

## FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. Mali accepted 187 out of 194 recommendations at the previous review.<sup>1</sup> Among the issues which it committed to implement were the fight against impunity;<sup>2</sup> the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment in detention;<sup>3</sup> the adoption of measures strengthening women and girls' rights;<sup>4</sup> the abolition of the death penalty;<sup>5</sup> and protection of schools in the context of the conflict.<sup>6</sup> Most of these issues remain of concern.
2. Regrettably, Mali noted seven recommendations including four on extending a standing invitation to UN Special Procedures,<sup>7</sup> one on ending traditional and harmful practices<sup>8</sup> (on the grounds that it referred to polygamy – despite the fact that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has found polygamy laws to discriminate against women)<sup>9</sup> and two on preventing armed groups from recruiting child soldiers.<sup>10</sup> If implemented, these recommendations would contribute to improving the situation, including the rights of women and children in Mali.
3. Positively, in 2018, Mali promulgated a Law on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders<sup>11</sup> as it had committed to do.<sup>12</sup> A decree setting out the modalities for its implementation was adopted in February 2020, but concerns remain about the requirement for HRDs to carry badges issued in advance by the Ministry for Human Rights.<sup>13</sup>
4. Mali supported a recommendation to continue strengthening national human rights institutions and mechanisms.<sup>14</sup> The National Human Rights Commission was accredited with “A” Status in March 2022, in accordance with the Paris Principles,<sup>15</sup> enhancing its credibility in documenting and monitoring the human rights situation in a difficult context for human rights actors.
5. Despite its commitments, Mali has failed to abolish the death penalty or ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Mali has also failed to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
6. Mali has also failed to reinstate in its current Persons and Family Code the wording of article 25 of the 2009 version of the Code, which states that “the international treaties and agreements regarding the protection of women and children, duly ratified by Mali and published are applicable”.<sup>16</sup> The rights of women and children continue to be seriously undermined in Mali.
7. Despite supporting numerous recommendations to address discriminatory provisions of the Family Code, it continues to discriminate against women. The minimum age of marriage for girls remains 16 (while it is 18 for men).<sup>17</sup>
8. Mali has also failed to adopt legislative and policy measures to combat sexual violence, including forced and early marriage, sexual slavery, rape and torture committed against women, which remains a pervasive problem.<sup>18</sup>

## THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

9. In 2019, the Law on Cybercriminality was promulgated.<sup>19</sup> Although repressing cybercrimes, Articles 20 and 21, which penalize “threats” and “insults” committed via an information system, do not define the infractions precisely and could be used to abuse freedom of expression.<sup>20</sup>

10. In July 2019, Mali promulgated a Law of National Concord<sup>21</sup> as part of its ongoing peace process with armed groups based in the north. The law seriously undermines the rights of the victims of the conflict, to truth, justice, and transparency, and fosters impunity for human rights abuses and violations by providing amnesties for certain crimes committed during the conflict. Also, some of the articles of the law are contradictory and lead to uncertainty on which crimes fall within the scope of the law.<sup>22</sup>
11. In 2021, two laws were promulgated<sup>23</sup> providing for amnesties for certain crimes related to the coup d'états of 18 August 2020 and 24 May 2021.<sup>24</sup>

Despite its commitment to decriminalize defamation,<sup>25</sup> Law N° 00-046 from the year 2000 pertaining to press legislation and press offences continues to loom over the media and journalists as a threat as it provides for prison sentences and heavy fines for various offences such as offence against the authorities and the state, spreading fake news or even defamation.<sup>26</sup>

12. Mali has failed to criminalize slavery as it accepted to do in the last review.<sup>27</sup> However, in 2019 the Ministry of Justice drafted two circular letters addressed to all the public prosecutors, enjoining them to repress firmly abuses related to discrimination based on work and descent.

## THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

### Use of lethal force and unlawful killings

13. Between 10 and 12 July 2020, security forces fired at demonstrators in the capital, Bamako, after they had occupied public buildings and erected barricades to call for the President's resignation. Fourteen protesters died from gunshot wounds and hundreds were injured. In August 2020, the government announced an investigation into the deaths. In September 2021, the commander of the Special Anti-Terror Force (FORSAT), Oumar Samaké, was arrested and charged with "murder, aggravated assault, lethal assault and complicity in murder", in relation to the deaths of 14 protesters in July 2020.<sup>28</sup>
14. On 11 May 2020, Séga Tamboura, a 17-year-old motorcyclist was killed while being arrested by an off-duty police officer in Kayes. This led to demonstrations in the city the following day and two people, including a 12-year-old boy, were shot dead by the police. An investigation was opened, and a police officer accused of the death of Tamboura has been in custody since March 2021.<sup>29</sup>
15. On 7 May 2020, security forces fired live ammunition to disperse post-electoral demonstrators in Sikasso, who had blockaded the roads. Five demonstrators were injured, one fatally. No investigation has been opened into these incidents.

### Discrimination based on work and descent

16. Discrimination based on caste and social status continues to be widespread, often leading to violence between so called "freeborn" and those deemed as "slaveborn" who are discriminated against in access to land, property, and religious offices.<sup>30</sup>
17. In September 2022, one person was killed, and many others injured in a mob attack in Tomora (Bafoulabé district) against an Independence Day procession of people belonging to a caste perceived to be inferior.<sup>31</sup>

18. In July 2022, Diogou Sidibé, a 69-year-old woman was found killed and butchered on her farmland, in the village of Lany Mody (Kayes region). Her death is linked to issues of discrimination based on work and descent, as she refused to be subjected to discriminatory practices and had been threatened several times. In August 2022, 18 persons were arrested following this murder.<sup>32</sup>
19. In September 2020, four residents of Diandioumé were beaten to death by a local mob while three others, including an 80-year-old woman, were seriously injured, in a land conflict linked to discrimination based on work and descent. The authorities arrested 11 people suspected of being involved in the murders and judicial proceedings were ongoing.<sup>33</sup>

### **Women and girls' rights**

20. Women and girls continue to face discrimination and are subject to harmful cultural practices, notwithstanding the government's stated commitment to implementing international treaties such as the Maputo protocol and its commitments in the previous review to combat such practices. In June 2020, the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) denounced the Malian authorities' failure to protect women and girls by not criminalizing the practice of female genital mutilation,<sup>34</sup> which Mali had accepted to do in the previous review.<sup>35</sup>

### **Conflict, justice and impunity**

21. Between March and September 2022, the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) attacked several villages in the regions of Gao and Ménaka, deliberately killing civilians and depriving them of their means of survival – which constitute war crimes. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the city of Menaka has increased dramatically since then, plunging the region into a dire humanitarian situation.<sup>36</sup>
22. According to MINUSMA,<sup>37</sup> between 1 April and 30 June 2022, at least 96 civilians were killed during attacks by the Malian army forces like in Hombori or Zanankoro. As at least some of these killings may not be lawful, the authorities announced the opening of judicial investigations on some of the reported cases.
23. Between 27 and 31 March 2022, Malian soldiers, accompanied by mercenaries linked to the Wagner PMC, besieged the village of Moura (Mopti region), and killed hundreds of people. The Malian army denied any civilian casualties and argued that "203 terrorists" were killed, and 51 individuals arrested, during the operation. Survivors and residents interviewed by Amnesty International stated that most of the casualties were civilians from Moura and neighbouring villages, who were trapped by the army intervention on market day.<sup>38</sup> Mali took active measure to prevent MINUSMA from accessing Moura and conduct its investigations there. These obstructions were criticized by OHCHR in April 2022.<sup>39</sup>
24. The French army fired by helicopter a gathering in the village of Bounti on 3 January 2021. According to MINUSMA, 19 civilians who were celebrating a wedding were killed, along with three alleged members of an armed group, constituting a potential violation of international humanitarian law. The French army denied any wrongdoing, and no investigation has been opened.<sup>40</sup>
25. Alleged members of communitarian armed groups also committed crimes against civilians. According to MINUSMA, 35 people were killed during an attack on the village of Sobane-Da on 9 June 2019. In March 2019, 157 people, including 46 children, were killed in the attack of the village of Ogossagou-Peul. The village of Ogossagou-Peul was again attacked on 14 February 2020. 35 civilians were killed, and 19 others were forcibly disappeared.<sup>41</sup> As of September 2022, no one has been prosecuted for these killings<sup>42</sup>.

26. On 1 January 2019, 36 people were unlawfully killed, in the village of Koulogon-Peul, by an armed group. Three other people, including a woman who was seriously injured, succumbed to their injuries in the following days. Twelve defendants were tried and sentenced in absentia to death.<sup>43</sup> No arrest warrant was issued following the conviction of the 12 defendants, who should be arrested and re-tried fairly.

### **Detention and unfair trial**

27. Mali has held 221 trials for terrorism-related offences at the Bamako and Mopti Courts of Appeals as of February 2022. During 2021, a special assizes session on terrorism was held by the Bamako Court of Appeal from 4 October to 2 November 2021. By the end of the session, 47 cases had been heard, involving one death sentence, 17 life sentences and seven acquittals, of which 32 were in absentia.<sup>44</sup>
28. Some proceedings for "terrorism" as defined by Malian law have involved serious violations of the rights of the suspects and defendants, including illegal detention and incommunicado detention of suspects by the Malian intelligence services; torture and ill-treatment; lack of a defence lawyer, usually court appointed, at the investigation stage and during pre-trial detention; inability of the suspect to appeal to a judge before referral to the Court of Assizes; and hasty trials or trials in absentia.
29. In September 2021, two civil servants were forcibly disappeared for two months, allegedly by the Sécurité d'État, before being transferred to Bamako central prison. Professor Kalilou Doumbia, Permanent Secretary to the Presidency under Bah Ndaw, was arrested on 6 September and his family was unable to obtain information as to his whereabouts or his fate. On 10 September, Moustapha Diakité, a police commissioner based in Kayes, was also disappeared after he was summoned to a meeting with the National Police high command. On 5 November, the whereabouts of both men became known when, along with Colonel Kassoum Goïta, former head of the Sécurité d'État, and four other individuals, they were charged with criminal conspiracy and plotting against the government. In June 2022, a judge dismissed the charges against Professor Doumbia and Commissioner Diakité, but they remained in detention following an appeal by the General Prosecutor.

### **Freedom of expression**

30. Over the last year, several high-profile figures have been indicted, harassed and intimidated, based on their public comments on the political situation in Mali.
31. On 16 January 2022, Etienne Fakaba Sissoko, an economist was arrested for words tending toward "stigmatization or regionalist, ethnic or religious discrimination with the purpose of pitting peoples against each other using ICTs". He was provisionally released in June and forbidden to leave the Malian territory.<sup>45</sup>
32. On 26 October 2021, Issa Kaou Djim, then the fourth vice-president of the National Transition Council (NTC) was detained, then imprisoned at the Remand Prison of Bamako for "public unrest" after having openly criticized the policy of Prime Minister Choguel Maïga. He was released on 9 November 2021 and relieved of his duties within the NTC and on 3 December 2021 was given a suspended sentence of six months and a 500 000 CFA fine for "harming the reputation of the state committed through social networks".<sup>46</sup>
33. On 7 December 2021, Oumar Mariko, politician from the party African Solidarity for Democracy and Independence (SADI), was detained for a month for "insults committed through an information and communication system." His trial is due to take place in December 2022. On 4 April 2022, Oumar Mariko

was also accused of defamation after he accused the Malian army of being responsible for committing crimes against civilians.<sup>47</sup>

### **Death penalty**

34. Mali is abolitionist in practice; it has not executed any individual since 1980 but maintains the death penalty in its legislation.<sup>48</sup>
35. In 2021, 48 people were on death row in the country according to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.<sup>49</sup>
36. In 2021, 28 people were sentenced to death during the Bamako assize courts: 12 in Mopti, six in Kayes, and one in Bourem.<sup>50</sup>

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW**

### **Amnesty International calls on the government of Mali to:**

#### **Use of lethal force and unlawful killings**

37. Conduct prompt, independent and impartial investigations into the cases of unlawful killings and use of lethal force by security forces in Kayes, Sikasso and Bamako during the 2020 protests, and where there is sufficient evidence, prosecute those allegedly responsible in fair trials.
38. Provide full reparation to the victims of human rights violations committed by defence and security forces between May and August 2020 in Kayes, Sikasso and Bamako.

#### **Discrimination based on work and descent**

39. Criminalize slavery, debt bondage and assimilated practices in the Criminal Code, to better reflect the equality of all Malian citizens, as enshrined in the Constitution.
40. Prosecute all the perpetrators of violence linked to discrimination based on work and descent in the Kayes region, for the purpose of truth and justice.
41. Consider compensating all the victims of discrimination based on work and descent, whose livelihoods (farmlands) were taken from them, or who were forced to relocate to other regions of Mali due to violence or the threat of violence.

#### **Women and girl's rights**

42. Adopt the draft bill on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, provision of assistance to victims, and setting up a national dialogue on FGM.
43. Repeal all discriminatory provisions in the codes to respect international conventions ratified by Mali and promote gender equality.

### **Conflict, justice and impunity**

44. Ensure army forces and their allies respect international humanitarian law and human rights.
45. Guarantee legal assistance for those suspected or accused of crimes from the point of police custody, throughout the investigation and until the completion of the judicial proceeding.
46. Guarantee an effective system of protection for victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings, including the possibility of testifying anonymously and temporary relocation measures.
47. Ensure, in the context of the reform of the Military Justice Code, that the jurisdiction of the military courts is limited purely and strictly to military offences, and that crimes committed by military personnel against civilians are clearly excluded from their jurisdiction.
48. Revise the 2019 National Concord Law by clarifying the temporality and the list of crimes that could be subject to amnesty, to ensure respect for the right to justice and truth for victims of serious human rights violations and abuses.
49. Harmonize the definitions of crimes under international law with those of the Rome Statute and include provisions on sexual violence in the revisions of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes.

### **Detention and unfair trial**

50. Ensure that all persons suspected of responsibility for serious abuses or violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the context of the conflict since 2012 are prosecuted through the ordinary courts and tried in proceedings that meet fair trial standards, without recourse to the death penalty.

### **Freedom of expression and right to information**

51. End the harassment and intimidation of individuals who express their opinions on the governance of Mali, in public or with the press.
52. Revise the Cybercrime law and the press law to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and to bring the law into conformity with international human rights standards

### **Death penalty**

53. As Mali previously committed to do, revise the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty in its domestic law and ratify, without further delay, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
54. Commute all death sentences.

- <sup>1</sup> Human Rights Council Thirty-eighth session. 2018. Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Mali. 17 April 2018. UN Doc. A/HRC/38/7 and its Addendum, 28 June 2018, UN Doc. A/HRC/38/7/Add.1
- <sup>2</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 114.16-19 (Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea), 114.21 (Tunisia), 114.23-24 (United Kingdom and United States of America), 114.27-33 (Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, France), 114.35 (Italy), 114.37 (Mexico), 114.47 (Burkina Faso and 114.98 (Honduras)
- <sup>3</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 114.9 (Zambia), 114.25-6 (Argentina, Australia), 114.30 (Czechia), 114.53 (Ireland), 114.98 (Honduras)
- <sup>4</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 114.40 (Timor-Leste), 114.58 (Tunisia), 114.65 (Venezuela), 114.70 (Viet Nam), 114.72 (Senegal), 114.83-100 (Mauritius, Brazil, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Tunisia Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Austria, South Africa, Zambia, Iraq, (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Poland, Cabo Verde, Georgia, Honduras, Sierra Leone, Chile), 114.103-115 (Rwanda, Namibia, Italy, Paraguay, Gabon, Tunisia, Maldives, Chile, Sierra Leone, Belgium, Czechia, Sweden, Chile), 115.115-54 (Paraguay, State of Palestine, Turkey, Mexico, Burkina Faso, Denmark, Honduras, Iceland, Latvia, Montenegro, Slovenia, France, Switzerland, Togo, Belgium, Madagascar, Czechia, India, Uruguay, Paraguay, Poland, Argentina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Ecuador, Gabon, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Angola, Canada, Germany, Iceland, Namibia, Luxembourg)
- <sup>5</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 115.1-6 (Switzerland, Uruguay, Namibia, Georgia, Italy, Portugal)
- <sup>6</sup> A/HRC/38/7, recommendations 114.80 (France), 114.116 (Switzerland), 114.122 (Mexico)
- <sup>7</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 116.1-4 (Portugal, Ukraine, Georgia, Czechia)
- <sup>8</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 116.5 (Honduras)
- <sup>9</sup> Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Uganda, UN Doc. A/57/38 (2002), para 153
- <sup>10</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 116.6-7 (Iceland, Ireland)
- <sup>11</sup> Loi No 2018-005 du 12 janvier 2018, available at [https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/mali\\_loi\\_relative\\_aux\\_ddh.pdf](https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/mali_loi_relative_aux_ddh.pdf)
- <sup>12</sup> Décret N°2020-0087/P-RM fixant les modalités d'application de la loi relative aux défenseurs des droits de l'homme, available at [https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/decret\\_ndeg2020-0087\\_fixant\\_les\\_modalites\\_dapplication\\_de\\_la\\_loi\\_relative\\_aux\\_defenseurs\\_des\\_droits\\_de\\_lhomme.pdf](https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/decret_ndeg2020-0087_fixant_les_modalites_dapplication_de_la_loi_relative_aux_defenseurs_des_droits_de_lhomme.pdf)
- <sup>13</sup> International Service for Human Rights. 2020. "Mali | Le Conseil des Ministres adopte le décret d'application de la loi relative à la protection des défenseur.es des droits humains", News, 24 February: <https://ishr.ch/fr/actualites/mali-le-conseil-des-ministres-adopte-le-decret-dapplication-de-la-loi-relative-la-protection/>
- <sup>14</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendation 114.13 (Nepal)
- <sup>15</sup> CNDH. 2022. "La Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH) du Mali élevée au statut le plus élevé des Institutions Nationales des Droits de l'Homme: accréditation au statut « A »": <https://cndhmali.com/index.php/2022/04/04/la-commission-nationale-des-droits-de-lhomme-cndh-du-mali-elevee-au-statut-le-plus-eleve-des-institutions-nationales-des-droits-de-lhomme-accréditation-au-statut-a/>
- <sup>16</sup> A/HRC/38/7, 115.20 (Denmark)
- <sup>17</sup> This contradicts the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
- <sup>18</sup> As of September 2022, there is a draft law that has not been validated by the government and has not been submitted to parliamentary vote.
- <sup>19</sup> Law No 2019-056
- <sup>20</sup> République du Mali. 2019. Loi n° 2019-056 du 5 décembre 2019 portant répression de la cybercriminalité :
- <sup>21</sup> République du Mali. 2019. Loi n°2019-042 du 24 juillet 2019 portant Loi d'Entente Nationale (24 juillet)
- <sup>22</sup> A combined reading of Articles 3 and 4 of the law is confusing as to the status of certain offences. Article 3 provides for amnesties for crimes and offences provided for in international conventions and texts ratified by Mali concerning the protection and promotion of human rights, while Article 4 excludes from the scope of said amnesty violations of rights guaranteed by international and African conventions on human rights and international humanitarian law. This contradiction has enabled Malian judges and the Public Prosecutor to have a justification for not investigating or prosecuting alleged perpetrators of serious crimes. See Section 2.2. AFR 37/5192/2022 Amnesty International. 2022. Mali. Crimes without convictions: Analysis of the judicial response to conflict related crimes in central Mali, 13 April 2022: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/af37/5192/2022/en/>
- <sup>23</sup> République du Mali. 2021. loi n°2021-046 du 23 septembre 2021 portant amnistie des faits survenus et ayant entraîné la démission du président de la république, le 18 août 2021 et loi n°2021-047 du 24 septembre 2021 portant amnistie des faits survenus et ayant entraîné la démission du président de la transition, chef de l'état et du premier ministre, chef du gouvernement, le 24 mai 2021 et leurs suites jusqu'au 28 août 2021
- <sup>24</sup> The periods covered by the amnesties range respectively from 18 August-24 September 2020 and 24 May-28 August 2021. The criminal offences of treason, looting, destruction of public goods, abuses of the right to requisition, threat to the state, kidnapping, illegal detention, and racketeering are among the crimes that fall under amnesties provided by these laws when committed during the above-mentioned periods.
- <sup>25</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendation 115.14 (Estonia)
- <sup>26</sup> République du Mali. 2000. Loi no. 00-46 du 7 juillet 2000 portant régime de la presse et délits de presse
- <sup>27</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 114.57 (Republic of Korea), 114.123 (United States of America)
- <sup>28</sup> Amnesty International. 2021. "Mali: Killed, wounded and forgotten? Accountability for the killings during demonstrations and the coup in Mali", April 23, 2021 Index Number: AFR 37/3748/2021 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/af37/3748/2021/en/>
- <sup>29</sup> Mali: Killed, wounded and forgotten? Accountability for the killings during demonstrations and the coup in Mali, 23 April 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/af37/3748/2021/en/>
- <sup>30</sup> In recent years, it has particularly affected the region of Kayes, in western Mali, where more and more discriminated communities are challenging the social status quo.
- <sup>31</sup> Mal. 2021. Amnesty International Human Rights in the World Report: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/west-and-central-africa/mali/report-mali/>
- <sup>32</sup> Mamadou Diarra. 2022. « Affaire Diogou Sidibé : 18 personnes interpellées, dont le chef de village » Le Pays/Mali Actu (12 August) : <https://maliactu.net/affaire-diogou-sidibe-18-personnes-interpellees-dont-le-chef-de-village/>
- <sup>33</sup> Mali. Amnesty International Human Rights in the World report, POL 10/3202/2021, p.240.
- <sup>34</sup> The CEDAW report denounced the "serious effects on physical and psychological health, including sexual and reproductive health, and affects the victim's development both immediately and throughout her life". Since this report, no step has been taken by the Malian authorities to prohibit and sanction this harmful practice. Mali has the highest prevalence of FGM in West Africa; according to the CEDAW report "as of 2015, 82.7% of women aged from 15 to 49 years and 76.4% of girls aged from 0 to 14 years had undergone female genital mutilation. OHCHR. 2020. "Mali: Failure to criminalize FGM a violation of women's fundamental rights- UN Experts": <https://www.ohchr.org/en/news/2020/06/mali-failure-criminalise-fgm-violation-womens-fundamental-rights-un-experts>
- <sup>35</sup> A/HRC/38/7/Add.1, recommendations 115.25-26 (Slovenia, France), 115.31-46 (Czechia, India, Uruguay, Paraguay, Poland, Argentina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Ecuador, Gabon, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway)

<sup>36</sup> Attacks against civilians have increased along with ISGS offensives against the MSA and GATIA, two armed groups allied with the government, in the Menaka Region

since January 2022. In May 2022, the ISGS renewed its onslaught against MSA main camps, taking over Emis-Emis, Igandou and Anderamboukane along the Niger border <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/06/174337/>

<sup>37</sup> MINUSMA, Quarterly note on trends in human rights violations, abuses in Mali, note\_trimestrielle\_-avril\_a\_juin\_2022\_-\_note\_sur\_les\_tendances\_des\_violations\_et\_atteintes\_aux\_droits\_de\_l'homme\_et\_au\_droit\_international\_humanitaire\_au\_mali.pdf (unmissions.org)

<sup>38</sup> AMDH, FIDH, LWB Canada and Amnesty International. 2022. "Allegation of crimes against civilians in Moura, Mali: an independent investigation must take place", 6 April 2022, [www.fidh.org/fr/regions/afrique/mali/crimes-civils-moura-mali-enquete-independante](http://www.fidh.org/fr/regions/afrique/mali/crimes-civils-moura-mali-enquete-independante)

<sup>39</sup> OHCHR. 2022. "Comment by UN Human Rights Office spokesperson Seif Magango on Malian authorities' failure to grant UN investigators access to Moura", Statement (20 April): <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/04/comment-un-human-rights-office-spokesperson-seif-magango-malian-authorities>

<sup>40</sup> AFR 37/5192/2022. Amnesty International. 2022. Mali. Crimes without convictions: Analysis of the judicial response to conflict related crimes in central Mali, 13 April 2022: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr37/5192/2022/en/>

<sup>41</sup> The deployment of an army contingent and government-initiated efforts to reduce tensions led to the return to the village of Fulani populations who had moved to Mopti and other urban areas in Mali following the first massacre. According to the report of the United Nations (UN) Panel of Experts, the second attack on the Fulani district of Ogossagou could have been prevented. In addition to the perpetrators' responsibility for the attack, the negligence of the Malian army unit stationed in the village contributed to this massacre

<sup>42</sup> AFR 37/5192/2022 Amnesty International. 2022. Mali. Crimes without convictions: Analysis of the judicial response to conflict related crimes in central Mali, 13 April 2022: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr37/5192/2022/en/>

<sup>43</sup> They were convicted for the offences of murder, arson, criminal conspiracy, robbery and illegal possession of weapons, among others, as well as damages amounting to 500 million FCFA (EUR 761,000).

<sup>44</sup> AFR 37/5192/2022 Amnesty International. 2022. Mali. Crimes without convictions: Analysis of the judicial response to conflict related crimes in central Mali, 13 April 2022: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr37/5192/2022/en/>

<sup>45</sup> FIDH, ASF Canada et Amnesty International. 2022. « Note sur la situation des droits humains dans le contexte du conflit et de la transition au Mali », 71<sup>e</sup> Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, (21 avril au 13 mai 2022) : <https://www.fidh.org/fr/regions/afrique/mali/droits-humains-mali-silence-commission-africaine-CADHP>

<sup>46</sup> FIDH, ASF Canada et Amnesty International. 2022. « Note sur la situation des droits humains dans le contexte du conflit et de la transition au Mali », 71<sup>e</sup> Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, (21 avril au 13 mai 2022) : <https://www.fidh.org/fr/regions/afrique/mali/droits-humains-mali-silence-commission-africaine-CADHP>

<sup>47</sup> FIDH, Amnesty International, Lawyers without borders. 2022 "Allegations of crimes committed against civilians in Moura, Mali: an independent investigation must take place", 7 April 2022 Allegations of crimes against civilians in Moura, Mali: an independent investigation must take place (fidh.org)

<sup>48</sup> Amnesty International Global Report Death sentences and executions 2021 (Index: ACT 50 5418/2022), 2022, [www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/).

<sup>49</sup> Letter to Amnesty International from Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, 25 January 2022, Amnesty International global report "Death sentences and executions 2021" (Index: ACT 50 5418/2022), 2022, [www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/), p.52.

<sup>50</sup> Amnesty International Global Report Death sentences and executions 2021 (Index: ACT 50 5418/2022), 2022, [www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/), p. 56.