A FO	FRICA CENTER R STRATEGIC STUDIES	FACTCHECKING THE MALIAN JUNTA'S CLAIM	S

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## The Record



Junta's Claim 📢 The junta is

committed to a

transition to

civilian rule.

• The junta has repeatedly missed transition deadlines and there is currently no timetable in place for achieving the return of civilian rule.

• The junta's controversial referendum in July 2023 adopted a new constitution that permits junta leader, Colonel Assimi Goïta, to unilaterally dictate government policy and provides him the power to dissolve parliament. The junta's announcement that it is withdrawing from ECOWAS indefinitely postpones all transition benchmarks, including elections.

The security situation is

improving under

Malian citizens.

tant Islamist violence have nearly doubled in Mali between 2020-2021 (3,539 deaths) compared to 2022-2023 (6.690 deaths). • The junta has terminated security partnerships with the G5-Sahel, ECOWAS, and the UN that provided much-needed financial support, materiel, and forces on the ground.

• Militant Islamist violence has significantly worsened under military rule. Fatalities linked to mili-

the junta. The junta enjoys

• Space for media and dissent has dramatically shrunk under the junta, Political party leaders have had to flee the country after voicing their opposition to the junta, while their political parties face dissolution.

popular support of

 Journalists who publish critical reports of the junta face kidnappings and death threats. • The junta is an unelected, self-appointed authority. To maintain regime security, the junta has brought in Russian mercenaries at a cost of \$11 million a month, including granting access to Malian natural resources.

The junta represents Mali's sovereign interests.

• The Russian forces have committed more than 300 acts of violence against civilians in Mali, accounting for more than two-thirds of their operations. • Dependent on Moscow to remain in power, the junta is now beholden to Russian interests.

• Economic conditions have deteriorated. The poverty rate increased in 2022 to 45.4% from 42.5% in 2019. 1.3 million additional people in need of humanitarian aid, 20% of schools closed, and 2.5

million people lacking health coverage in 2022. Meanwhile, foreign direct investment in Mali has declined from 5% of GDP in 2019 to 1.3% of GDP in 2022.

The junta respects

The junta is

managing the

economy well.

• The junta expelled MINUSMA's Director of Human Rights in February 2023 in an attempt to avoid scrutiny of the junta's human rights record. • A May 2023 fact-finding report from the UN Human Rights Office concluded there are strong

indications that more than 500 people were killed—the vast majority summarily executed—by

human rights.

Malian troops and foreign military personnel in a 5-day operation in Moura, central Mali. The junta demanded that the UN stabilization mission, MINUSMA, withdraw from the country without delay in June 2023. MINUSMA's departure created a security vacuum in central and

protecting

northern Mali, heightening insecurity for Malian citizens. • Civilian fatalities due to militant Islamist violence have increased fourfold under the junta.

The junta is

The junta supports

 The junta cancelled the Algiers Accord with "immediate effect" in January 2024. This occurred after Malian soldiers took over the Tuareg-majority town of Kidal in northern Mali in November 2023, in violation of the Algiers Accord, 2 weeks after the MINUSMA troops exited the region.

No investigation has been initiated into those responsible for the massacre of hundreds of civil-

ians at Moura by Malian soldiers alongside Wagner mercenaries, despite evidence gathered by

the UN into the atrocity. Malian authorities have blocked UN access, impeding justice.

national dialogue. The junta is

upholding justice.

citizens.