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Situation in Mali

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#) of 29 June 2022, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the resolution. The present report covers developments in Mali since the previous report ([S/2022/731](#)), issued on 3 October 2022.

II. Major political developments

2. Sustained efforts were made to maintain the momentum generated following the agreement between Mali and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the extension of the transition. Transitional authorities took steps to implement their reform agenda and the recommendations stemming from the national dialogue on the reform process held in December 2021. Efforts made to advance the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali ran into new difficulties following the decision of the signatory movements to suspend their participation in the Agreement monitoring mechanism until the holding of a meeting with the international mediation team to discuss the future of the peace process. As insecurity continues to challenge the restoration of State authority, the implementation of the strategy for the stabilization of the central regions remains key to addressing the prevailing situation.

A. Political transition

3. On 31 October, the commission mandated to prepare the new constitution submitted a draft to transitional President Assimi Goïta. Prior to the submission of the draft, between 17 and 30 October, the commission briefed government officials, State institutions, political parties and civil society organizations on the process. MINUSMA supported a similar exercise with regional stakeholders in the centre and northern parts of the country. The draft constitution introduces several elements, including provisions allowing for the impeachment of the President; a limitation on the number of ministers; the introduction of a bicameral legislature (the *Assemblée nationale* and the *Haut conseil de la nation*) the deposition of the presidents of both



chambers; and the establishment of a Court of Audit. The text also includes an acknowledgment of the role of traditional leaders in dispute resolution mechanisms.

4. Malian stakeholders have expressed varied reactions on the process and content of the draft constitution. Some have voiced concerns over the scope of power granted to the office of the president, which they believe could jeopardize the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judiciary branches. The Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (CMA) called for the inclusion of a section dedicated to decentralization to frame the transfer of competencies to the Collectivités territoriales and enhance regional financial autonomy. More generally, they stressed the need to achieve the broadest possible consensus on the new constitution.

5. Following the adoption of the electoral law in June, further progress was made on electoral reform. On 20 October, the Independent Authority for Election Management was operationalized, and its 15 board members took oaths before the Supreme Court. Appointed by the transitional President on 12 October, the Board includes eight members nominated by the Government, four by political parties and three by civil society organizations. Four of the representatives are women, representing 26 per cent of the total, falling just under the national law requiring 30 per cent. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization operationalized the different thematic working groups of the Steering Committee for the Referendum and General Elections, a mechanism established to support the Government in its coordination efforts. Finally, the yearly update of the electoral list began on 1 October and is expected to end on 31 December. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team organized training sessions for civil society organizations involved in election awareness-raising and mobilization. The Mission also undertook the transportation of the delegates and electoral materials to facilitate the exercise in the centre and the northern parts of the country. On 7 November, the Mission d'observation des élections au Mali, a platform of civil society organizations providing electoral assistance, highlighted that the absence of administrative commissions in some municipalities, as well as the registration of internally displaced persons and refugees, remained a challenge.

6. Efforts by transitional authorities to foster consensus on reforms and the electoral process continued. In October and November, the Cadre de concertation des parties politiques, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Territorial Administration and Decentralization, convened to discuss the voting modalities for internally displaced persons, refugees and the Malian Defence and Security Forces who will secure the elections. Some political parties and civil society organizations that boycotted the selection process of members of the Independent Authority for Election Management did not attend the meetings.

7. Next steps in the electoral process include the establishment of coordination offices of the Independent Authority for Election Management at all constituency levels. This will entail the recruitment, training and deployment of an estimated 3,000 personnel, with the support of the United Nations Integrated Electoral Team, comprising MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). On 26 October, the Mission organized a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Mali to give them an update on the electoral process and urge for the mobilization of the required resources. Moreover, MINUSMA police are conducting capacity-building programmes on election security for Malian police and gendarmerie personnel in Bamako, Gao and Mopti. Similarly, MINUSMA and the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali are supporting the Malian centre de gestion des crises et catastrophes with regard to election-related risk analysis and response planning and coordination. MINUSMA provided air transport for 213 individuals and 2 tons of electoral materials in support of Government-led activities

on political and institutional reforms, including the dissemination of the new electoral law, briefings on the draft constitution and the yearly update of the electoral roll.

8. The transitional authorities also initiated measures to address long-standing administrative and political shortcomings affecting governance. On 19 October, the Council of Ministers adopted six bills on administrative and territorial reorganization. One set of bills provides for the creation of administrative constituencies (regions, *cercles* and *arrondissements*), the demarcation of the new regions and the readjustment of several existing administrative boundaries. The second set of bills establishes decentralized constituencies at two levels, namely the regions and the communes. With MINUSMA support, the National Transition Council organized information sessions for its members on 29 and 30 November and public hearings with concerned stakeholders prior to the examination of the bills.

9. Other measures were taken to implement the recommendations stemming from the national dialogue on the reform process. From 17 to 22 October, a conference was organized in Bamako on the development of a social stability pact, providing recommendations to address prevailing challenges and to accelerate the establishment of a framework for social dialogue. The Government also enacted a law on the militarization of the national police which, alongside the national army, is expected to help secure areas freed from the presence of terrorist groups. Furthermore, on 28 October, the transitional President appointed 26 new members to the National Transition Council, in line with the July decree expanding the membership from 121 to 147 and allocating the additional seats to different entities. While the enlargement of the National Transition Council does not substantially alter the balance among the different categories, it provides an opportunity to balance the distribution of seats among signatory movements, with equal representation for CMA and the Platform coalition of armed groups. Among the appointees, 10 are women, bringing their total number to 42 (28 per cent). Some stakeholders, including the Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des forces patriotiques and the High Islamic Council, expressed discontent over their lack of representation in the final list.

10. At the same time, the joint monitoring mechanism for the return to constitutional order met on a regular basis. At the 13 October meeting of the Commission for the Monitoring of the Timetable for Political and Institutional Reforms, software to track progress against benchmarks and enhance oversight was introduced. On 29 November, the ECOWAS Mediator for Mali visited Bamako ahead of the sixty-second ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, which met in Abuja on 4 December. The Authority of Heads of State and Government subsequently noted with satisfaction that the transition was on course. It also instructed the ECOWAS Commission to assist the Malian authorities, with the support of the African Union and the United Nations, to mobilize the necessary resources to help meet the transition deadline of March 2024. Finally, the Authority commended the various diplomatic efforts made by ECOWAS and its member States, as well as those of the United Nations, to secure the release of the 46 Ivorian military personnel detained in Mali, calling on the Malian authorities to respond positively to these efforts.

11. The reporting period was marked by political dynamics driven by the debate over constitutional reform, to which numerous stakeholders provided concrete recommendations, with some expressly stating the need to avoid polarization. The Alliance pour la démocratie au Mali-Parti africain pour la solidarité et la justice and the Parti pour la renaissance nationale called on the Government to suspend the process pending an inclusive political dialogue within an appropriate framework. For its part, the Union pour la République et la démocratie stressed the relevance of constitutional reform, inviting Malians to provide objective proposals to address the shortcomings of the preliminary draft constitution. On 26 November, the Cadre des partis et regroupements politiques pour le retour à l'ordre constitutionnel held a press

conference to call for the holding of a high-level dialogue with political and other relevant stakeholders on the broader political and institutional reforms required to complete the transition. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General met with civil society and political parties on 16 and 29 November to emphasize their crucial role in the success of the transition reform agenda and encourage constructive dialogue.

B. Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

12. The forty-sixth ordinary session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee was held in Bamako on 11 October. Participants acknowledged the need to deliver peace dividends to the population and reiterated the need to implement the 16 development projects still outstanding for the benefit of the northern regions. They underscored the role of the Agreement's monitoring structures and emphasized the importance of revitalizing the four thematic subcommittees. The forty-seventh session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, due to be held on 29 November, was adjourned to allow further discussions about the level of representation of the Government, an issue raised by CMA. Subsequently, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the President of the Agreement Monitoring Committee met with the Minister for Reconciliation, who reiterated the Government's commitment to the implementation of the Agreement.

13. Meanwhile, on 18 October, the Council of Ministers endorsed a six-month mandate for the ad hoc commission to resolve outstanding issues related to the chain of command within the national defence and security forces and on the integration of senior civilian officials of the movements into Government institutions, including the national defence and security forces. Both CMA and the Platform coalition of armed groups have six representatives each, while the inclusivity movements have three delegates.

14. Furthermore, MINUSMA and the two national commissions in charge of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration carried out visits to the northern regions to assess the logistical and technical conditions for the launch of the global disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. Meanwhile, the Malian Government reached an agreement with the World Bank to extend the funding of the socioeconomic reintegration of 900 women affiliated with the armed groups until 30 June 2023.

15. On 21 November, the Minister for Reconciliation, Colonel-Major Ismaël Wagué, travelled to Kidal for consultations with relevant CMA stakeholders. While there, he inaugurated the regional representation of the Office de radiodiffusion télévision nationale du Mali and visited the reconstituted battalion.

16. The Mission continued to support the implementation of the Agreement's provisions on reconciliation and justice. This included the redeployment of judges and prosecutors to the tribunal in Gao to hold civil and criminal hearings, and the facilitation for four relocated judges to hold hearings in Diré, Goundam and Gourma-Rharous in the Timbuktu region and in Bourem in the Gao region during October and November.

17. The October and November meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were marred by a controversy over the level of participation by the Government. In this connection, on 10 December, CMA issued a communiqué deploring what it perceived as a lack of political commitment from the Government in the peace process and requested that the parties discuss the future of the Agreement in a neutral place "for a decisive examination of its viability". Meeting on 14 December, the international mediation team stressed the primary responsibility of the Malian parties, which include the Government and the movements, to advance the implementation of

the Agreement. The mediation team called on the Malian parties to refrain from any statement that might undermine efforts to build confidence. On 20 and 21 December, signatory movements met within the Permanent Strategic Framework, reiterating in the meantime the call for a meeting to discuss the viability of the Agreement, and announced the suspension of their participation in the monitoring mechanisms of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the implementation of the Agreement.

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

18. Since the endorsement of a strategy for the stabilization of the centre, MINUSMA continued its collaboration with the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique pour la gestion de la crise du centre to support the implementation of the strategy. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team are developing a support plan in line with the four strategic axes of the strategy. Between 14 and 17 November, MINUSMA met with governors and representatives of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in the five central regions to identify their priorities and tailor support to the specific needs of each region.

19. MINUSMA and UNDP are supporting the operationalization of the remaining three regional committees to implement the strategy for the stabilization of the centre in Bandiagara, Douentza and San.

20. Efforts also continued to enhance civil society contributions to good governance. From 11 to 13 October, MINUSMA conducted a training-of-trainers workshop on good local governance and citizen participation for 20 members of civil society, including 6 youth and 6 women. In turn, from 19 October to 13 November, they proceeded to train a total of 500 citizens, including 285 women, from 20 communes throughout the Ségou and San regions.

III. Major security developments, the response of the Mission and support for national efforts

21. The security situation in Mali remains complex, particularly in the centre and the border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger. Ongoing activities of extremist elements affiliated with Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) continue to drive insecurity in Gao and Ménaka, while the other northern regions are severely affected by the displacement of the affected population. In central Mali, extremist groups continue to capitalize on intercommunal conflicts to expand their influence and secure new recruits.

22. Discussions between MINUSMA and the Malian army leadership are ongoing to facilitate planning and coordination. MINUSMA and the Malian Defence and Security Forces conducted 81 coordinated patrols in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti and Timbuktu, including five long-range patrols in Bara and Gargouna in the Gao region, to enhance movements on these axes and secure fairs and markets.

Central Mali

23. In central Mali, groups affiliated with JNIM continued to pressure communities to enforce survival pacts and force them not to collaborate with the Malian Defence and Security Forces or support dozos affiliated with Dan Nan Ambassagou. This coercion has resulted in a growing number of villages signing agreements and paying the zakat tax to extremist groups.

24. The Malian Defence and Security Forces released information about Operation Maliko, noting several interventions in the areas of Boni, Bankass, Douentza, Mopti,

Sofara and Timissa. The reports highlight raids on various terrorist strongholds and on JNIM-affiliated Katiba Serma and Katiba Macina. On 23 October, about 100 internally displaced persons sought shelter in Douentza town, fearing arbitrary arrest or targeting by extremist groups in the aftermath of a series of military operations in the villages of Dourgana, Hombori, Hairé, Simbi and Mondoro. In Douentza, MINUSMA is securing the airfield to create conditions for humanitarian access to populations. The Mission also conducted daily foot and mechanized patrols in the town and in nearby urban centres. During long-range patrols, on 4 and 5 November, peacekeepers were involved in two separate improvised explosive device incidents, between Douentza and Mopti, which injured six personnel. On 21 and 25 November, two improvised explosive device incidents near Douentza injured three peacekeepers.

25. Mopti remained the region with the highest number of incidents related to improvised explosive devices. Civilians are disproportionately affected by the explosive threat, as exemplified by fatal incidents on 13, 18 and 28 October which left 25 civilians dead, including 3 children, and 37 others injured. On 13 October, a local bus hit an improvised explosive device in Sibo village, near Bandiagara, resulting in 17 civilian deaths and 36 injured. The same day, the local population threw stones at a MINUSMA convoy in Bandiagara town, blaming the Mission for the incident. Misinformation about these allegations continued to spread and, on 14 October, a MINUSMA patrol travelling from Sévaré to the temporary operating base in Ogossogou village was blocked by a hostile crowd. In its attempts to return to Sévaré, the convoy met further roadblocks. The convoy was forced to stop in Bandiagara while local authorities mediated with the population to allow the convoy to return to Sévaré. The incident left nine peacekeepers slightly injured and seven MINUSMA vehicles damaged. On the same day, the Chief of Staff of the Malian army issued a communiqué condemning the improvised explosive device incident and indicating that Katiba Macina were the perpetrators.

26. Popular discontent with insecurity has led MINUSMA to restrict movements by road in the area, thereby requiring resupply missions by air to the Ogossogou temporary operating base on 15 and 31 October. On 29 November, as a result of sustained engagement with local authorities to address issues related to access, peacekeepers travelled to Ogossogou to relieve personnel who had been due for rotation since October. Despite these challenges, the Mission continued night patrols around Ogossogou to protect civilians and support local peace initiatives brokered between communities since October 2021. The Mission also facilitated visits of the gendarmerie and the sub-prefect from 4 to 6 October to investigate incidents in which nearly 180 civilians were killed in 2019 and 2020.

27. In the Ségou region, a reduction in communal violence was observed in areas where MINUSMA invested substantial efforts towards facilitating reconciliation, including through support for the Government's regional reconciliation support teams. Following two years of conflict over land issues between the Dogofri and Sokolo communities, their representatives gathered in Niono from 7 to 9 October to resolve differences. Similarly, a dialogue was organized from 14 to 16 October in the Mariko commune to address the conflict affecting communities from 25 villages in the area.

Northern Mali

28. In the Gao and Ménaka regions, JNIM and ISGS continued to clash near populated areas, leading to several civilian casualties and displacement towards neighbouring areas. ISGS remained active in the Anchawadi and Gabero communes of Gao *cercle*, in Tessit and Tin Hama in Ansongo *cercle* in the Gao region and in the Anderamboukane *cercle* in the Ménaka region. Signatory armed groups increased their mobilization with the stated aim of countering the advancement of extremist

groups towards the Timbuktu and Kidal regions. In a bid to create a security belt, CMA deployed fighters and military equipment to the Gao and Ménaka regions. These movements of signatory armed groups beyond the zones agreed upon in the Agreement could make the ceasefire fragile, heightening the risks of unintentionally breaking the status quo. Similarly, the Groupe d'autodéfense des Touaregs Imghad et leurs alliés (GATIA) called for youth to mobilize and rejoin its ranks, which may also pose an additional challenge to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The Malian Defence and Security Forces released information on efforts undertaken in the eastern sector of Operation Maliko, noting multiple interventions in the areas of Gossi, Ménaka, Tessit and Gao. Moreover, the Malian Armed Forces are providing regular escorts to civilian convoys to facilitate their movements along the Gao-Labézanga axis.

29. In the Gao region, ISGS continued to target the civilian population and the Malian Armed Forces. On 5 October, following threats to the population by extremist groups, MINUSMA conducted assessment missions in Haoussa Foulane, Kobe, Tacharane and Tin Hama to assess security and investigate allegations of human rights violations. MINUSMA integrated visits to Ansongo and Bara contributed to reinforcing collaboration with local authorities and facilitating regular long-range patrols on the Gao-Bara and Ansongo-Bara axes. In addition, two community violence reduction projects to improve water systems in Bilali Koirra and Kokorom were launched. On 24 October, gunshots were fired towards the MINUSMA temporary operating base in the vicinity of Tamkoutat, Anchawadi commune, Gao *cercle*. On 30 October, ISGS conducted an attack against GATIA and CMA elements near Djebok, northern Gao. The incident resulted in the death of about 26 civilians and forced more than 1,000 others to flee to Gao, where the Direction nationale du développement social estimated the number of sheltered persons at 58,308, including 33,813 women. On 29 October, the Malian Defence and Security Forces started patrols within the city and its outskirts, with units comprising members of the Malian Armed Forces, the garde nationale, the gendarmerie, the police, and civilian protection.

30. In the Ménaka region, ISGS continues to exert influence on three of the region's four *cercles*. Between 27 October and 4 November, MINUSMA received reports of clashes between JNIM and ISGS in Tamalelt, Anderamboukane district, and Tinteshori, 40 km south of Ménaka, with the former retreating to Inékar, 48 km west of Ménaka town. MINUSMA pursued its day and night patrolling in Ménaka town, as well as its regular patrolling. Coordinated patrols with Malian security forces were conducted once a week. Two MINUSMA deterrence flights were conducted on 10 October in support of the Malian forces. These efforts were complemented by initiatives to strengthen early warning and community mechanisms for conflict management.

31. On 4 October, the Technical Commission on Security agreed on the need to develop a new security arrangement to enhance coordination among relevant stakeholders, within the framework of the Agreement. In this regard, on 13 October and 2 November, the MINUSMA Force held consultations with local authorities, the Malian Defence and Security Forces and signatory armed groups.

32. In the Timbuktu region, signatory armed groups mobilized in response to the growing threat of ISGS in areas bordering the Gao region. On 7 October, CMA elements gathered in Ber commune, Timbuktu *cercle*, while GATIA and the Platform coalition of armed groups re-established checkpoints in different localities of the Gourma-Rharous *cercle*. These activities have been linked to accusations of racketeering against civilians in the Gourma-Rharous and Timbuktu *cercles*. Attacks by unidentified armed individuals continue to occur on the main axes. This challenging environment has had an equal impact on the Mission. On 1 November, a

MINUSMA convoy hit an improvised explosive device while returning from a long-range patrol approximately 15 km from the MINUSMA Goundam camp.

33. MINUSMA has reinforced long-range patrols, particularly on the Goundam-Timbuktu axis. Coordinated efforts with the Malian Armed Forces resulted in an increased number of patrols and activities, focusing on the Goundam-Diré-Tonka triangle, where extremist groups are particularly active. On 1 December, MINUSMA also provided air reconnaissance support to the Malian Armed Forces between Timbuktu and Léré to mitigate threats against them. In Timbuktu city, the Mission supported the construction of four watchtowers for the gendarmerie. Moreover, civilian-led activities focused on the facilitation of meetings with local authorities from the Timbuktu and Taoudenni regions towards the restoration of State authority. In this context, MINUSMA conducted a mission with the Governor of Timbuktu to Gourma-Rharous to facilitate exchanges with his constituency. MINUSMA held several training sessions on conflict management for 50 youth leaders, including 17 women, from Timbuktu and Taoudenni. MINUSMA also supported the strengthening of local protection capacities for focal points from the communes of Ber, Alafia, Lafia, Timbuktu and Taoudenni.

34. In the Kidal region, on 17 October, two separate MINUSMA convoys hit improvised explosive devices in Tessalit in separate incidents. In the first incident, four peacekeepers lost their lives, and two others were seriously injured. In the second, nine peacekeepers suffered injuries. On 19 October, another MINUSMA vehicle hit an improvised explosive device near Aguelhok. On 30 November, an individual contracted by a MINUSMA subcontractor was killed in the explosion of an improvised explosive device approximately 750 meters north-west of the MINUSMA camp.

35. The region has been severely affected by the increasing influx of internally displaced persons from the Ménaka region. Local authorities estimated that more than 11,000 people had arrived recently, leading to tensions over water, food, medical supplies and farmland in the area. On 12 October, the Mission distributed food, non-food items and medical supplies to more than 4,000 displaced persons. On 15 October, MINUSMA also started a training programme for the reconstituted army battalion in Kidal, covering a broad range of tactical skills.

36. MINUSMA continued to promote social cohesion and economic recovery for communities in Aguelhok and Tessalit. In this regard, two rehabilitation projects of public facilities were launched in Aguelhok. In October and November, four dialogues with communities were organized in the region to strengthen collaboration with local partners.

Restoration of State authority and other related efforts

37. As at 30 November, the presence of State authorities (including governors, prefects and sub-prefects) has notably increased in the north (from 10 per cent during the previous reporting period to 17 per cent, or 22 out of 130 civil servants) and, to a lesser extent, in the centre (from 28 to 29 per cent, or 34 out of 118 civil servants). MINUSMA assisted the newly appointed State representatives by holding a five-day capacity-building training session in late October.

38. Transitional authorities are working on advancing reforms aimed at redefining the strategic vision of the security sector and its main pillars: defence, internal security, justice and prison, as well as territorial administration. In support of these reforms, the Mission continued its assistance to the permanent secretariat of the National Security Council, which finalized the draft national security strategy on 1 November. Moreover, on 4 November, the Ministries of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, of Internal Security and of Defence endorsed the national

strategy on border management and security, which was developed with MINUSMA support, to enhance coordination among communities, local authorities and security forces.

39. MINUSMA continued to work with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on a national criminal policy and prosecutorial strategy on terrorism-related and international crimes, which was adopted in September and is currently being implemented. MINUSMA, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, continued to build the capacities of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime. As at 1 December, the Bamako Criminal Court of Assises had processed 22 cases related to terrorist offenses and transnational crimes investigated and prosecuted by the Specialized Judicial Unit. From 17 to 20 October, MINUSMA trained prison staff in Mopti as a continuation of its support for the implementation of the national policy on the prevention and countering of violent extremism and radicalization in prisons. From 4 to 9 December, in Bamako, the Mission facilitated the sharing of experiences on the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in prisons among religious leaders and prison staff from Mauritania and Mali.

IV. Human rights situation

40. Attacks by violent extremist groups against civilians constituted the majority of the documented abuses. The Mission documented violations of international humanitarian and human rights law allegedly committed during military operations conducted by the Malian Armed Forces, accompanied by foreign security personnel and dozos. The Mission also documented some instances in which foreign security personnel appear to have committed violations of human rights and international humanitarian law while conducting both air and ground military operations in the centre of the country. The Government announced the opening of investigations into violations of international human rights and humanitarian law documented since the beginning of the year, but the findings have yet to be released. On 15 November, the transitional President promulgated a law establishing modalities for compensation for damages resulting from serious human rights violations.

41. The Mission maintained dialogue with transitional authorities in support of their efforts to respect human rights, including through the provision of technical support and capacity-building. MINUSMA also conducted training sessions on international human rights and humanitarian law for 182 participants, including 14 women, from State actors and for 29 participants, including 12 women, from non-State actors. In accordance with the human rights due diligence policy, 47 risk assessments were conducted on support provided to non-United Nations security forces, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces. The type of support assessed during the reporting period included fuel and rations, transportation, capacity-building and construction work. Mitigating measures are in place and recipients are monitored regularly.

42. MINUSMA documented 172 human rights violations (26) and abuses (146), 58 per cent fewer than during the previous reporting period. These included killings (76), injuries (63) and abductions or enforced disappearances (33). Thirty-three cases of arbitrary arrest and detention in connection with military operations were also documented. Of the 172 violations and abuses documented, 121 were allegedly perpetrated by extremist armed groups, 26 by national armed forces and foreign security personnel, 13 by unidentified armed groups, 8 by signatory or compliant armed groups and 4 by community-based militias. Most of these violations and abuses were documented in the central regions of Bandiagara (72), Douentza (3), Mopti (4)

and Ségou (23). In the north, violations and abuses were recorded in Gao (43), Ménaka (16) and Timbuktu (9).

43. A decrease in verified grave violations against children (215) was recorded (369 were verified during the previous reporting period). These violations included recruitment and use (68), killing and maiming (41), sexual violence (18), abductions (47), attacks against schools and hospitals (5) and the denial of humanitarian access (36). Verified violations occurred in the Ségou (97), Bandiagara (30), Kidal (26), Ménaka (23), Gao (22), Mopti (6), Timbuktu (4), Bamako (2), Kayes (2), Koulikoro (1) and Sikasso (1) regions and were mostly attributed to unidentified armed elements (150), as well as CMA (16), the Malian Defence and Security Forces (7), an undetermined branch of the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad (6), the Platform coalition of armed groups (6), Dan Nan Ambassagou (8), clashes between the Malian Defence and Security Forces and armed groups (5), dozos elements (4), Katiba Macina (4), ISGS (3), Katiba Serma (2) and the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad des Daoussak (2). Of the 68 children recruited, 2 are still active with the armed groups, 12 left the armed groups during the reporting period and 54 left prior to the reporting period. A total of 32 children, including 6 girls, were abducted and forcibly recruited, while 15 other girls were abducted for sexual purposes. All abductions took place in Ségou and were perpetrated by unidentified armed groups except two incidents, which occurred in Bandiagara and were perpetrated by Dan Nan Ambassagou elements.

44. The United Nations and non-governmental partners recorded 1,151 incidents of sexual violence, of which 48 were conflict-related. All the victims were female, and almost 8 per cent were girls aged 12 to 17. These crimes were reportedly perpetrated by elements of armed groups (32 per cent), notably members of the signatory armed groups and unidentified armed elements (68 per cent). MINUSMA organized three workshops on conflict-related sexual violence monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements in Bamako, Kidal and Mopti during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign to involve more actors in the monitoring and documenting exercise. In various communes of Bamako, the Mission further implemented sessions on conflict-related sexual violence, in which over 2,000 people were sensitized through mobile cinemas.

45. On 2 November, the High Authority for Communication suspended the Joliba television channel for two months after concluding that the channel aired contents considered to be defamatory against the Authority and the transitional Government. On 1 December, the Authority decided to shorten the period of suspension by one month, allowing the resumption of the activities of the television channel the following day.

V. Humanitarian situation

46. Humanitarian needs have increased significantly. This situation was further compounded by the economic fallout of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the rise in global food prices. The number of people displaced internally has risen from 397,000 during the previous reporting period to 442,620 (as of October). Some 1,950 schools remain closed, affecting over 587,000 children, particularly in the Mopti region. Humanitarian actors continued to provide food, shelter and health care. Assistance has reached 2.5 million people out of 5.3 million in need. Resources mobilized to date stand at \$230 million, or 34 per cent of the required funding.

47. Food insecurity is emerging as a major threat, resulting from a combination of conflict, episodes of drought and rainfall variability exacerbated by climate change.

Owing to funding constraints, 400,000 people will not receive any assistance. A staggering 2 million children under the age of 5 remain affected by acute malnutrition.

48. On 23 November, the transitional authorities banned all activities of non-governmental organizations supported by France, including humanitarian activities. This announcement followed the earlier decision by the Government of France to suspend development assistance to Mali. The combined effect of these two decisions will have an impact on the delivery of basic social services in the Ménaka region, the health sector in the Kidal region and the functioning of some local authorities in the Ségou region.

VI. Economic development

49. In 2022, the effects of ongoing conflict and political instability in Mali, the armed conflict in Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the consequences of past sanctions, have resulted in lower-than-expected gross domestic product (4.2 per cent according to the Government), increased income inequality and higher inflation. The World Bank estimated that, with the current level of inflation, poverty in Mali would increase by 4.8 per cent. The Government has reduced taxes, increased subsidies and established an interministerial task force to counter rising prices and facilitate the supply of agricultural products and basic necessities. In November, public demand for enhanced State assistance grew, resulting in a series of strike notices that were submitted to the Minister for Labour and Public Service by several organizations and unions of teachers, students, magistrates and judicial and hospital personnel, among others.

50. Four projects worth \$3 million in total were launched by MINUSMA under the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali, covering support for the implementation of the Agreement, human rights organizations in Bamako and in the centre of the country, and the justice sector response to conflict-related sexual violence. Moreover, the Mission financed 27 quick-impact projects, worth \$866,279, focusing on governance, the renovation of public facilities and infrastructures and access to water and sanitation.

VII. Operational challenges

51. The reporting period saw both progress and setbacks in the implementation of the force adaptation plan. On one hand, the completion of critical infrastructure in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu will enable the deployment of three additional helicopter units from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, as well as a second cargo aircraft from Tunisia in the first months of 2023. The Mission is implementing the recommendations from the Board of Inquiry Unit related to the Egyptian combat convoy battalion to facilitate the resumption of its operations. On the other hand, the operational capacity of the Gao mobile task force has been greatly hampered by the withdrawal of the Swedish contingent and the end of operations by British troops. The Secretariat is working with troop-contributing countries that have indicated an interest in replacing the outgoing units but, given the Mission's equipment requirements, no deployment is expected for at least a year.

52. With regard to the police component, in October, MINUSMA carried out a predeployment visit to Nepal to facilitate the deployment of a new formed police unit in Kidal to replace the Benin detachment, which ceased its operations in November and was repatriated in December. The restrictions previously imposed by some contributing countries on certain activities of their police officers were lifted. However, the delayed deployment of the Egyptian formed police unit, owing to the

delayed shipment of the remaining contingent-owned equipment from Dakar, affected the Mission's operational capacity to protect civilians in the centre of the country.

53. The non-availability of three of the four combat convoy companies tasked with escorting logistics convoys is stretching the Force's capabilities and absorbing substantial resources from other tasks, including the protection of civilians. Challenges related to supply routes have been compounded by severe constraints with regard to military cargo aircraft. Until October, notwithstanding the fact that MINUSMA capacity was stretched, the Mission was able to ensure continuity of operations. However, following the end of the multinational rotation contribution and the departure of contracted Antonov An-74 aircraft in November, the only dedicated cargo aircraft in the Mission is the Tunisian C-130 based in Bamako. In the light of this, the tempo of supplying sector West and sector North with rations and food will be significantly lower.

54. The Mission is taking active steps to address these challenges by increasing storage capacity in several locations to cater for the unpredictability of resupply. MINUSMA is also exploring the feasibility of alternative supply routes from Algeria and Mauritania, which could significantly increase logistical capacity. During meetings with relevant stakeholders, MINUSMA presented a comprehensive plan, illustrating opportunities and advantages for partners.

Access and freedom of movement of Mission personnel

55. MINUSMA continued to face restrictions of movement, causing increasing difficulties in maintaining situational awareness in the sectors, increasing risks for peacekeepers and weakening their ability to implement the Mission's objectives.

56. Since 4 October, 9 ground movements have been restricted by the Malian Armed Forces. Notably, on 4 October, the Malian Armed Forces did not authorize MINUSMA to conduct an assessment mission to Fafa, Gao *cercle*, following an incident in the area on 1 October in which MINUSMA-contracted trucks had been attacked.

57. Since 4 October, 237 MINUSMA flight requests have been either denied or received no response from Malian authorities. Most of these restrictions (219) applied to intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance unmanned aircraft. This affected the safety of MINUSMA convoys, which were deprived of pre-convoy reconnaissance and intelligence collection along resupply routes, particularly on the Gao-Kidal axis. Following sustained engagement with Malian authorities and the Chief of Staff of the Malian air forces, a new procedure for flight requests was agreed upon, on 15 November. The procedure streamlines the approval process by emphasizing decentralized coordination between MINUSMA and regional authorities and clarifying responsibilities. As a result, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance flights were conducted in coordination with the authorities on 11 and 12 December, marking the resumption of these operations. Since the implementation of the procedure, the number of approved flights has increased, although there remain restrictions in areas where the Malian Armed Forces are operating.

External communication

58. Disinformation and misinformation campaigns persisted during the reporting period, some aimed directly at MINUSMA. The Mission expanded its direct engagement with the media and bloggers as a means to sensitize the public about its mandate. Furthermore, the Mission is strengthening collaboration with the Malian Bloggers Association and supporting the capacity-building of bloggers in the fight against fake news. The Mission also organized awareness-raising sessions on the role of the Mission for web activists.

59. MINUSMA continued to explore ways to incentivize proxy communication by national actors, especially those benefiting from projects and actions developed or supported by the Mission. The Mission is also promoting the notion of resilience and peaceful living among Malians through direct support for cultural and artistic expression, tailored radio productions and news articles.

60. The Mission participated in the mis- and disinformation project of the Department of Peace Operations. At the Mission level, a working group was launched in November to ensure mission-wide coordination and the reinforcement of the capacities of personnel to combat mis- and disinformation.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

61. As at 5 December, 18 attacks against MINUSMA were recorded, including 8 in Mopti, 5 in Gao, 4 in Kidal and 1 in Timbuktu, resulting in 4 peacekeepers killed and 38 injured. The deadliest attack occurred on 17 October, when MINUSMA peacekeepers hit an improvised explosive device near Tessalit camp, killing four peacekeepers and seriously injuring two others.

62. A working group on countering improvised explosive devices, co-chaired by MINUSMA and the Mine Action Service, conducted a comprehensive mission analysis and presented an action plan to the steering committee to enhance the Mission's response to the explosive threats.

63. The hovering of unidentified drones over Mission premises was reported on 5 and 25 October, over Mopti Airport, near Sévaré, the MINUSMA "Office du Riz" premises and the MINUSMA Mopti camp during the first incident and over the MINUSMA Mopti camp during the second incident. Furthermore, the frequent unauthorized use of unmanned aerial vehicles persisted in Timbuktu, where a drone overflew the MINUSMA camp in Ber on 19 October.

64. The safety and security of personnel have further been enhanced by the operationalization of reinforced individual capsules in the living areas and bunkers in field camps. New camera surveillance systems were installed internally and along the perimeter of the camps, allowing day and night observation of access areas and enhancing the capacity of the base defence operations centres.

65. The Board of Inquiry Unit completed 11 incident reports, including 4 on serious illnesses, 2 of which resulted in fatalities, 1 on a serious injury resulting from a recreational accident and 2 others on serious injuries resulting from hostile action. One hostile action led to a contingent-owned mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle being damaged beyond repair. The Board reported on two occupational safety cases of misfire and one inconclusive allegation against United Nations peacekeepers regarding the death of a civilian. Proceedings identified important lessons for preventing a repetition of similar events or mitigating their consequences.

VIII. Capacities of the Mission

Military

66. As at 14 December, 12,388 military personnel were deployed, corresponding to 93.21 percent of the authorized strength of 13,289 personnel, comprising 11,900 military unit personnel, 488 military staff officers and 3 contracted posts. Women accounted for 5.1 percent of the military personnel. Compared with December 2021, the number of female military personnel increased by approximately 0.79 per cent.

Police

67. As at 14 December, 1,598 police personnel were deployed, corresponding to 83.22 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,920 personnel. Women accounted for 28.83 per cent of 274 individual police officers and 14.50 per cent of 1,324 formed police unit personnel. Compared with December 2021, the number of female individual police officers increased from 71 to 79, an increase of approximately 11.26 per cent.

Civilian personnel

68. As at 6 December, United Nations civilian staff numbered 1,795 personnel, corresponding to 90 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,999 positions, comprising 753 international staff, 863 national staff and 179 United Nations Volunteers. Women accounted for 26 per cent of civilian staff, approximately the same percentage as in 2021.

Performance

69. MINUSMA continued to make progress on its Action For Peacekeeping Plus commitments, including through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. The performance assessment findings were used to inform and strengthen the 2021/22 performance report and the results-based budget for 2023/24. The Mission continues to collect data regularly and adjust interventions quarterly to ensure optimal mandate implementation.

70. The Force conducted 42 performance evaluations, using a combination of the military unit evaluation tool and the enterprise feedback management tool, as part of the regular evaluation plan conducted on a quarterly basis; 9 units exceeded the established standard and 33 met the standard. MINUSMA systematically initiated measures to strengthen performance for evaluations scoring about 75 per cent or lower, including observations, details of shortfalls and recommendations, with a view to generating follow-up requirements for use by the unit commander in developing a military evaluation improvement plan.

71. The Mission's police component continued to evaluate individual police officers and formed police units in order to enhance police performance. Seventeen evaluations of formed police units were conducted in relation to contingent-owned equipment, operational readiness and performance assessments. All units were found to be satisfactory. The Mission also evaluated the performance of 88 individual police officers through quarterly assessments.

Conduct and discipline

72. One case of allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse was recorded during the period under review and victims continued to receive assistance from the Mission. MINUSMA continued to implement its strategy to prevent misconduct, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse, through the provision of induction and refresher training to all categories of personnel. The Mission also continued to conduct outreach activities, including awareness-raising for the local population.

Environmental issues

73. While the Mission's demand for electricity and water increased, improvements were registered in the areas of site energy, wastewater risk and waste management practices. Moreover, ageing containerized wastewater treatment plants are being replaced with conventional alternatives. The process has started in Timbuktu and Gao and will progressively be rolled out to the other MINUSMA sites. In support of plans

for the extension of sites in Gao, Ansongo and Douentza, the Mission has conducted environmental baseline studies to assess and mitigate potential environmental risks prior to site occupation.

IX. Observations

74. The reporting period has seen some progress in the various political processes under way in Mali; however, numerous challenges still persist. Overcoming existing challenges will require continued political will and focus from the transitional authorities, enhanced coordination and cooperation between MINUSMA and the host country and renewed international support, while keeping in mind that the stabilization of Mali and that of the region at large are intrinsically linked.

75. Echoing the pronouncement on the transition in Mali of the sixty-first ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held on 3 July, I note the steps that have been taken since my previous report, in particular the operationalization of the central structures of the single electoral management body, the submission of the preliminary draft constitution and the efforts relating to the territorial reorganization of the country. Along with other efforts undertaken in follow-up to the national dialogue on the reform process, these steps should also usher in long-term reforms to help address some of the fundamental governance challenges. It is important that the institutional reforms launched as part of the transition also reflect the relevant provisions of the Agreement. MINUSMA will continue to extend multifaceted support to all these efforts, while also remaining active in the monitoring mechanisms of the transition in close coordination with ECOWAS and the African Union, as part of the local follow-up committee on the transition.

76. I urge the authorities to expedite the implementation of the electoral timetable as published in July 2022. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to advancing outstanding legislative matters and the establishment of local chapters of the single electoral management body and the constitutional process, whose timely completion is an imperative for addressing some election-related issues. At the same time, the authorities should ensure the broadest possible consensus on the reforms. This is key to achieving ownership and sustainability of the reform process. I note the meetings held in the context of the consultation framework with the political parties. I encourage constructive dialogue by all parties, including political and civil society stakeholders. It is imperative that the interests of the Malian people and their hopes for peace and development be placed above any other consideration.

77. Of equal importance to the lasting stabilization of Mali is the implementation of the Agreement. The success of the transition will also be assessed on achievements made in this respect. The resumption of the meetings of the monitoring mechanism was an encouraging development, as they provide a structured framework for dialogue not only among the parties but also between the parties and their international partners, whose support is crucial for the implementation of many of the provisions of the Agreement, in particular disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the socioeconomic development aspects. However, the recent decision by the movements to suspend their participation in the implementation process is cause for serious concern. I reiterate that the primary responsibility for moving the peace process lies with the parties and urge them to engage constructively with each other and the international mediation team to overcome the current hurdles. MINUSMA will continue to provide every possible support to the implementation of the Agreement and to play its role within the international mediation team led by Algeria.

78. The situation in the centre of the country continues to warrant utmost attention, requiring a holistic approach. The adoption of the stabilization strategy provides Mali with the framework needed to deal with the complex challenges confronting that part of the country. The priority now is to turn the strategy into action, and to do so with the urgency called for by the situation. In this respect, continued leadership at the highest level of the State will remain paramount, especially given that the issues at hand involve the coordination of the activities of several line ministries. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team have taken steps to enhance their support and align their activities with the priorities of the Government.

79. While efforts are being made to address the security situation in the country, one must also acknowledge that the level and frequency of incidents of violence remain exceptionally high, with particularly far-reaching consequences on the livelihoods of women and girls. The attacks carried out against civilians by terrorist groups, the battle for influence among them and the violent activities conducted by community militias remain a chilling daily reality, as do the attacks against the Malian Defence and Security Forces and against MINUSMA. I condemn these attacks and express my heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the Malian people and authorities. Going forward, military operations to combat the extremist groups will continue to be a crucial component for the restoration of security. As I have stressed in earlier reports, their ultimate success will hinge on the extent to which they are accompanied by complementary efforts to ensure respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, foster social cohesion, address structural fragility and deliver basic services. MINUSMA will continue working with the Malian transitional authorities in fostering such an approach, while also exploring all avenues to facilitate joint planning and greater coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces.

80. The prevailing security challenges continue to greatly affect the humanitarian situation. The increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which is now estimated at 440,000, and that of people in need of humanitarian assistance, which stands at 5.3 million, speak volumes about the dire conditions of the civilian populations in different parts of Mali. Unfortunately, the humanitarian response has not been commensurate with the needs. I once more appeal for greater international generosity in response to the humanitarian appeal, which is thus far funded at only one third of the set target.

81. Over the past three months, MINUSMA has continued to do its utmost in order to deliver on its mandate, against the backdrop of significant operational and capacity challenges, including insufficient staffing at a time of escalating protection needs. I reiterate my appreciation to the troop- and police-contributing countries and to the Mission's personnel and leadership. I encourage Member States to extend the necessary capabilities and uniformed personnel to replace departing contributors. That said, the ability of the Mission to meet the expectations of Mali and its people is also contingent upon the level of cooperation it receives from the host authorities, including with regard to freedom of movement and the use of its air assets to protect civilians and ensure the safety of its peacekeepers. The report on the internal strategic review of MINUSMA, as requested by the Security Council in resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#), is currently being finalized for issuance to the Council.

82. Finally, I would like to express appreciation to all the partners with whom MINUSMA is working. The United Nations will continue to closely coordinate its efforts with those of the African Union, ECOWAS and the European Union in order to provide Mali with the most effective support possible.

Annex I

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

Country	Military			Police								
	Experts on mission, staff officers and units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1 315	66	1 381	1	1	2	220	59	279	221	60	281
Belgium	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	233	25	258	17	–	17	11	–	11	28	–	28
Bhutan	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	632	27	659	20	24	44	132	7	139	152	31	183
Burundi	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	232	34	266	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	2	1	3	7	1	8	–	–	–	7	1	8
Canada	4	1	5	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
Chad	1 380	52	1 432	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	7
China	389	18	407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	833	29	862	20	6	26	–	–	–	20	6	26
Czechia	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	1 075	3	1 078	7	–	7	146	14	160	153	14	167
El Salvador	148	20	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
France	25	1	26	9	2	11	–	–	–	9	2	11
Gambia	7	1	8	6	1	7	–	–	–	6	1	7
Germany	610	53	663	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ghana	124	17	141	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Guatemala	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	613	53	666	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9
Indonesia	8	–	8	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Jordan	319	–	319	9	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	9
Kazakhstan	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country	Military			Police								
	Experts on mission, staff officers and units			Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenya	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	145	15	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	39	6	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	164	17	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	13	2	15	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Niger	865	6	871	13	8	21	–	–	–	13	8	21
Nigeria	108	30	138	–	–	–	107	33	140	107	33	140
Norway	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	204	14	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Romania	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	939	33	972	8	4	12	263	52	315	271	56	327
Sierra Leone	12	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Sri Lanka	242	–	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	119	23	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	7	–	7	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
Togo	673	62	735	9	11	20	253	27	280	262	38	300
Tunisia	81	7	88	21	5	26	–	–	–	21	5	26
Türkiye	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	–	–	10	2	12
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	118	10	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	11 754	634	12 388	195	79	274	1 132	192	1 324	1 327	271	1 598

