent a strong and coherent vision of the transitional Government and a stronger presence of the State, the Mission will not be in position to make a real difference in central Mali. I urge the national authorities to redouble efforts to step up critical State services, notably police, justice and education services in the affected areas, which are important investments in rebuilding trust and confidence in State authorities. I welcome the dialogue efforts that led to local peace accords and secured humanitarian access to the benefit of some communities. For the peace accords to hold, the transitional Government needs to step up efforts to address the root causes of conflict along community lines, including by fighting impunity for human rights violations and abuses, resolving land conflicts and redeploying State administrative, security and social services. A comprehensive government-run strategy, integrating political, security, human rights and humanitarian responses is urgently needed to help restore stability in the central regions of Mali. Such a strategy should be impact-oriented and people-centred, with concrete, tangible changes for the local populations.

94. The continuing human rights violations and abuses in central and northern Mali are unacceptable. I call upon the transitional Government to swiftly investigate reports of human rights violations and abuses and hold perpetrators to account. While I recognize the complexity of investigating these cases, only prompt action will help to strengthen the rule of law, restore the trust of the population in State authority and break the cycle of violence and conflict. Human rights and the fight against impunity must remain a priority during the political transition.

95. The humanitarian situation in several regions of Mali remains dire and requires the continued support of donors and partners, particularly with the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The humanitarian response plan for Mali remains severely underfunded. I reiterate my call to multilateral and bilateral partners to continue providing the much-needed material and financial support to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable populations.

96. I remain concerned about continued attacks by violent extremist elements against peacekeepers and national and international forces. I strongly condemn attacks on MINUSMA personnel and installations, in particular the 2 April attack on the Mission's camp in Aguelhok. I commend the courage and bravery of the peacekeepers who robustly repelled the attack. I wish to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families of all the peacekeepers who made the highest sacrifice and gave their lives while fighting for peace in Mali over the past year. I am encouraged by the landmark conviction for the killing of a MINUSMA peacekeeper in 2015, the first conviction since the establishment of MINUSMA. This is an important first step in bringing perpetrators of such heinous acts to justice and in providing some resolution for the families of peacekeepers who lost their lives in support of the Malian people's quest for peace and reconciliation. MINUSMA operates in a highly challenging and dangerous security environment and will continue to take concrete measures to increase its resilience and ensure the safety and security of its peacekeepers.

97. As part of its regular consultations with Malian stakeholders, MINUSMA sought the views on its mandate. Interlocutors, both the authorities and the population, continue to attach great importance to the deployment and activities of MINUSMA. The Mission's efforts to protect civilians attract the most interest, with some suggesting an even more robust mandate to address increasing threats and attacks from extremist elements against the civilian populations. Support provided by the Mission to the Malian Armed Forces, notably with respect to casualty evacuation and logistical assistance, continue to be highly valued by the Government of Mali. Furthermore, quick impact projects are highly appreciated by local leaders and populations. All Malian stakeholders agree that the Agreement requires full and swift implementation, with renewed commitments from the signatory parties to live up to expectations. The population continues to yearn for peace dividends. The Implementation of the Agreement will require active engagement for national reconciliation, extension of State authority and socioeconomic services and improved security throughout the territory. Questions related to accountability and the fight against impunity for serious crimes and violations of human rights remain critical to sustaining peace and governance in the country. Finally, MINUSMA and international and regional organizations continue to be perceived as instrumental in helping Malian stakeholders overcome tensions and challenges linked to the ongoing political transition process.

98. The continued deployment of MINUSMA remains essential to the peace, political and electoral processes as well as stability in Mali. The implementation of outstanding provisions of the Agreement, the inclusion of women in political and peace processes, protection of civilians and dialogue processes in the centre, support to the ongoing political transition, the upholding of human rights, and adequate coordination with national, regional and international forces remain indispensable to the restoration of peace and security in Mali. The complex, challenging and dangerous environment in which the Mission is operating requires innovative, tailored, flexible and people-centred approaches. I therefore recommend the extension of the mandate of MINUSMA for an additional year, until 30 June 2022, with its current authorized troop and police ceilings. I count on the Security Council's steadfast political support and the commitment of Member States to ensure that the Mission is adequately configured and resourced.

99. I would like to express my deep appreciation to the personnel of MINUSMA and the United Nations country team as well as troop- and police-contributing Member States for their work and sacrifices in the quest for peace in an extremely challenging security context. I am grateful to regional organizations, donors, partners and non-governmental organizations for contributing to peace efforts in Mali.

100. Finally, I wish my new Special Representative for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, El-Ghassim Wane, success in his assignment, working closely with the transitional Government, national stakeholders, the United Nations country team and regional and international partners in addressing the multifaceted political, security and humanitarian challenges facing Mali.

Annex I

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
Mission in Mali: military and police strength as at
15 May 2021**

Country	Military			Police								
	Experts on Mission, staff officers and Units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Armenia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1 292	28	1 320	1	–	1	217	63	280	218	63	281
Belgium	50	3	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	236	25	261	19	–	19	132	8	140	151	8	159
Bhutan	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	1 064	27	1 091	14	14	28	129	11	140	143	25	168
Burundi	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	268	23	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	1	1	2	13	1	14	–	–	–	13	1	14
Canada	4	1	5	9	2	11	–	–	–	9	2	11
Chad	1 408	43	1 451	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
China	413	13	426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	775	31	806	11	10	21	–	–	–	11	10	21
Czechia	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	1 079	3	1 082	2	–	2	146	14	160	148	14	162
El Salvador	164	11	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	3	1	4	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
France	22	2	24	12	3	15	–	–	–	12	3	15
Gambia	4	1	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
Germany	397	30	427	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Ghana	136	19	155	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Guatemala	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	625	42	667	7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9
Indonesia	10	–	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Jordan	326	–	326	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	12

Country	Military			Police								
	Experts on Mission, staff officers and Units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Kenya	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	147	16	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	41	3	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	151	5	156	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Netherlands	6	–	6	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Niger	870	5	875	30	10	40	–	–	–	30	10	40
Nigeria	64	13	77	2	4	6	104	36	140	106	40	146
Norway	77	8	85	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Pakistan	153	–	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Romania	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	971	35	1 006	12	9	21	281	34	315	293	43	336
Sierra Leone	15	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	243	–	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	169	16	185	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Switzerland	5	1	6	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7
Togo	881	52	933	21	4	25	244	36	280	265	40	305
Tunisia	82	4	86	7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9
Turkey	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Ukraine	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	238	18	256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12 478	490	12 968	215	76	291	1 253	202	1 455	1 468	278	1 746

Annex II

Map

