



# Security Council

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## Situation in Mali

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2020 and requested me to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the resolution. The present report covers major developments in Mali since my previous report ([S/2019/983](#)), dated 30 December 2019, as well as progress made in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and the Government's efforts to address the situation in central Mali. It also provides an update on cooperation between the elements of the security presence in Mali and the implementation of the Mission's adaptation plan.

#### II. Major political developments

2. The inclusive national dialogue concluded in Bamako on 22 December 2019 with the adoption of four resolutions and a series of recommendations. The resolutions included a call for the holding of legislative elections before May 2020, followed by a constitutional referendum, the redeployment of the reconstituted armed forces and State administration throughout the country and a review of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali in keeping with the Agreement's article 65. Both signatory armed movements – the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups – welcomed the outcome of the dialogue. Political parties of the opposition that had decided not to participate in the dialogue subsequently expressed their willingness to move forward and ensure the effective implementation of the decisions.

3. The Government therefore announced on 22 February that legislative elections for the first and second rounds would be held on 29 March and 19 April, respectively. Several opposition parties and civil society groups expressed concern that persistent insecurity in central and northern Mali and the absence of State authorities may jeopardize the polls in some areas. However, they expressed their willingness to participate in elections. The Government decided to organize the elections on the basis of the existing delineation of electoral districts, which does not include the 11 *cercles* and 2 regions of Taoudenni and Ménaka in northern Mali created in 2016.



4. In communiqués issued on 25 January and 16 February, respectively, the Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad conditioned its participation in and support for the elections on the inclusion in the poll of the *cercles* and regions created in 2016. It also called for territorial and administrative restructuring to ensure a larger representation of northern Mali in the national institutions, as well as the participation of Malian refugees and internally displaced persons. On 3 February, Imam Mahmoud Dicko, a popular religious leader, announced that, contrary to initial plans, his movement, which had been created in September 2019, would not participate in the polls.

5. On 29 February, the Constitutional Court published the final list of candidates for legislative elections. For 147 seats to be filled, the Court received 560 lists, for a total of 1,447 candidates, including 1,021 men and 426 women. Of the 560 lists submitted, 546 were validated.

6. One of the recommendations resulting from the inclusive national dialogue was that the Government open a dialogue with terrorist leaders Amadou Koufa and Iyad Ag Ghali, who are designated on the Security Council’s ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. In a media interview conducted on 10 February, the President of Mali, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, expressed support for such an initiative, noting that talking with jihadists would not be contradictory to combating terrorism. In a press release issued on 8 March, Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin terrorist group conditioned the initiation of dialogue with authorities on the departure of international forces from Mali.

7. In Bamako, with the support of MINUSMA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Government held a high-level workshop on women’s participation in the decision-making bodies of the peace process and the broader political system on 22 and 23 January. A total of 200 women leaders, representing all regions of Mali, participated. In the workshop, specific measures were recommended, including an increase in the number of women in the mechanisms of the Peace Agreement from 3 to 30 per cent; the creation of an independent women’s observatory to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Agreement; and the establishment of a monitoring framework to follow up on the outcomes of the workshop. The signatory parties expressed their full support for the recommendations.

8. The Prime Minister of Mali, Boubou Cissé, visited Gao on 27 and 28 January and Timbuktu from 29 to 31 January, respectively. He was accompanied by the Minister for Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation, Lassine Bouaré, and the Army Chief of Staff, General Abdoullaye Coulibaly. During his visit, Mr. Cissé launched rehabilitation works for the Gao-Sévaré road, keeping a promise that he had made following popular protests in September 2019. From 4 to 6 March, Mr. Cissé led an official visit to Kidal, Aguelhok and Tessalit, accompanied by eight government ministers and representatives of the international community, including the African Development Bank and the World Bank Group. The delegation visited a reconstituted unit of the Malian Armed Forces in Kidal and a viewed number of infrastructure projects.

## **A. Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali**

9. Overall, the inclusive national dialogue contributed to decreasing tensions among the signatory parties, and its conclusion enabled the parties to refocus their attention on the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Special Representative,

in coordination with key partners, intensified his engagement with the parties to build on the momentum and accelerate the implementation of the Agreement.

### **Redeployment of the reconstituted unit to northern Mali**

10. In a significant development, on 13 February, the first reconstituted unit of the national armed forces arrived in Kidal. The Mission's good offices were critical in assisting the parties in overcoming mistrust and reaching agreement on the modalities of the redeployment, as envisaged in the Peace Agreement. The Mission facilitated the redeployment of the reconstituted unit by escorting the national armed forces convoy of 35 vehicles from Gao to Kidal and through the provision of security, fuel, food allowances and medicine, as well as the refurbishment of camps. The unit comprises two companies of 240 personnel, including 80 former combatants from the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and 80 from the Platform coalition of armed groups. The deployment to Kidal was carried out without major incident.

11. A company of 118 soldiers arrived in Timbuktu on 16 February, followed by a second company of 123 military personnel on 17 February. The Operational Coordination Mechanism camp, consisting of mixed units, is being refurbished by MINUSMA, and the company is being accommodated temporarily at the regional headquarters of the national armed forces. A total of 289 members of the reconstituted unit of the national armed forces arrived in Gao on 21 February, of which 85 personnel deployed to Ménaka on 11 March. While on their way to Ménaka, two members of the reconstituted unit were killed and three were injured as a result of an improvised explosive device attack on the convoy, which was escorted by international forces.

12. Once operational, the reconstituted unit will provide security to the Governor and other State representatives, as well as contribute to security arrangements in the area and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

13. The "catch-up" phase of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and integration process, aimed at integrating an additional 510 former combatants into the national armed forces, is still under way. Those efforts would increase the number of former combatants of the signatory movements who are integrated into the national army from 1,330 to 1,840. The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, with the support of the World Bank Group and MINUSMA, is finalizing preparations for the socioeconomic reintegration of former combatants who underwent the integration process, but were declared unfit for integration into the national defence and security forces.

### **Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration**

14. On 4 February, the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Commission on Integration adopted their respective strategic plans for the period 2019–2023. In keeping with an agreement reached among the signatory parties, the commissions aim to integrate 10,000 former combatants into the security services. A total of 16,000 former combatants will be reinserted into their communities through the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration programme. It is envisaged that the remaining 48,000 demobilized combatants will benefit from the national community rehabilitation programme.

### **Agreement Monitoring Committee**

15. The Agreement Monitoring Committee held its fourth ministerial-level session in Bamako on 19 January, its first meeting since August 2019. Participants endorsed the plan to redeploy the reconstituted armed forces to northern Mali, as well as security arrangements for the movement of convoys and heavy weapons. They also stressed the need to operationalize the sustainable development fund to ensure the

delivery of basic social services in the northern regions. The signatory parties reaffirmed their commitment to the peace process.

16. At the meeting, the Independent Observer of the implementation of the Peace Agreement presented its most recent report, in which it was noted that, at the end of 2019, the implementation of the Agreement was at its lowest point since the Independent Observer had begun its mandate.

17. On 27 February, the Agreement Monitoring Committee held its thirty-eighth regular session, in Bamako. Participants welcomed the progress made in the redeployment of the reconstituted unit and took note of the preparations for the legislative elections while stressing the importance of continued consultations among the Malian parties to address outstanding concerns. They decided that each signatory party should designate two additional representatives on the Agreement Monitoring Committee to enhance the contribution of women to the peace process.

18. The Technical Commission on Security held regular meetings to discuss modalities with regard to the redeployment plan for the reconstituted unit. The Special Representative chaired an extraordinary meeting of the Commission on 21 January to resolve differences among the parties, which had impeded the start of the redeployment.

#### **Political and institutional measures**

19. During the reporting period, the percentage of civil administrators present at their duty stations in northern Mali remained stable, at 23 per cent, with 60 per cent of governors, 42 per cent of prefects and 16 per cent of sub-prefects deployed. In Mopti Region, central Mali, as at 31 January, the number of civil administrators present at their duty stations had decreased to 27 per cent, from 30 per cent in November 2019. Officials present included the governor, 75 per cent of prefects and 19 per cent of sub-prefects.

20. Notwithstanding the Government's efforts, the envisaged transfer of 30 per cent of State revenue to the territorial units remained a challenge owing to the absence of banking institutions and financial services in northern Mali.

21. Consultation among the signatory parties continued regarding the establishment of a territorial police force, including its role, funding and oversight mechanisms.

#### **Justice and reconciliation measures**

22. As at 1 March, the percentage of magistrates who had taken office in Mopti Region and in the northern regions had increased slightly compared with that of the previous quarter, about 93 per cent, leading to an approximate 82 per cent rate of deployment of judicial authorities. However, insecurity continued to cause absenteeism and the relocation of staff.

23. The Mission continued to provide material and technical support to enhance security and working conditions for judicial officials and personnel, as well as the security and management of prisons, including those housing inmates suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offences. In collaboration with MINUSMA and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Malian authorities adopted a road map and an action plan on 20 February to prevent violent extremism in prisons.

24. 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 mentoring on case management and judicial investigations.

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

25. The Malian authorities continued their efforts to facilitate dialogue and reconciliation initiatives in central Mali under the framework of the *Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali*. From 10 to 14 February, the consultation framework of the Permanent Secretariat held a series of meetings in Mopti with local authorities, civil society and technical partners involved in reconciliation efforts, as well as with Dogon and Fulani representatives from Bandiagara, Bankass, Douentza and Koro, with support from MINUSMA. The populations in those areas are the most affected by violence. Urgent actions identified to stabilize the area included the disarmament of all self-defence groups, the dismantling of illegal checkpoints, the addressing of land-related conflicts and the involvement of third-party traditional mediators in conflict resolution efforts. In coordination with the Government, MINUSMA facilitated a series of intercommunal dialogues that led to the signing of a local peace agreement in Somadougou village, Mopti Region, on 25 January.

26. Mr. Cissé visited Mopti Region on 22 and 23 February, following an attack on Ogosogou village on 14 February in which at least 37 persons were killed, 6 were injured and 20 were reported missing. He issued an ultimatum in which he gave Dan Nan Ambassagou, the predominantly Dogon self-defence group, three days to dismantle its checkpoints along a main road in Mopti Region. In a communiqué issued on the same day, Dan Nan Ambassagou conditioned such actions on the return of the national army in those areas. On 26 February, Malian security forces enforced Mr. Cissé's decision to dismantle checkpoints along a main road.

27. The Mission continued to enhance its engagement with communities in Bandiagara, Bankass and Koro districts under the framework of its Operation Buffalo (see paras. 47 and 48 below). The Mission's presence and force projection operations, which include the reinforcements of armed helicopters and additional troops, have enabled the national army to increase its operational tempo and protect civilians.

28. MINUSMA continued to support the Government's community rehabilitation programme in Mopti Region. Thus far, a total of 352 former combatants from self-defence and militia groups have voluntarily joined the programme, which is aimed at facilitating reinsertion into civilian life for 3,387 former combatants and vulnerable young people associated with self-defence and militia groups.

29. In several incidents, MINUSMA patrols were blocked by local populations believed to have been mobilized by local armed groups. In response, the Mission stepped up its outreach and communication activities further, in coordination with the Malian authorities. The efforts led to an overall improvement in the situation. From 9 to 11 January, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development visited Bandiagara, Bankass and Koro districts. In his interactions with local populations, including representatives of organizations of women and young people, traditional leaders and members of militia, the Minister clarified the Mission's role and encouraged close collaboration between the populations and MINUSMA.

## **C. Regional developments**

30. On 13 January, I attended a summit of the Heads of State of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel), convened in Pau, France, by the President of that country. In a declaration issued at the conclusion of the summit, the Heads of State reaffirmed their commitment to combating terrorism in the subregion and stepping up their efforts under a joint command of the Joint Force of the G5 Sahel and the Barkhane force that was focused on the Liptako-Gourma triangle. They welcomed the actions already taken and emphasized the need for greater cooperation. In addition, they

announced the establishment of a coalition for the Sahel, a new framework bringing together security, the restoration of State authority and capacity-building, as well as development initiatives.

31. On 6 February, the Government of France announced the deployment of 600 additional troops to reinforce Operation Barkhane, bringing the total number to 5,100. Czechia, Denmark, Estonia and Sweden indicated that they were considering making contributions to the special forces operation task force Takuba, led by France. Those special forces from European countries will be deployed in Mali alongside French special forces to pass on specialized know-how to the national armed forces.

32. The Heads of State of the G5 Sahel held their sixth conference, in Nouakchott, Mauritania, on 25 February, at which they reaffirmed their commitment to continuing to combat the threat posed by terrorist armed groups in the Sahel and reiterated their call for increased international support for the Joint Force of the G5 Sahel. On the margins of the conference, the G5 Sahel, the European Union and the United Nations signed an addendum to their technical agreement to ensure its alignment with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 2480 (2019). During the reporting period, the Joint Force was reportedly involved in coordinated operations with the French forces and the national armies of Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger in the tri-border area. As at 29 February, of the first tranche (\$6.2 million) transferred by the European Union to MINUSMA in February 2018 for support for the Joint Force, in line with the technical agreement, a total of \$1,841,743.06 had been spent, representing a rate of expenditure of 30 per cent. Most of the expenditure was made on the provision of fuel, followed by combat rations and ingredients.

33. At the conclusion of its thirty-third ordinary session, on 10 February, the African Union requested its Commission to develop a framework for a possible deployment of a force composed of the Multinational Joint Task Force and 3,000 troops for six months in order to further deter terrorist groups in the Sahel.

### III. Major security developments

34. The period under review was marked by an increase in the activities of terrorist groups in northern and central Mali and clashes among those groups, as well as the consolidation of the influence of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad in northern Mali and the persistence of violence across community lines in the centre.

#### Northern Mali

35. Terrorist attacks remained the main threat in northern and central Mali. Such attacks were recorded in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu Regions in the north and in Mopti and Ségou Regions in the centre. Most of the attacks were attributed to or claimed by Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin or Islamic State in the Greater Sahara. The national defence and security forces, MINUSMA and international forces continued to be their main targets. Civilians were targeted as well, mostly in Mopti Region.

36. Clashes between Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara added a new layer of complexity to the security situation in northern and central Mali. Islamic State in the Greater Sahara appears to have expanded its areas of activity into parts of Gao and Timbuktu Regions, which used to be the area of operation of Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin. Clashes were reported between the two groups in central Mali and Timbuktu Region. The expansion of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara reportedly also led to a split within Katibat Macina, part of Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin, with several Fulani combatants claiming allegiance to Islamic State in the Greater Sahara. There were

also continued reports of attacks by terrorist groups on combatants affiliated with the Platform coalition of armed groups, which contributed to weakening the coalition further.

37. The Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad continued to consolidate its influence in northern Mali. Beyond its stronghold in Kidal, it continued to provide security in the Timbuktu area while expanding its influence in Ménaka and Gao Regions. Following clashes in December 2019 between combatants of the signatory armed groups, the Coordination and one wing of the Platform coalition of armed groups signed a security agreement in Ménaka on 12 January. The agreement formalized the role of the Coordination as one of the security providers in the area. The Coordination also strengthened its alliance with the other wing of the Platform, thereby allowing it to establish a command post in Kidal, where the Platform had not been present since 2014.

### **Central Mali**

38. The security situation in the centre continued to deteriorate as a result of the continued expansion of terrorist groups, in particular in the Bankass, Bandiagara and Koro districts, Mopti Region, as well around Diabali, Ségou Region. Attacks against civilians, as part of the violence across communal lines, have persisted. More attacks on Dogon villages were recorded than on Fulani villages.

39. An attack by terrorist groups on the national guard post in Dioungani, Koro *cercle*, Mopti Region, on 22 January resulted in the killing of seven members of the national guard and the wounding of eight. A subsequent attack on and burning of Dioungani town on 24 January led the national armed forces to retreat from their position and the displacement of 880 civilians.

40. On 30 January, Mr. Keita signed a decree launching Operation Maliko, with the objective of restoring the sovereignty of Mali over the regions of Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Mopti and Ségou. In the decree, it was stated that the commanders of the central and northern Mali military regions have authority over security and paramilitary forces. In addition, the consolidation of the national forces in larger, better protected camps and the withdrawal from smaller bases were announced.

### **Asymmetric and other attacks**

41. MINUSMA and international forces continued to be the targets of asymmetric attacks. There were 22 attacks against MINUSMA, including 7 in Mopti Region, 6 in Kidal, 2 in Ménaka, 3 in Timbuktu and 4 in Gao. The attacks resulted in the injury of 43 peacekeepers. In the previous reporting period, a total of 20 attacks against MINUSMA had caused the death of 1 contractor and the injury of 25 peacekeepers.

42. The number of attacks against national and international forces involving improvised explosive devices increased during the reporting period, in particular against national defence and security forces in the centre and MINUSMA forces in the north. Such incidents remained a primary threat to all forces, including convoys on the main supply routes and those on secondary roads. The number of complex attacks targeting national defence and security forces and MINUSMA camps has decreased.

43. On 9 January, a coordinated indirect fire attack was launched against the camp occupied by MINUSMA, the national armed forces and the international forces in Tessalit, Kidal Region. A total of 15 mortar shells and rockets landed in and around the facility, wounding 20 persons, including 13 MINUSMA peacekeepers and 2

national staff members working for international forces. Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin claimed responsibility for the attack.

44. On 13 January, a MINUSMA vehicle hit an explosive device in Kidal, injuring two peacekeepers. On 23 January, unknown assailants targeted the MINUSMA camp in Kidal in an indirect fire attack. Ten mortars were fired at the facility, injuring one peacekeeper seriously.

#### **Attacks against civilians**

45. Civilians continued to be the victims of attacks by terrorist groups, intercommunal violence, improvised explosive devices and banditry. During the reporting period, 266 incidents were reported, in which 247 civilians were killed, 119 injured and 72 were abducted. The figure represents an increase from the previous reporting period, during which 200 civilians were killed in 269 incidents. More than 60 per cent of the deadly attacks against civilians took place in Mopti Region. A total of 218 persons were killed in central Mali between 1 January and 4 March.

46. On 16 January, armed elements attacked Sinnda village, Mopti Region, killing at least 14 civilians and injuring dozens of others. The deadliest attack recorded took place on 14 February, when armed elements attacked Ogossogou, Mopti Region, killing at least 37 civilians, mainly Fulani, and burning houses and granaries. Such attacks against civilian populations, as well as intercommunity violence, have led to further displacements of populations, including to Mauritania, and prompted civilian administrators to abandon their posts.

## **IV. Protection of civilians**

47. The increase in the activities of terrorist groups in northern and central Mali and the withdrawal of national defence and security forces from some areas generated new displacements of populations and increased the number of civilians under threat of physical violence. The Mission's Operation Seka, in the north-east, and Operation Buffalo, in the centre, were aimed at minimizing the vacuum left by the withdrawal of national defence and security forces in some areas. In Gao Region, a total of 64 protection of civilians incidents was recorded since January, compared with 72 recorded during the previous reporting period. The modest decrease in the number of incidents could be a result of the continuation of Operation Seka along the Ansongo-Labézanga axis.

48. In Mopti Region, the border areas with Burkina Faso in Koro district were particularly affected by insecurity. Recurring attacks led to the displacement of civilians to Douna-Pen village, Dioungani commune, where an estimated 880 of them sought refuge. Operation Buffalo was deployed to the area and provided protection to the main displacement site in Douna-Pen. The MINUSMA force also responded to an attack on Gourti village on 29 January to prevent further human rights violations. Placing the Mission's temporary operation bases closer to local populations yielded positive results and contributed to improving communities' perceptions of peacekeepers and reducing the number of protests against MINUSMA patrols in Bandiagara and Bankass districts.

49. To enhance the Mission's response through early warning mechanisms, the Mission piloted a hotline project in Mopti Region. The toll-free number was activated on 16 January. Some of the calls prompted the deployment of MINUSMA ground forces to Goni village, Koro *cercle*, on 7 February, as well as to Ogossogou village, Bankass *cercle*, on 14 February. While the deployment to Goni was a successful



intervention, operational constraints with regard to navigation and communication hampered the deployment to Ogossogou.

### **Support for national defence and security institutions**

50. MINUSMA continued to support the national security forces and the specialized investigation brigade, including in crime scene examination and through the provision of specialized training.

51. The Mission conducted a series of force projection operations, including Operation Windstorm, to rapidly deploy and reinforce the national armed forces camp in Diabali. MINUSMA also conducted a similar operation, Operation Guardian, in Tessit, in coordination with the Joint Force of the G5 Sahel.

52. In coordination with the European Union, MINUSMA conducted training in Bamako for 12 officers of the national police in combating terrorism, as well as one training session in professional intervention in Mopti, involving 28 officers. Three joint training sessions on the topics of preventive search related to incidents of improvised explosive devices and securing the electoral process were also conducted.

53. In January, the national armed forces completed their first weapons and ammunitions management storekeeper induction training for the gendarmerie in Bamako. MINUSMA handed over the recently built national weapons and ammunition management training centre in Kati, Koulikoro Region, to the Malian authorities. As part of efforts to enhance national capacity in explosive hazard management, MINUSMA provided training to national defence and security forces in explosive device search and detection and explosive ordnance disposal, as well as a staff officer-level course.

## **V. Human rights situation**

54. The human rights situation remained of serious concern. MINUSMA documented 123 cases of human rights violations and abuses, 51 more than in the previous reporting period, including 114 abuses perpetrated by armed groups and 9 violations perpetrated by the national forces. The 123 cases comprised 222 civilians killed, 20 cases of enforced disappearance, 72 individuals injured and 46 persons abducted or missing. Slightly more than half the cases (62) were reported in Mopti Region. Incidents were also recorded in the regions of Gao (20), Kidal (6), Ménaka (14), Ségou (6) and Timbuktu (15).

55. As in the previous reporting period, violent extremist armed groups were responsible for the highest number of cases (66) of human rights abuses. The majority of the cases (49) occurred in areas where Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara were active, with at least 10 other cases attributed to Islamic State in the Greater Sahara and 7 to Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin. While close to half the cases (27) were recorded in Mopti Region, the others were documented in the regions of Gao (14), Kidal (4), Ménaka (6), Ségou (1) and Timbuktu (14). The cases included indiscriminate and targeted killings, abductions and the burning of health centres.

56. Instances of violence along community lines persisted, with serious consequences for human rights, in particular those of women and children. Community-based armed groups were implicated in 31 abuses in the context of violence across community lines, all recorded in Mopti Region. Armed elements from Fulani communities were responsible for 24 cases, which resulted in 80 civilian deaths, whereas armed groups from the Dogon community perpetrated 7 cases, which were more targeted and coordinated and accounted for at least 67 civilian deaths. The

two emblematic cases during the period were both attributed to armed groups from the Dogon community. Between 15 and 16 January, a group of *dozos* (traditional hunters) conducted a targeted attack on Sinnda village, killing 14 civilians from the Fulani and Tamasheq communities. The attack in Ogossogou on 14 February, which resulted in the killing of at least 37 civilians, was allegedly executed by armed men from the Dogon community.

57. A total of 10 abuses, attributed to signatory armed groups, were recorded in the regions of Gao (2), Kidal (2) and Ménaka (6). The cases included killings attributed to the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad and the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad, a theft imputed to the Coordination des mouvements et fronts patriotiques de résistance and an arbitrary deprivation of liberty involving the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad.

58. National defence and security forces were involved in nine instances of human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, during military operations in the centre. On 19 December, 26 men from the Fulani community were reportedly executed. Following their arrest by the national armed forces in Malémana, Mopti Region, their remains were found in a well in Ndoukala, Ségou Region. In a communiqué dated 29 December 2019, the Government announced the opening of an investigation into the incident. MINUSMA is investigating allegations of the extrajudicial killing of three men and the enforced disappearance of three others, imputed to national armed forces from Diabali, in the aftermath of a 26 January attack against the gendarmerie camp in Sokolo, Ségou Region.

59. On 28 January, the Court of Appeal in Bamako ordered the provisional release of General Amadou Haya Sanogo and his co-accused pending their trial, which has been postponed sine die. They had led a coup and seized power in 2012. The decision by the court was publicly criticized by human rights activists.

60. MINUSMA continued to support the activities of the Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission, which, since its establishment, has received more than 16,183 testimonies, 60 per cent of which have been given by women. Two thematic public hearings are scheduled for June.

61. MINUSMA documented eight cases of sexual violence perpetrated by terrorist groups, signatory armed groups and the national armed forces. The cases included the forced marriage of four girls by alleged extremist elements in Timbuktu Region; the rape of two women, reportedly by Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad members in Ménaka; the gang rape of a girl, imputed to elements of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad et Front patriotique de résistance in Gao; and the sexual assault of a 5-year-old girl, perpetrated by a member of the national armed forces in Gao.

62. In its efforts to involve civil society in the prevention of and the response to conflict-related sexual violence, MINUSMA hosted a workshop on 21 January with 113 Islamic religious leaders to discuss the role that the High Islamic Council could play in addressing this serious issue in Mali. Following the workshop, the President of the High Islamic Council signed a declaration, making relevant commitments, including the issuance of a fatwa to denounce conflict-related sexual violence.

63. Children continued to suffer violence. Overall, 174 grave violations against 103 children were documented during the reporting period, a 23 per cent increase compared with the previous reporting period. A total of 10 children were killed and 9 maimed. While some of the perpetrators remain unidentified, 97 of the cases were attributed to violent extremist armed groups that also conducted 39 attacks on educational facilities, killed or abducted teachers, destroyed educational materials,

burned classrooms, demanded the closure of secular or mainstream schools and called for the establishment of Qur'anic schools, in particular in Mopti and Timbuktu Regions. The number of schools that are closed in northern and central Mali increased further, to 1,151.

64. In all, 75 children were recruited and used by the signatory armed groups, including 52 by the Coalition des mouvements de l'Azawad and 23 by the Platform coalition of armed groups. The United Nations is currently advocating with the special prosecutor on counter-terrorism for the transfer to child protection structures of 17 presumed minor boys, who were detained in Bamako for alleged association with armed groups.

65. To enhance respect for human rights and humanitarian law, MINUSMA and its partners continued to conduct capacity-building sessions for representatives of civil society, defence and security forces, the Bar Association, the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, including on human rights and rule of law in efforts to combat terrorism.

## VI. Humanitarian situation

66. Since my previous report, the number of internally displaced persons in Mali has increased, reaching a total of 218,000, an increase from 199,385 in November 2019. Women represented 54 per cent of the population of internally displaced persons. More than 30 per cent of internally displaced persons have been displaced more than once since fleeing their homes. Violent attacks in the centre caused daily waves of displacement. In the humanitarian response plan for the period 2020–2022, estimated humanitarian funding requirements are set at \$390 million, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year.

67. The number of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger remained stable, at 140,800, compared with that of the previous reporting period. Mali continues to host some 26,670 refugees from neighbouring countries, with the number of asylum seekers remaining constant, at 1,008. Since the start of 2020, there has been significant cross-border displacement, with more than 2,000 Malian and Nigerian families seeking refuge in Anderamboukane. Between 10 and 20 February, more than 1,000 Malian refugees arrived in Mauritania.

68. Humanitarian access to the populations in need of protection and assistance in central and northern Mali remained a challenge as a result of banditry, terrorist group activity, damaged infrastructure and the withdrawal of the national armed forces from some areas in those areas of Mali, notably in Gao and Ménaka Regions. State services continued to withdraw from the areas most affected by violence, such as Ansongo *cercle*. A total of 1,151 schools are not functioning in the north and the centre, leaving more than 330,000 children without access to education. In addition, continuing strikes by teachers are keeping many more children out of school for long periods of time.

69. Some 4.3 million persons are expected to need humanitarian assistance in 2020 as a result of the deteriorating security situation, compared with 3.2 million persons at the end of 2019. Among them, 1.1 million persons are expected to face crisis levels of food insecurity during the lean season, June to September, which would be the highest number recorded in the past five years.

## VII. Economic situation

70. The economy of Mali is forecast to grow at a rate of 5.0 per cent in 2020, which is below the 5.4 per cent average recorded from 2015 to 2019. Inflation is projected to grow at a rate of 1.9 per cent in 2020, 2.0 per cent in 2021 and 2.1 per cent in 2022. Insecurity continued to negatively affect agriculture and fishing and livestock, two economic sectors that account for 80 per cent of the labour force. Notwithstanding overall economic growth, the rising level of income inequality and poverty contribute to increasing socioeconomic tensions, manifested in particular by an ongoing teachers' strike.

71. During the reporting period, 70 MINUSMA quick-impact projects and 13 trust fund projects, totalling \$2.45 million and \$3.61 million, respectively, were approved for funding. The projects fund activities related to social cohesion and conflict prevention, technical support for the Permanent Secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali, construction of police stations in Mopti Region, consolidation of judicial power and the organization of the legislative elections. In addition, the Peacebuilding Fund launched seven new projects, totalling \$16 million, in support of conflict prevention and mediation programmes, the improvement of access to justice, action against impunity and gender and youth promotion initiatives.

72. On 6 February, Mr. Cissé chaired the first Steering Committee meeting of the sustainable development fund. The meeting validated the fund's manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures.

## VIII. Capacities of the Mission

### Military

73. As at 10 March, a total of 12,179 military personnel had been deployed, corresponding to 91.6 per cent of the authorized strength of 13,289 personnel. The personnel included 35 military observers, 477 staff officers and 11,667 contingent personnel. Women accounted for 3.8 per cent of military personnel. The deployment of a medium utility helicopter unit to Timbuktu was completed with the arrival of remaining cargo and personnel. The deployment of a light infantry battalion to the same location is under way, with the first infantry company operational on the ground since February.

### Police

74. As at 10 March, a total of 1,726 police personnel, or 90 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,920, had been deployed. Among them were 298 individual police officers, 79 of whom were women, and 1,428 formed police unit personnel, including 156 women.

### Civilian

75. As at 5 March, 89 per cent of all MINUSMA civilian staff had been deployed, including 93 per cent of international staff, 79 per cent of United Nations Volunteers and 88 per cent of national staff. Women held 25 per cent of international posts (the same level as during the previous reporting period), 28 per cent of United Nations Volunteers positions and 16 per cent of national staff posts.

### Implementation of the Mission adaptation plan

76. MINUSMA continued to strengthen its presence and activities in central Mali in order to enhance its support for the Government's Cadre politique de gestion de la

crise au centre du Mali and strengthen the protection of civilians. A total of 19 additional civilian personnel, including a planning officer, have been redeployed to Mopti.

77. MINUSMA and the Secretariat have further intensified outreach to troop-contributing countries in order to generate the capabilities envisioned by the Mission adaptation plan. The plan includes the establishment of a mobile task force to respond to emerging situations, thereby enabling the Mission to mobilize at any given time required capabilities, including two quick reaction force units; three special forces units; two long-range reconnaissance units; four medium utility helicopter units; three armed helicopter units; one attack helicopter unit; one C-130 tactical airlift aircraft unit; two fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance units and four units with unmanned aircraft systems; two forward surgical teams and eight explosive ordnance disposal teams. The Mobile Task Force would be a force multiplier and enhance the Mission's ability to engage with communities daily. The Mission will also establish a forward command post to deploy with the mobile task force to command this enhanced element for the time of the intervention.

78. Statements of Unit Requirements have been updated to meet the increasing security challenges on the ground. MINUSMA and the Secretariat further developed an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance statement of operational requirements that defines the Mission's capability gaps and requirements in delivering against the mandate. The statement of operational requirements has guided the development of the new Statements of Unit Requirements for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance units and will also support the procurement process of commercial capabilities.

79. The Secretariat has begun preparations for a force generation conference for MINUSMA. Some troop-contributing countries have already indicated their intention to pledge new capabilities to MINUSMA, while others have noted their readiness to reconfigure units already on the ground to meet the requirements of the plan, notably by increasing the number of tasking lines for helicopters and unmanned aircraft systems.

80. The adaptation plan, including the establishment of the mobile task force, requires the expansion of existing bases in Gao and Mopti, as well as the construction of a new airstrip in Kidal. The Government has allocated an additional 49.45 ha to MINUSMA in Gao. The Mission has cleared and secured the area, and construction is expected to begin in April. The Government has yet to respond to the Mission's request for additional land in Mopti. The Government approved the construction of a new runway in Kidal, where demining and construction commenced in late February.

81. The Mission's budget proposal for 2020/21 includes costs associated with the adaptation plan, resulting in a net increase of 5 per cent over its budget for 2019/20.

### **Efforts to optimize performance**

82. The performance of seven military units was evaluated by the Force Commander. Six units performed satisfactorily. Several best practices were identified, including the installation of cameras and night vision observation equipment for camp security and the organization of training. In one unit, there were shortcomings in mandate comprehension and understanding of the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as caveats regarding its ability to conduct patrols outside the camp. Targeted measures are being implemented to address the shortcomings.

83. The case outlined in my letter dated 27 December 2019 ([S/2019/1004](#)) of a contingent denying access to the part of the United Nations camp that it was

occupying has been resolved, and MINUSMA emergency response teams have access to airport facilities.

84. Six formed police units were evaluated during the reporting period. It was concluded in the evaluations that all six units performed satisfactorily. Good practices included the collection of intelligence on patrols as a result of good community relations and enhanced logistical support.

85. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, pre-deployment and in-mission training sessions on explosive threat awareness and mitigation were conducted to enhance the preparedness of MINUSMA uniformed and civilian personnel. The light coordination mechanism assisted two member States in conducting two mobile training teams in Gao and Kidal to improve the performance, safety and security of the contingents. In addition, two troop-contributing countries deployed 17 and 24 additional armoured personnel carriers to Sector Centre and Sector North, respectively.

### **Integrated strategic framework**

86. Efforts continued to strengthen coordination and promote integration between MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, in line with the overall vision and joint priorities outlined in the integrated strategic framework.

87. In support of upcoming legislative elections, MINUSMA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have created a joint support team with specific and complementary tasks. MINUSMA provides political, security, technical and logistical support, while UNDP manages a basket fund for electoral bodies, supports civic education and communication initiatives, the resolution of disputes and conflicts and capacity-building.

88. In Mopti, under the leadership of regional authorities, MINUSMA, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNDP established a coordination mechanism to support the return of internally displaced persons. The mechanism helped to mobilize resources for such persons, including by providing security and income-generating activity.

89. In Timbuktu, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Mission are developing a project to promote the education of young people through university. The project, funded through the trust fund for peace and security in Mali, will contribute to promoting the return of state services to the region, as well as social cohesion and conflict prevention.

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

90. MINUSMA continued to enhance security at its camps with regard to identified and anticipated threats. The integrated security plan for MINUSMA headquarters in Bamako was finalized and approved, and related standard operating procedures were established.

### **Conduct and discipline**

91. Two allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were recorded. MINUSMA continued to implement its strategy to prevent misconduct, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse, through induction and refresher training of all categories of personnel, as well as by conducting risk assessments and outreach activities and recommending mitigating measures in its areas of operations.

### **Environmental issues**

92. MINUSMA continued to take steps towards improving its waste management, water supply and sanitation, as well as towards managing environmental emergencies. During the reporting period, the Mission concluded the review of its waste management plan.

## **IX. Observations**

93. Notwithstanding progress made in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, the situation in Mali and the Sahel region continued to be of serious concern, with deteriorating security and increasing attacks in the region. Terrorist groups allied with Al-Qaida and Islamic State gained more ground and are competing for influence. Attacks on national and international forces persisted, with the national defence and security forces suffering the greatest losses. More than half of all attacks during the reporting period occurred in central Mali, and civilians represented nearly one third of the victims thereof. I strongly condemn attacks against civilians, MINUSMA peacekeepers and national and international forces and call upon the Malian authorities to step up efforts to hold the perpetrators of those crimes accountable. I pay tribute to the courage and sacrifice of all men and women who continue to operate in such a highly challenging and dangerous environment in order to implement their respective mandates.

94. I welcome the renewed commitment of the Heads of State of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the President of France at their summit in Pau, France, and at the sixth conference of Heads of State of the G5 Sahel in Nouakchott to join forces and strengthen cooperation and coordination in order to combat terrorism in the Sahel, as well as the establishment of the coalition for the Sahel. A concerted multidimensional response involving an integrated approach by political, security and development actors is necessary to stabilize the situation in Mali and across the region. MINUSMA remains one of the many key actors.

95. Notwithstanding the dire security situation, there have been significant advances in the peace process and towards the full implementation of the Peace Agreement, which remains the only viable path to address the crisis in Mali and stabilize the situation. The conclusion of the inclusive national dialogue resulted in a more positive dynamic and enabled the parties to refocus their attention on the implementation of the Peace Agreement. I am encouraged by the redeployment of the reconstituted unit of the national armed forces to northern Mali, the resumption of the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its agreement to increase the participation of women in the mechanism and, the visit of Mr. Cissé to Kidal. I am also encouraged by ongoing preparations for legislative elections and the consultations among stakeholders to create conditions conducive to the holding of credible, inclusive and peaceful legislative elections. It will, however, take time for the achievements to translate into tangible improvements in the situation on the ground. Addressing the complex challenges facing Mali will require greater effort on the part of the parties, as well as greater political will, resources and support.

96. The redeployment of the reconstituted unit to Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu represented an essential step towards the restoration of State authority in northern Mali. The arrival of the first reconstituted unit marks the first formal presence of the national armed forces in Kidal since rebel forces took control of the main cities in northern Mali, in March 2012. The good offices of the Special Representative have been essential for the parties to overcome mistrust and numerous problems and prejudices and reach agreement on the modalities for the redeployment. MINUSMA has also provided critical logistical support to the redeployment, which illustrates the

pivotal role that the Mission continues to play in Mali to support the parties involved in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and create the space in which the peace process can unfold. Once fully operational, the reconstituted unit will help to reinforce national armed forces in northern Mali, which is fundamental to the restoration of State authority and efforts to combat terrorism in order to pave the way for a more significant deployment of State administration and justice. I welcome the agreement reached by the signatory parties to organize a catch-up phase aimed at integrating an additional 515 former combatants through the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration or integration programme for redeployment to northern Mali as part of the reconstituted unit.

97. As outlined in my previous reports, the participation of women in the Malian peace process has been marginal. The holding of the high-level workshop, which brought together more than 200 Malian women representing the Government, the signatory armed movements and civil society, was an important opportunity to discuss measures to address the current situation. I welcome the recommendations made at the workshop to enhance participation of women, as well as the agreement of the signatory parties to include women in the mechanisms for monitoring the Agreement, which is an important first step. The low number of women candidates registered to run in the forthcoming legislative elections is a reminder that longer-term measures are needed to increase the participation of women in public and political life in Mali, as well as to ensure that women represent 30 per cent of elected officials, as stipulated in Malian law.

98. The upcoming legislative elections are part of the political process to address grievances. Peaceful and credible elections within the established timeline are essential for the stability of the country. I call upon all national stakeholders to pursue their political ambitions in a constructive manner and to address differences through dialogue.

99. In central Mali, civilians continue to bear the brunt of intensifying violence along community lines exacerbated by the presence of terrorist groups. I welcome the initiatives by the Malian authorities to stem the violence, including through multiple local peace and reconciliation initiatives and increased cooperation and coordination with MINUSMA. I call upon the Government to continue efforts to dismantle militia groups, while stepping up efforts to restore State authority to avoid dangerous security vacuums. The Mission's support remains essential in support of the Malian security forces to protect civilians.

100. The Mission has made great strides towards better positioning and equipping itself to implement its expanded mandate in a more people-centred, integrated and proactive manner and has further refined its adaptation Plan. The Plan envisages the reconfiguration of the military component which includes the establishment of a Mobile Task Force to enhance the Mission's ability to project force throughout the country. This will also facilitate the mobility of civilian and police personnel and enable the Mission to operate in a more proactive and community-oriented manner. The successful implementation of the adaptation plan is contingent on the support of partners. I reiterate my call upon all Member States to contribute the required capabilities and to match the Mission's mandate with adequate resources in keeping with their commitments under the Action for Peacekeeping framework. I call upon the Government of Mali to facilitate the deployment of the additional capabilities, including by finalizing the agreement on the designation of additional land for the Mission's camps in Mopti. The step is critical to allow MINUSMA to increase its civilian and uniformed presence in the centre and better assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to stabilize the area and better protect civilians.



101. The humanitarian situation in Mali remains dire. A total of 3.2 million Malians required humanitarian assistance in 2019, and that number is expected to increase in 2020. Some 1.1 million persons are at risk of food insecurity. To meet those humanitarian needs, additional resourcing is required. I call upon international partners to fully resource the humanitarian response plan. Adequate funding is necessary, in particular ahead of the lean season, to meet the needs of the most vulnerable communities.

102. I am equally concerned by the deteriorating human rights situation, which is marked by terrorist attacks in northern and central Mali targeting national security services, peacekeepers, international forces and, increasingly, civilians. Malian security forces themselves were involved in human rights violations. Civilians also fell victim to attacks by self-defence groups, including as a result of their perceived support for Islamist groups. Impunity is one of the aggravating factors in the current violence in Mali, and perpetrators of violence must be held accountable.

103. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Special Representative for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, Mahamat Saleh Annadif, for his outstanding leadership and dedication. I commend United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel for their commitment to peace and stability in Mali. I also extend my sincere gratitude to the troop- and police-contributing countries, members of the international mediation team, regional and multilateral organizations, donor countries, non-governmental organizations and all other partners for their steadfast support for Mali.

## Annex I

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization  
Mission in Mali: military and police strength as at  
10 March 2020**

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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1 280	16	1 296	1	–	1	237	43	280	238	43	281
Belgium	33	6	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	242	18	260	16	1	17	133	5	138	149	6	155
Bhutan	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	1 045	35	1 080	19	9	28	130	10	140	149	19	168
Burundi	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	266	25	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	1	1	7	3	10	–	–	–	7	3	10
Canada	4	1	5	8	6	14	–	–	–	8	6	14
Chad	1 406	41	1 447	12	1	13	–	–	–	12	1	13
China	410	16	426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	355	8	363	12	14	26	–	–	–	12	14	26
Czechia	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	65	8	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	1 069	2	1 071	–	–	–	130	10	140	130	10	140
El Salvador	190	16	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
France	23	1	24	13	1	14	–	–	–	13	1	14
Gambia	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	340	20	360	8	7	15	–	–	–	8	7	15
Ghana	135	19	154	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	841	30	871	5	6	11	–	–	–	5	6	11
Indonesia	10	–	10	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Iran	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	64	–	64	8	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	8
Kenya	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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
Liberia	102	15	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	35	2	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mauritania	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	154	4	158	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Netherlands	4	1	5	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
Niger	861	12	873	24	10	34	–	–	–	24	10	34
Nigeria	75	8	83	1	1	2	101	39	140	102	40	142
Norway	10	4	14	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Pakistan	56	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Romania	120	6	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	997	52	1 049	14	7	21	281	30	311	295	37	332
Sierra Leone	18	4	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Sri Lanka	249	–	249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	193	35	228	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Switzerland	7	–	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Togo	885	49	934	14	2	16	260	19	279	274	21	295
Tunisia	79	7	86	30	1	31	–	–	–	30	1	31
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 711</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12 179</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1 726</b>

# Annex II

## Map

