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## Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

### Budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

### Report of the Secretary-General

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	4
II. Mandate performance . . . . .	4
A. Overall . . . . .	4
B. Budget implementation . . . . .	5
C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .	8
D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .	9
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .	9
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks . . . . .	10
III. Resource performance . . . . .	69
A. Financial resources . . . . .	69
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .	70
C. Monthly expenditure pattern . . . . .	70
D. Other revenue and adjustments . . . . .	71
E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . .	71
F. Value of non-budgeted contributions . . . . .	72
IV. Analysis of variances . . . . .	72
V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments . . . . .	76
VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly . . . . .	77



## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components: political reconciliation and implementation of the peace agreement; security stabilization, monitoring and supervision of the ceasefire and protection of civilians; promotion and protection of human rights and justice; return of the rule of law and recovery in central and northern Mali; and support.

There were positive developments with regard to the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, with the start of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions, in addition to the one launched in Gao region the previous year. Increased numbers of associated members of armed groups and community members benefited from community-based projects on violence reduction and reinsertion. The redeployment of the Malian Defence and Security Forces was also facilitated by the provision of logistical support and training (including on the response to explosive threats) and the transfer of the Léré camp to the Malian armed forces in November 2017. The reporting period also saw the official launch of the National Council for Security Sector Reform, along with the adoption of the national border strategy and the national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism.

MINUSMA incurred \$1,086.4 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 99.6 per cent, compared with \$933.4 million in expenditure for the 2016/17 period and a budget implementation rate of nearly 100 per cent.

The unencumbered balance resulted from lower expenditure with respect to military and police personnel owing to the non-deployment of one formed police unit and its associated contingent-owned major equipment, combined with the lower cost of rations and related warehousing and transportation costs; reduced requirements under operational costs, which pertained primarily to air operations owing to fewer actual flight hours by the Mission's aircraft fleet as a result of the non-deployment of military air assets and the reconfiguration of the Mission's unmanned aerial systems, with realized lower contract prices for some systems. The overall reduced requirements for the period were offset in part by additional civilian personnel costs attributable primarily to higher common staff costs for international staff owing to the reclassification of Bamako from a hardship level C duty station to a hardship level D duty station effective January 2018 and the implementation of the new compensation package pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/244](#) of 23 December 2015, as well as the promulgation of revised national staff salary scales.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	484 912.8	482 778.1	2 134.7	0.4
Civilian personnel	153 134.5	168 295.2	(15 160.7)	(9.9)
Operational costs	453 126.7	435 345.5	17 781.2	3.9
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 091 174.0</b>	<b>1 086 418.8</b>	<b>4 755.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Staff assessment income	13 325.9	14 525.8	(1 199.9)	(9.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 077 848.1</b>	<b>1 071 893.0</b>	<b>5 955.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 091 174.0</b>	<b>1 086 418.8</b>	<b>4 755.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,048,000,000 gross (\$1,034,674,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$43,174,000 gross to meet the requirements for additional military and police personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment, and the costs of rehabilitating the Gao runway.

## Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>b</sup>
Military observers	40	35	12.5
Military contingents	13 249	11 689	11.8
United Nations police	350	306	12.6
Formed police units	1 570	1 424	9.3
International staff	806	665	17.5
National staff			
National Professional Officers	147	121	17.7
National General Service staff	751	600	20.1
United Nations Volunteers	189	154	18.5
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	2	2	–
National staff	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	19	7	63.2

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section VI of the present report.

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 March 2017 ([A/71/842](#)) and amounted to \$1,077,552,000 gross (\$1,064,071,200 net). It provided for the deployment of 40 military observers, 13,249 military contingent personnel, 1,920 police personnel (350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel) and 824 international and 903 national staff, including 148 National Professional Officers and 2 general temporary assistance positions, as well as 190 United Nations Volunteers and 19 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 1 May 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,060,867,900 gross (\$1,047,542,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 ([A/71/836/Add.14](#), para. 71).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [71/305](#) of 30 June 2017, appropriated the amount of \$1,048,000,000 gross (\$1,034,674,100 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#) of 29 June 2016, in which the Council increased the force levels of MINUSMA by 2,049 military and 480 police personnel, the Secretary-General sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$43,174,000 gross to meet the additional requirements for the additional military and police personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment and the costs of rehabilitating the Gao runway.

5. In its letter dated 27 February 2018, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of \$43,174,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total approved resources amounted to \$1,091,174,000 gross (\$1,077,848,100 net) for the period. The amount of \$43,174,000 has not been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

6. The mandate of MINUSMA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution [2364 \(2017\)](#) of 29 June 2017.

7. The Mission is mandated by the Security Council to help achieve the overall objective of long-term peace and stability in Mali.

8. Within this overall objective, the Mission, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: political reconciliation and implementation of the peace agreement; security stabilization, monitoring and supervision of the ceasefire and protection of civilians; promotion and protection of human rights and justice; return of the rule of law and recovery in central and northern Mali; and support.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

10. Notable progress was seen in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali with respect to its political and institutional measures, namely, adoption of amendments to the electoral law, continued training of the interim authorities at the regional level and increased political participation rates of civil society, including women's and youth groups.

11. There were positive developments with regard to the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, with the start of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions, in addition to the one launched in Gao region during the previous period. An increased number of associated members of armed groups and community members benefited from community-based projects on violence reduction and reinsertion. The redeployment of the Malian Defence and Security Forces was also facilitated by the provision of training, including on the response to explosive threats, and the transfer of the Léré camp to the Malian armed forces in November 2017. The reporting period also saw the official launch of the National Council for Security Sector Reform, and the adoption of the national border strategy and the national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism. The Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime was further reinvigorated and its personnel trained by the Mission, and a security plan was adopted for the main prison of Bamako, where presumed terrorists are held.

12. Progress was also achieved in the areas of socioeconomic development and culture, as defined in the peace agreement. Regional stabilization plans were either developed or updated and ongoing support was provided to socioeconomic recovery, livelihoods, basic social services, peacebuilding, and protection and rehabilitation of cultural heritage projects in northern and central Mali. These projects have played a key role in delivering tangible peace dividends in remote areas and creating the conditions for the restoration of State authority.

13. In addition, there were positive developments with regard to the reconciliation and justice aspects of the peace agreement, with the establishment of local peacebuilding committees in the central and northern regions, the development of a strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation, the establishment of an International Commission of Inquiry, the continuous support provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, leading to the operationalization of its database in which all depositions are stored, the development of a strategic plan for the National Human Rights Commission and the reassertion of the role of traditional justice actors as envisioned by article 46 of the peace agreement.

14. The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and the continued technical and operational support provided by the Mission to national, regional and international actors, including in the framework of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, contributed to the signature of the 23 March 2018 road map of priority actions to reinvigorate the peace process and paved the way for free, fair and transparent presidential elections.

15. The Mission also made progress in the protection of civilians, including through increased collaboration with the United Nations country team, using the protection of civilians working groups in Bamako and in the central and northern regions to prevent, monitor and respond to threats to civilians. Progress was also achieved through the force and police patrols, joint patrolling with the Malian authorities and the provision of risk education on explosive hazards to civilians.

16. The protection of United Nations personnel remained a key priority for the Mission, which therefore continued to focus on augmenting the protection of the camps and convoys. A joint integrated defence plan group was established, and provided analysis and recommendations for the improvement of defensive security measures. In addition, closed-circuit television, sirens and public announcement systems were installed in the camps, and United Nations staff continued to receive security training. Humanitarian missions also received protection and assistance from MINUSMA.

17. The Mission pursued its efforts related to promoting and protecting human rights, including with regard to child protection and gender-based violence, through monitoring and investigation missions and through the training of Mission personnel, Malian authorities, Malian Defence and Security Forces, signatory armed groups and civil society organizations. In July 2017, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad signed a binding commitment to address sexual violence. Raising awareness of HIV/AIDS and voluntary testing and care were also provided to the Malian Defence and Security Forces, ex-combatants and the Malian population.

18. Progress in the implementation of the mandate of the Mission was communicated through an effective strategy aimed at raising awareness of the peace agreement, the Mission's mandate and associated activities. This was achieved through a range of targeted outreach campaigns, community activities and awareness-raising campaigns using local radio stations and targeting youth, women and men from diverse communities. The strategy also foresaw specific communications products aimed at the international and local press on the implementation of the peace agreement, with the overall goal of increasing the understanding of the peace process, in particular among the population. Interviews, articles, press releases and press conferences, as well as support for press trips to the regions, were also used to raise awareness and broaden the understanding of the Mission's mandate, its activities and its support for the implementation of the peace agreement.

19. In July and August 2017, breaches in the ceasefire between the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups in the Kidal region affected the implementation of the peace agreement and, by extension, the Mission's mandate. Nevertheless, the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General led to the signature of a truce with the Coordination and the Platform in August and September 2017, respectively. The exacerbation of intercommunity tensions, particularly in the centre of the country, and the delays encountered in the restoration of State authority, in both the centre and the north of Mali, have prevented major progress in the implementation of the Mission's mandate in these areas. Moreover, disagreements between the parties on the criteria for the integration of armed groups and the deteriorating security situation also put the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process on hold. The decision of the Government of Mali to postpone the constitutional referendum, in order to preserve a peaceful social climate and avoid confrontations, as well as the regional, local and communal elections, hindered related mandate achievements.

20. The launch of the Sanctions Committee, the appointment of the Independent Observer and the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry had a positive impact on the implementation of the peace agreement, built on the

momentum enabled by the Mission's good offices and the urge for progress in the peace process among the Malian population and the international community.

21. The capacity of MINUSMA to implement its mandate was limited by the numerous attacks launched against its convoys, patrols, camps and personnel, in both northern and central Mali. The general insecurity in the central and northern regions also affected the movement of MINUSMA supplies transported by contractors, and required a large number of troops for escort and camp protection duties. The low deployment of armoured personnel carriers and mine-protected vehicles constrained Force operations and overall mandate implementation.

22. MINUSMA incurred \$1,086.4 million in expenditure for the reporting period, which gave rise to an unencumbered balance of \$4.8 million. During the reporting period, lower expenditure was realized with respect to military and police personnel owing to the non-deployment of one formed police unit and its associated contingent-owned major equipment, combined with the lower cost of rations owing to a lower person-day ceiling rate, along with related lower costs of warehousing and transportation, as well as a higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent for military observers, compared with an average rate of 5 per cent applied in the budget for the period. The reduced requirements under operational costs primarily pertained to air operations owing to a lower number of actual flight hours by the Mission's aircraft fleet owing to the non-deployment of military air assets, which included the utility helicopter unit to support the quick-reaction force, attack helicopters for Kidal and utility helicopters for Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu, combined with the early repatriation of some utility helicopters that were damaged in attacks, as well as the reconfiguration of the Mission's unmanned aerial systems with realized lower contract prices for some systems. The overall reduced requirements for the period were offset in part by additional civilian personnel costs primarily attributable to higher common staff costs for international staff owing to the reclassification of the Bamako duty station from a hardship level C duty station to a hardship level D duty station effective January 2018 and the implementation of the new compensation package pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/244](#), as well as the promulgation of two revised national staff salary scales on 1 November 2016 and 1 December 2017, respectively, which resulted in overall increases of 29.8 per cent and 24.6 per cent with respect to National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively.

## **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

23. The Mission's substantive and other programmatic activities continued to be implemented in furtherance of the peace agreement. Nevertheless, delays in the political process and insecurity were major factors which constrained the implementation of mandated activities. The status and nature of activities implemented were as follows:

(a) Community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion: projects were successfully implemented in the areas of water schemes and livestock, along with rehabilitation projects in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal, contributing to social cohesion and reduction of conflict in host communities and around cantonment sites in northern Mali. The projects were implemented through local non-governmental organizations;

(b) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration: activities were intended to provide short-term socioeconomic reinsertion support to up to 10,000 former members of armed groups, including women and groups with special needs. Despite numerous attempts, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

programme did not commence owing to a lack of political agreement on integration quotas. Nevertheless, MINUSMA supported the Government of Mali in an accelerated disarmament and demobilization initiative for elements of the signatory armed groups within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions, who were identified, verified, vetted and registered. Capacity-building workshops on cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the registration process as a whole were also organized for the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration;

(c) Rule of law and security institutions: efforts to support defence sector reform and the judicial authorities of Mali continued through projects to be implemented by the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. While the implementation of the activities commenced during the reporting period, the preparations for the presidential elections became the primary focus, which required adjustment of the time frame for the full delivery of these projects;

(d) Human rights and stabilization and recovery: most projects were implemented with partners, such as local non-governmental organizations, governmental entities and the United Nations country team. The choice of implementing partners was based on comparative advantage, including specific expertise, field presence and knowledge of local dynamics, and ability to operate in the challenging security environment.

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

24. The Mission continued the implementation of its mandate, with the deployment of approved air assets in accordance with the strategic concept of operations. During the 2017/18 period, air transportation and tactical air support was provided by 34 manned and 40 unmanned vehicles. With regard to the implementation of the Secretary-General's initiative, the Mission took immediate cost-effectiveness measures and replaced one medium military aircraft used for purely logistical operations with similar commercial logistics aircraft with lower costs. In addition, the Mission reduced its fleet and terminated services for one fixed-wing liaison aircraft. In that context, the Mission regularly reviewed the weekly flight schedule and optimized the utilization of regular routes and schedules. Stricter review of special flights was put into effect and the combination of special flight requests with regular flights were instituted. Also, the Mission strengthened internal controls related to the transportation of non-Mission personnel on-board MINUSMA aircraft. By implementing these measures to enhance the efficiency and cost effectiveness of air operations, the Mission optimized the composition and utilization of its airfleet, resulting in efficiency gains. The Mission further undertook infrastructure improvement through construction of the Gao passenger and cargo terminal, rehabilitation of the main runway and installation of aeronautical ground lighting systems on its major runways and heliport, enhancing the medical evacuation capability of night operations and providing support to critical 24/7 operational tasks.

25. Following the opening of the Ménaka office, the regional offices were supported with the opening of one additional transit centre in Ménaka and the enhancement of the transit centre at the Gao logistics hub.

26. With the increased number of troops in the central region, there was a need to provide medical care; therefore, MINUSMA established a medical facility with advanced surgical and trauma capabilities in Mopti. Mopti has no medical facilities that can meet the high operational and strategic needs of the Mission; hence, there is a critical need to establish a highly mobile hospital capable of stabilizing patients and



providing damage-control surgery prior to the evacuation of casualties. MINUSMA further contracted an aeromedical evacuation team to cover Mopti and adjacent locations of Douentza, Léré and Goundam in line with the new 10-1-2 standards of casualty evacuation. The Mission decided not to establish a United Nations-owned level I clinic in Ménaka as previously planned, based on civilian personnel strengths deployed to Ménaka, and to instead provide support through the already established United Nations-owned level 1 clinic and troop-contributing country level 2 hospital in Gao and through the continued use of the medical services provided to the Mission by the French forces based in Gao under a technical agreement.

27. Owing to increased security threats in various areas of MINUSMA and following recommendation by the joint integrated defence plan working group, the Mission leadership decided to enhance the use of security technology systems. MINUSMA implemented closed-circuit televisions in Kidal, Mopti and Tessalit and public address systems for 11 locations across the Mission area. It also deployed technological protective services to Timbuktu while expanding the military data security networks to Mopti and Kidal. Insecurity in the north of Mali affected the utilization of resources. Securing the camps became increasingly expensive; at the same time, the damage caused by attacks on United Nations equipment and premises led to higher costs for replacement and reconstruction.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

28. MINUSMA and the international community, including the African Union through the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, the Group of Five for the Sahel, the Economic Community of West African States and the European Union, as well as Algeria, France and States in the subregion, continued to coordinate their support for the peace process. MINUSMA also worked with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and Governments in the region to improve regional political and security analysis and encourage broad cooperation from regional States able to influence and/or affected by the conflict in northern Mali. MINUSMA also continued its close coordination with the European Union training mission, the European Union capacity-building mission and French forces, and supported the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel in accordance with the conditions set out by the Security Council in its resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#) of 8 December 2017 and the February 2018 technical agreement between the United Nations, the European Union and the Group of Five for the Sahel.

#### **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

29. A senior leadership forum comprising Mission senior leadership, as well as directors of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, was established in November 2017 to facilitate coordination and collaboration between the Mission and the United Nations country team. Synergies were enhanced with the country team through various technical-level mechanisms in place, such as the programme management team, the operations management team and the technical monitoring and evaluation group. Joint programmes have been developed in this context with the United Nations country team, as well as non-governmental organizations and the national authorities, using Mission resources (quick-impact projects, community violence reduction and programmatic activities) and voluntary contributions (trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund). A joint mapping of initiatives conducted by the Malian authorities and technical and financial partners was updated in coordination with the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones.

## F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

### Component 1: political reconciliation and implementation of the peace agreement

30. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and the promotion of national reconciliation and stability. In coordination with regional and international actors, MINUSMA engaged with and provided advice to State institutions, signatory armed groups, religious and community leaders and civil society on the implementation of the peace agreement. In this context, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General met with the specialized commissions of the National Assembly on 9 November 2017 to discuss the Mission's mandate and the status of implementation of the peace agreement. The Special Representative also met with leaders of governing and opposition political parties to discuss both topics and support the Mission's electoral good offices.

31. MINUSMA continued leading the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee through technical and logistical support and reporting on its sessions and those of its four subcommittees. The good offices of the Special Representative were instrumental in the attainment of a truce between the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups on 23 August and 6 September 2017, respectively, following the July and August 2017 crisis in Kidal. His good offices also enabled the parties to outline the road map of 23 March 2018 with respect to priority actions to be implemented before and after the 2018 presidential elections, creating favourable conditions for the holding of fair and transparent elections.

32. The Mission further strengthened its collaboration with national and international partners involved in social cohesion and reconciliation. It promoted the involvement of civil society in decision-making processes, facilitated intracommunal and intercommunal dialogue and developed local capacities with regard to conflict resolution, including among women's and youth groups. Interaction with local communities was reinforced through communication and liaison between the population and the Mission. MINUSMA also supported the restoration and extension of State authority, including through awareness-raising activities for the population and logistical and technical assistance provided to national, local and regional authorities, including the interim authorities.

33. In addition to supporting elections in Mali through good offices, the Mission supported the organization of the constitutional referendum, as well the regional, local and communal elections, which were planned to take place in July and December 2017, respectively, but were postponed owing to a lack of political consensus on the draft bill and on the electoral calendar. Furthermore, social discontent in the country did not create conducive conditions for elections to be held within this time frame. The Mission provided technical advice, logistical support and security arrangements for the 2018 presidential elections. From November 2017 to June 2018, the Mission, through workshops, supported the capacity-building of 1,000 political party leaders, religious leaders, administrative authorities and journalists, as well as 1,424 election mediators, to prevent elections-related violence and conflict. In June 2018, MINUSMA recruited 49 national electoral logistical assistants to support the local administrative authorities at the *cercle* level in the conduct of the 2018 presidential elections. These assistants were in addition to 15 national electoral agents that had been recruited, trained and deployed since February 2018 to assist regional administrative authorities. The Mission also conducted two train-the-trainer sessions dedicated to préfets, sous-préfets and their assistants in charge of training polling

station agents, and a training session for 700 representatives of presidential candidates on election monitoring. In addition, MINUSMA transported approximately 152 tons of electoral material and 325 electoral officials and technical staff by air to the Mopti, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Kidal regions, and produced 140,000 voter guides, along with 27,000 electoral agent manuals in French and 4,000 in national languages. During the period under review, greater collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme served to further strengthen Government capacity in the management of electoral operations.

34. MINUSMA remained committed to ensuring the full and effective participation of women in the implementation of the peace agreement by implementing the seven-point action plan for gender-responsive peacebuilding proposed by the Secretary-General (see [A/65/354-S/2010/466](#)) and mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout the Mission. It also advocated with stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of the peace agreement. The Mission continued to support women's organizations to improve the participation of women in the electoral process and the understanding of their concerns by the presidential candidates. A common women's agenda was prepared for the presidential candidates for this purpose, with the collaboration of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and local and international non-governmental organizations.

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### **Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Progress towards improved democratic governance

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#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

The electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the new constitution

The referendum on the new constitution was not held. Nevertheless, amendments to the electoral law were adopted by the National Assembly on 23 April 2018. These are fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and in compliance with international standards

A unique, functioning Malian independent electoral management body manages the preparation of the 2018 presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 1)

MINUSMA engaged with the relevant actors throughout the reporting period. This electoral reform could not be accommodated, however, owing to a lack of political consensus on the matter and the fact that the Government of Mali decided to focus on the organization of the 2018 presidential elections

Increased participation of civil society organizations in local administration decision-making at the level of the *cercles* (2016/17: 20 per cent participation rate; 2017/18: 30 per cent participation rate)

Achieved

The participation rate of civil society organizations in local administration was 47 per cent (170 out of 360 organizations participated in decision-making processes at the local level)

Increase in participation of civil society organizations (including youth, women and traditional and religious leaders) in the political processes (consultations and implementation mechanisms) related to the implementation of the peace agreement and the progress of good governance (2016/17: 50 civil society organizations; 2017/18: 80 civil society organizations)

Achieved

170 civil society organizations, including those pertaining to youth, women and traditional and religious leaders, participated in political processes, including pre-electoral forums, implementation of the peace agreement and related good governance activities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 workshops with armed groups, political parties and civil society on the prevention of election-related violence	22	Workshops were organized in Bamako and the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni with armed groups, political parties and civil society. In addition, 1,424 election mediators were trained through these workshops  The higher number of workshops was at the request of the participants. These were enabled thanks to additional resources mobilized through the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali
Mapping and assessment of the current legislation on elections, and organization of 3 workshops with 80 participants each with the Malian independent electoral management body and the main political actors on the conclusion of the mapping and assessment of the Malian electoral legislation in accordance with the peace agreement	Yes	A mapping and assessment of the current legislation on elections was conducted, leading to the adoption of the proposed amendments to the electoral law in March 2018
	6	Workshops were organized in Bamako and the regions of Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and Ménaka, with 115 participants each, with the electoral management bodies (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, General Delegation for Elections and Independent National Electoral Commission) and the main political actors
Advocacy and capacity-building through 5 seminars with 50 participants each and 10 training sessions with 30 participants each, as well as technical advice to the Malian independent electoral management body, civil society groups, political parties and women's organizations on the electoral process	13	Seminars were organized in Bamako and the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni, with 75 participants each
	17	Training sessions were also organized in Bamako and the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni, with 30 participants each  There were more workshops than planned at the request of the participants. These were enabled thanks to additional resources mobilized through the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali
Provision of advice and support, through monthly meetings with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws and 3 workshops with 50 participants each with the Malian independent electoral management body and the main political stakeholders to follow up on key electoral legislation gaps and the revision of the electoral law to conform to international standards and the peace agreement	5	Monthly meetings were held with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws  There were fewer meetings than planned since the Government of Mali decided to focus on the organization of the 2018 presidential elections
	3	Workshops were organized as planned, with 60 participants each from the Malian electoral management bodies (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, General Delegation for Elections and Independent National Electoral Commission) and the main political stakeholders in the Bamako, Kayes and Mopti regions

Provision of technical advice, through monthly meetings, to the Malian independent electoral management body and the Constitutional Court on how to: develop and implement electoral operations and civic and voter education strategies and update electoral boundaries and the electoral biometric voter list; improve the mapping of polling centres; carry out the tabulation of election results; and ensure the successful management of electoral disputes	6	<p>Meetings were held with the Constitutional Court. There were fewer meetings than planned owing to the nature of this institution, which restricts access</p> <p>As the Malian independent electoral management body was not established, monthly meetings were held with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the General Delegation for Elections and the Independent National Electoral Commission</p>
Provision of technical advice through 3 capacity-building sessions for media outlets and journalists with 60 participants each to enable them to inform the public on critical election-related legislation and the progress achieved on democratic governance	3	Capacity-building sessions were organized in Bamako, Kayes and Sikasso regions, with 60 participants from media outlets and journalists at each session
Provision of logistical and technical assistance to the Malian independent electoral management body in the preparation and organization of presidential and legislative elections, including the establishment of the updated biometric voter list through the deployment of 500 tons of electoral materials and 1,000 electoral personnel, the recruitment and training of 285 individual contractors, the rental of 80 vehicles, the production of 1,000 electoral kits and the provision of 50 armed escorts	Partially	<p>While a single independent electoral management body was not established, logistical and technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the General Delegation for Elections, the Independent National Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Court, 152 tons of electoral materials and 325 electoral personnel were deployed, 700 representatives of presidential candidates were trained, 64 individual contractors were recruited and trained, 49 vehicles were rented, 78 electoral kits for the constitutional referendum and 64 kits for the presidential election were produced and 12 armed escorts were provided</p> <p>The lower amount of material and number of personnel deployed, personnel recruited and trained, vehicles rented, electoral kits produced and armed escorts provided stemmed from the postponement of the constitutional referendum and regional, local, and communal elections</p>
Monthly awareness-raising sessions and quarterly round-table discussions in five regions (Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal) between civil society organizations (including women's and youth organizations) and local and State authorities to promote political inclusion, participatory decision-making and collaborative governance in order to foster the involvement of civil society organizations in decision-making processes at the national, regional, <i>cercle</i> and municipal levels	Yes	18 awareness-raising sessions and 9 quarterly round-table discussions were organized between civil society and local and State authorities in five regions. There were more sessions and round-table discussions organized in response to a request from the Kidal local authorities to hold these meetings at the district level in addition to the regional level

6 training sessions for local administrators and State representatives at the *cercle* level in Mopti and northern Mali on good governance practices, including in participative democracy

6

Training sessions were held as planned in Mopti and northern Mali. In addition, 6 workshops were organized for local and State representatives in Bamako at the request of the Government

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**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** A political environment that is conducive to the implementation of the peace agreement

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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The national charter for reconciliation in Mali is adopted (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 1)

The national charter for reconciliation in Mali, which was submitted to the President of the Republic on 20 June 2017, was not formally adopted. It was, however, part of the basis for the draft law on national reconciliation (*loi d'entente nationale*)

Local peacebuilding committees, supported by the Ministry of National Reconciliation and partners (such as the German Agency for International Collaboration (GIZ), civil society and the European Union), are created and operational in five regions (Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal) in central and northern Mali (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 5)

Achieved

5 local peacebuilding committees were created and operational in the Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions. In addition, 4 local peacebuilding committees were created and operational in the Taoudenni, Koulikoro and Ségou regions and in Bamako

Maintain activities undertaken by the Malian stakeholders in support of the implementation of the peace agreement (parliament: 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 4; Governors: 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 2; regional councils: 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 2; political parties: 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 4; religious leaders: 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1; academics: 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1)

Achieved

Activities were undertaken by the parliament (2), by Governors (2), by regional councils (2), by political parties (4), by religious leaders (1) and by academics (1) in support of the implementation of the peace agreement

Fewer activities were organized with the parliament owing to the unavailability of the National Assembly as a result of a heavy calendar of work

The perspectives, needs, concerns and priorities of Malian women are included in the agendas of the mechanisms and institutions responsible for the implementation of the peace agreement (2016/17: 11 capacity-building workshops for 440 women to improve their political participation at the municipal level, and 8 consultation workshops for 320 women on the implementation of strategies to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the peace agreement related to Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#); 2017/18: 4 workshops on the participation of women in the Agreement Monitoring Committee)

2 workshops were organized on the participation of women in the Agreement Monitoring Committee in October 2017 in Bamako, and in February 2018 in Ségou. Upon request from the Malian authorities, the 2 other workshops were replaced by 5 meetings in January and February 2018 of the women's groups with, respectively, a delegation of the Agreement Monitoring Committee headed by its President, the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs, the presidents of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups, the General Secretary of the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, and the Minister of Security and Civil Protection

In addition, 3 other workshops were held in the Koulikoro and Kayes regions and in Bamako to raise awareness among women's groups of the role of women in elections and identify priorities to be presented to the presidential candidates

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly working sessions with the Ministry of National Reconciliation to provide advice on the establishment of local peacebuilding committees, and quarterly meetings in each of the 5 regions to exchange ideas on the role of the local peace committee in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and reconciliation at the local level	Yes	Monthly working sessions and quarterly meetings were held
4 meetings with members of the specialized commissions of parliament and leaders of political parties, and monthly meetings with Governors and regional councils on the implementation of the peace agreement	4	Meetings were held with members of the specialized commissions of parliament
	48	Meetings were held with leaders and representatives of political parties, both in Bamako and in the regions. There were more meetings than planned to facilitate the preparations for the presidential elections
	138	Meetings were held with governors and regional councils in the district of Bamako and the five regions. The slightly lower number of meetings was complemented by informal discussions
2 follow-up workshops relating to the consultations on the post-conflict situation in Mali, focusing on 5 main topics: defence and security, the international and regional cooperation of Mali, constitutional and institutional reforms, education, religion and war in Mali, and economic and development issues for Mali, with academics focusing on political and institutional reforms and security governance	No	Upon request from the Government of Mali, there were no follow-up workshops held; however, the 5 main topics are currently being discussed within the framework of the Group of Five for the Sahel ministerial platform, in which the Government of Mali participates
1 thematic workshop on the relationship between State representatives and the regions (Governors, prefects/subprefects, mayors and civil society to discuss inclusive governance) and 1 thematic workshop for the regional councils on cooperation in a decentralized system	4	Workshops on inclusive governance were held for governors, prefects/subprefects, mayors, civil society and the interim authorities in the Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Taoudenni (formerly part of Timbuktu) regions
		The higher number of workshops organized was at the request of the Government and local actors
	1	International conference on cooperation in a decentralized system was co-organized with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel for the regional councils in Bamako in April 2018, through the provision of technical advice, good offices and financial and logistical support

1 workshop per region to support civil society associations in strengthening their watchdog role in the promotion of participative democracy, institution-building and decentralized public services at the regional and local levels, including the establishment of coordinated mechanisms to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the peace process by civil society stakeholders at the national, regional, <i>cercle</i> and municipal levels	10	Workshops were held in the Mopti (1), Timbuktu (1), Kidal (2), Gao (2) and Ménaka (1) regions, as well as in Bamako (3)
6 workshops with Malian civil society women's and youth organizations to build their capacity to implement projects and establish advocacy mechanisms, such as early warning committees and advisory councils, to ensure that their perspectives, needs, concerns and priorities are taken into account at all levels throughout the peace and reconciliation process, including the implementation of the peace agreement	9	Workshops were held in the Gao, Ménaka, Kidal and Mopti regions, and in Bamako  The higher number of workshops organized was based on the request of local civil society organizations
An interactive campaign, using radio and social media, to inspire and empower rural and young women in particular to play their role in the peace process	Yes	An awareness-raising campaign regarding Security Council resolution <a href="#">1325 (2000)</a> on women and peace and security was launched, using radio and social media, focusing on the role of women in conflict resolution and the promotion of a culture of peace. In addition, Mikado FM radio organized public debates on the empowerment of women
Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to enhance its capacity to promote and boost the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in the peace process	7	Meetings were held with the Ministry. There were fewer meetings than planned to support instead, and as per the focus on the Government of Mali, the holding of 6 meetings of the technical and financial partners thematic group on gender, 3 of which were also attended by representatives of the Ministry
Organization of 2 outreach campaigns on the Mission's mandate and the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, including 70 field activities in Bamako and in central and northern Mali, and 1 video documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports and 3 photo galleries	4	Outreach campaigns were organized on the Mission's mandate and on progress in the implementation of the peace agreement in Bamako and in central and northern Mali  These included 102 field activities, 1 video documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports and 3 photo exhibitions  The higher number of outreach and field activities was a result of requests received from local actors, including the local population, for additional information on the Mission mandate and the implementation of the peace agreement
	Yes	Daily radio programming was conducted, including:



Daily radio programming providing information and discussion in support of political reconciliation, including debates on relevant topics, involving participants from across the country through 350 debates, 400 radio reports/feature stories, 340 radio programmes and 50 radio dramas and/or special radio programmes in French (with possible local-language versions)	350	Debates
	400	Radio reports and feature stories
	340	Radio programmes
		Radio dramas and/or special radio programmes in French were not produced, as priority was given to outreach field activities to reinforce the Mission's presence and interaction with local stakeholders

**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** The implementation of the peace agreement is supported and monitored, including through the Secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Monthly plenary sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened, and address issues related to the implementation of the peace agreement (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 12)	8 sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were held. At the request of the Government, the sessions of August and November 2017 and February and March 2018 were not held
Monthly plenary sessions of the four thematic subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 12)	9 sessions of the subcommittee on political and institutional issues; 9 sessions of the subcommittee on defence and security affairs; 8 sessions of the subcommittee on economic and sociocultural development; and 3 sessions of the subcommittee on justice, reconciliation and humanitarian issues, were held. The subcommittees met as per the Agreement Monitoring Committee's schedule; therefore, fewer sessions were held than planned. Furthermore, the subcommittee on justice, reconciliation and humanitarian issues held only 3 sessions, as it did not have a quorum the rest of the time
The Independent Observer (mandated by the peace agreement to assess and report on the progress in the implementation of the agreement) conducts regular visits to Mali (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 4)	Achieved  The Independent Observer conducted 4 visits to Mali. The Independent Observer also has a functioning office in Bamako, which conducted regular field visits

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of and participation in the monthly sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the four thematic subcommittees, and publication of their respective monthly session reports	8	Sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were held, with the related report of each of the sessions published. The reports were made available to the international and national press that cover the Committee. 2 documents were published: a communiqué and a <i>relevé de conclusions</i> (statement of conclusions)
	9	Sessions of the subcommittee on political and institutional issues were held
	9	Sessions of the subcommittee on defence and security were held

	8	Sessions of the subcommittee on economic and sociocultural development were held
	3	Sessions of the subcommittee on justice, reconciliation and humanitarian issues were held
		At the request of the Government, the sessions of August and November 2017 and February and March 2018 were not held. Furthermore, the subcommittee on justice, reconciliation and humanitarian issues held only 3 sessions, as it did not have a quorum the rest of the time
Coordination of preparatory meetings of the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its four subcommittees before the sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees, and drafting of related reports	No	The Government of Mali and MINUSMA deemed it no longer necessary to hold specific preparatory meetings of the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee to prepare the sessions
Provision of technical support for the meetings and work of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its thematic subcommittees, including the archiving of documentation of the Committee and its organs and management of its material heritage	Yes	
Facilitation of transport for delegates of the parties to the peace agreement from Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the 4 subcommittees	Yes	
Co-chairing of and provision of technical expertise to the Subcommittee on Defence and Security	Yes	
Provision of support to the Independent Observer, including through the preparation of quarterly reports	Yes	MINUSMA responded to requests for information and provided logistical and administrative support to the Independent Observer in the preparation of quarterly reports
Monthly liaison with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other coordination structures of the Government of Mali responsible for overseeing the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	Liaison with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other coordination structures was provided on a daily basis owing to an increased need for consultations, technical advice and capacity-building
Organization of 2 outreach campaigns on the Mission's mandate and the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, including 70 field activities in Bamako and	4	Outreach campaigns on the Mission's mandate and the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement were organized, including over 100 activities in Bamako and in central and northern Mali, 1 video

in central and northern Mali, and 1 video documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports and 3 photo galleries

documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports and 3 photo exhibitions

The number of field activities was increased at the request of local actors, including the local population, for additional information on the Mission mandate and the implementation of the peace agreement

**Expected accomplishment 1.4:** Resolution of contentious issues in the implementation of the peace agreement through good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the international mediation, including through international coordination and support for the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
The High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other Government institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement take charge of the coordination of international support (2015/16: 12 coordination meetings; 2016/17: 12 coordination meetings; 2017/18: 12 coordination meetings)	Achieved
Points of contention in the implementation of the peace agreement are resolved through good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the international mediation, including through support for the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Under the auspices of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the August and September ceasefires between the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups were signed in August and September 2017, respectively</p> <p>The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General also enabled the parties to outline the 23 March 2018 road map of priority actions</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General facilitated agreements on the designation of interim authorities at the <i>cercles</i> level and contributed to the organization of free, fair and credible presidential elections</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other government commissions and institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement are organized and reports produced	Yes	Coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other government commissions and institutions were held on almost a daily basis owing to an increased need for consultations, technical advice and capacity-building
Monthly coordination meetings with the international mediation and the international community are organized and reports produced	Yes	Coordination meetings with the international mediation and the international community were held prior to each of the 8 sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, and reports were produced. In addition, the

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		Mission ensured coordination with both the international mediation and international community on a daily basis, owing to an increased need for consultations, technical advice and capacity-building
Implementation of 3 projects to build confidence between the parties to the peace agreement and strengthen the knowledge of the population on the progress of the peace process	3	Projects were implemented, including 4 workshops to promote inclusive governance in the Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni and Ménaka regions
Monthly meetings with Governors, the Presidents of the regional councils and representatives of the armed groups, as well as quarterly meetings with political parties, to assess and encourage their support for the peace process	138	Meetings were held with governors, the presidents of the regional councils and representatives of armed groups in the district of Bamako and the five regions. The slightly lower number of meetings was complemented by informal discussions
	48	Meetings were held with political parties. There were more meetings than planned to facilitate the preparation for the presidential elections

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## **Component 2: security stabilization, monitoring and supervision of the ceasefire and protection of civilians**

35. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, following the signing of the memorandums of understanding between MINUSMA and the Malian security forces on 8 July 2014, and between MINUSMA and the Malian armed forces on 8 November 2017, MINUSMA military and police personnel continued to improve the support provided to the Malian authorities in the stabilization of key population centres and the restoration of State authority in the north and the centre of Mali. MINUSMA military and police personnel also contributed to the protection of United Nations personnel, assets and facilities. The Mission led an assessment to reduce its footprint, leading to the transfer of the Léré camp to the Malian armed forces in November 2017.

36. Despite access and security constraints, the Mission continued to take steps to protect civilians, within its capacities and areas of deployment, including through the support it provided to the efforts of the Malian authorities to deter threats, and by taking active steps, when necessary, to prevent the return of armed elements. MINUSMA also continued to play a critical role in ceasefire monitoring and supervision. The integrated multidimensional protection of civilians approach was enhanced during the reporting period. Due consideration was given to identifying and mitigating all harm in terms of lawful or unlawful negative consequences for the physical integrity, safety and security of civilians, in particular women and children, including the consequences associated with actions by peacekeepers.

37. Through the Mine Action Service and as part of its explosive threat mitigation framework, the Mission continued to deliver specialized training to all MINUSMA personnel and to the Malian Defence and Security Forces in order to reduce casualties, build capacities and increase the preparedness of uniformed units to respond to explosive threats, with a focus on sustainability through the training of trainers. To protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access, the Mine Action Service continued to conduct surveys and explosive hazard clearance in dangerous areas and delivered risk education on explosive hazards to over 33,000 civilians.

38. MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, notably through an

accelerated disarmament and demobilization initiative for 143 elements of the signatory armed groups within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions, which began on 7 and 23 May 2018, respectively. These combatants were in addition to the 590 elements registered under the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Gao region during the 2016/17 period. The combatants were identified, verified, vetted and registered, and will be fully integrated into the Malian Defence and Security Forces when the full cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process starts. Strategic advice and technical support were also provided to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, including the financing of five pre-registration workshops for base commanders in the Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Ménaka and Kidal regions. In addition, a food allowance was provided to 80 combatants to secure the cantonment sites in Fafa, Gao region, and Likrakar, Timbuktu region, in December 2017 and January 2018. MINUSMA also supported the implementation of 31 community violence reduction projects in the areas of water schemes and livestock, and rehabilitation projects in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal. That initiative and its projects reached 20,600 beneficiaries, including 6,169 women.

39. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions. The Mission's support facilitated the capacity-building of members of the National Council for Security Sector Reform, as well as the official launch of the Council on 11 May 2018. The Mission also contributed to the drafting and approval of an action plan for the national border policy on 30 March 2018. The Mission assisted the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Worship in the finalization of a national policy and an action plan on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism, which were approved on 26 February 2018.

40. MINUSMA continued to support the operationalization of the Government's dedicated capacity to investigate and prosecute terrorism and transnational organized crime. Specifically, the Mission trained the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and supported the rehabilitation of its security premises to improve the national response to crimes that risk destabilizing the peace process.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Progress towards the re-establishment of stable security conditions in central and northern Mali

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Reduction in the number of attacks by extremist armed groups on United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces units and facilities (2015/16: 200; 2016/17: 100; 2017/18: 90)

A total of 92 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups against United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces units and facilities

Reduction in the number of attacks against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and movements by extremist armed groups along key main supply roads (2015/16: 286; 2016/17: 100; 2017/18: 80)

A total of 202 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups against MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and movements along key main supply roads

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces garrisons which reopened and/or resumed their activity in central and northern Mali, including shared bases with MINUSMA (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 6)

One garrison was reopened following the transfer of the Léré camp to the Malian armed forces in November 2017. Despite the efforts of MINUSMA, the necessary conditions related to the security and deployment of Malian Defence and Security forces in central and northern Mali for the reopening of more garrisons were not met

Increase in the number of restructured, well-trained and equipped Malian Defence and Security Forces deployed in central and northern Mali (2015/16: 1,961; 2016/17: 2,400; 2017/18: 2,900)

An estimated 2,147 personnel of the Malian Defence and Security Forces were deployed to central and northern Mali. Despite the efforts of MINUSMA, the necessary conditions related to security and readiness for the deployment of more Malian Defence and Security Forces were not yet fulfilled

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams trained and equipped to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali (2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 8; 2017/18: 12)

Achieved

The total number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams that were operational and able to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali was increased from 8 to 16, as a result of specialized training and equipment related to improvised explosive device threat mitigation provided to Malian engineer troops and the national *gendarmerie*

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 meetings of the Technical Commission on Security to monitor the ceasefire and investigate violations, update security arrangements, and monitor and support the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	9	Meetings of the Technical Commission on Security were held. The other meetings were postponed as requested by the Malian parties
52 joint patrols coordinated by the Operational Coordination Mechanism	230	Coordinated patrols were conducted  (These were coordinated, rather than joint, patrols in compliance with the memorandum of understanding between MINUSMA and the Malian armed forces of November 2017)  The higher number of patrols stemmed from improved planning processes following the training of Mechanism members provided by sector headquarters
700 foot or mobile patrols with light police units (10–30 persons per patrol) deployed mainly at the Operational Coordination Mechanism and in its vicinity, and conduct patrols with the mixed patrols of the Mechanism within Kidal (2 daily)	No	Patrols at the Operational Coordination Mechanism and with its mixed patrols were conducted. Patrols in Kidal were done only by the MINUSMA force, as the Mechanism was not yet operational
700 long-range foot patrols in each key population centre (80–150 persons per patrol), including in coordination with the mixed patrols of the Operational Coordination Mechanism)	1,705	Long-range patrols were conducted  The higher number of long-range patrols stemmed from improved planning processes in the sector and at battalion headquarters through the action of sector adviser teams

Up to 600 military observer tasks/activities resulting in investigations or verifications	735	<p>Patrols were conducted, resulting in verifications</p> <p>The higher number of patrols stemmed from improved planning processes following the training of Mechanism members by sector headquarters</p>
Conduct of 12 force-led operations and 36 larger sector-led operations, including 12 coordinated operations with the Malian armed forces and/or Opération Barkhane)	15 40	<p>Force-led operations were conducted</p> <p>Larger sector-led operations were conducted, including 20 coordinated operations with the Malian armed forces</p> <p>The higher number of operations stemmed from the increased use of Force assets by heads of office</p>
Support for 36 United Nations agencies' humanitarian assistance missions in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	10	<p>Humanitarian assistance missions by United Nations agencies were supported in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Timbuktu (1), Kidal (3), Ménaka (3) and Gao (3)</p> <p>The lower number of missions was a result of challenges in certain zones with regard to deploying the limited troop capabilities that were available on short notice</p>
Support for 144 substantive and support components' missions planned and coordinated at the sector level and deconflicted, if needed, at the Mission level	Yes	Support was facilitated through weekly integrated meetings
Completion by the combat convoy battalion of 208 convoy security missions delivering critical supplies to force personnel located in Gao and the Kidal area of operations (4 per week)	13	Combat convoy missions were completed (135 mission days). The lower number stemmed from the absence of 2 combat convoy companies in Gao
Conduct of 1,700 close air support missions to act as a force multiplier to maximize combat power, and 1,300 military utility helicopter field supply and armed troop transportation missions in order to maximize prompt sustainment deliveries and quick-reaction force mobility	1,050 930 480	<p>Close air-support missions were led to act as a force multiplier to maximize combat power</p> <p>Military utility helicopter field supply and armed troop transportation missions to act as a force multiplier to maximize the potential to protect civilians were conducted</p> <p>Military transport aviation missions were conducted to maximize prompt military enabling operations</p> <p>The number of missions was reduced to adapt to a lack of armed and utility helicopter capabilities while taking into account the amount of flight hours put forward by the letter-of-assist agreements with Member States</p>
Conduct of 2,000 unmanned aerial surveillance missions (intelligence and escort missions for an average of 166 missions per month, based on operational needs and capacities) that will generate actionable intelligence to drive operations	521	<p>Unmanned aerial surveillance missions were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of unmanned surveillance missions stemmed from the unavailability of assets owing to maintenance, as well as adverse weather conditions</p>

Key leader engagement and information operations activities on a monthly basis in all sectors in order to influence the local population and deter their support for terrorist activity	Yes	Engagement with village elders and government representatives was led on a monthly basis in all central and northern regions
10,000 person-hours of operational backup provided to the Malian security forces by formed police units for crowd control, including combined training exercises, and escort of Malian authorities in the northern and central regions	43,608	<p>Person-hours of operational backup were provided</p> <p>The higher number of person-hours stemmed from a higher level of demand from the Malian security forces, owing to the deteriorating security situation, as well as backup requests during the 2018 presidential elections</p>
7,200 United Nations police patrol days in unstable areas in support of the Malian security forces (2 patrols x 360 days x 10 team sites)	11,725	<p>United Nations police patrol days conducted in unstable areas in support of the Malian security forces</p> <p>The higher number of patrol days stemmed from the higher level of involvement of formed police units</p>
4,000 advising activities, including mentoring, monitoring and capacity-building activities such as training, co-location, operational support and projects, provided to the Malian police, gendarmerie and national guard, and civilian protection through co-location in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti, Kidal and Ménaka as well as in the 2 national training academies and national specialized units in Bamako involved in combating serious and organized crime and terrorism (2 Malian security forces sites x 10 team sites x 2 days x 50 weeks) + (2 national training academies + 6 national specialized units x 5 days x 50 weeks)	8,344	<p>Advising activities were conducted</p> <p>The higher level of activities stemmed from the increased number of requests from the Malian Defence and Security Forces for support in filing charges and cases, and the increased number of deployed United Nations police officers at the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and its investigation brigade, as well as at the regional branches focusing on serious and organized crime, which are composed of regionally deployed United Nations police tasked with co-location with and technical assistance to Malian specialized units</p>
3,360 Malian security forces and community representatives benefit from seminars on topics varying from the return of State authority, human rights, community policing and gender mainstreaming to mine awareness	5,187	<p>Representatives benefited</p> <p>The higher number of beneficiaries resulted from the groups of beneficiaries being larger than planned</p>
Provision of technical assistance to the Malian security forces in designing and implementing 35 projects to improve their facilities and equipment in the northern and central parts of the country, as well as at the 2 training academies and specialized units in Bamako involved in combating serious and organized crime and terrorism	28	<p>Projects were implemented. The Mission provided assistance for the completion of 8 projects that had not been inaugurated</p> <p>The lower number of projects was a result of the security situation</p>
All infantry troop-contributing countries with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness	Yes	All infantry troop-contributing countries were provided with monitoring and training assistance, both prior to deployment and once in the country. Training-of-trainers courses in improvised explosive device threat mitigation



and avoidance skills) are provided with monitoring and training assistance upon request, both prior to deployment and once in the country

Each infantry battalion is provided with specialist training in the identification and detection of explosive threats, and tactical commanders are provided with dedicated planning and response training

The explosive ordnance disposal companies of 2 troop-contributing countries are qualified to conduct basic improvised explosive device response tasks prior to deployment, and their skills are strengthened once in the country through context-specific training and mentoring

Support and advice are provided to the Mission's leadership, the MINUSMA force and United Nations Headquarters on the mitigation of explosive hazards in response to 100 per cent of requests

Yes

Yes

Yes

and mentoring support were provided to 92 facilitators in country in order to increase the national capacity of troop-contributing countries. A total of 6,717 infantry personnel benefited from three-day training on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, delivered either by the national instructors in their countries or directly by the Mine Action Service in Mali

All infantry and combat convoy battalions (a total of 37 platoons) were provided with specialist training in the identification and detection of explosive threats. This capacity provided critical support to the entire contingent as needed, especially during convoys. 236 tactical commanders were provided with dedicated planning and response training

The explosive ordnance disposal companies of 2 troop-contributing countries received operational accreditation, and were deployed by December 2017 and January 2018, respectively

A training-of-trainers course was delivered in 2 troop-contributing countries in September and December 2017, respectively, reinforcing the training capacity of both troop-contributing countries for future rotations

Predeployment training for the incoming rotation of the companies was completed in February and March 2018 and delivered by the national instructors that had received the training-of-trainers course with mentoring from the Mission, showing increased national ownership and capacity

Following deployment to Mali, the teams underwent in-mission training on improvised explosive device disposal and specialized equipment, to complete their initial predeployment training package

Support and advice were provided with regard to 100 per cent of requests. All meetings and coordination groups held by the Mission related to its improvised explosive devices threat mitigation framework were supported by the Mine Action Service

In addition, security at 5 MINUSMA camps in Mopti, Bamako, Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu was enhanced through the deployment of explosive-detection canine services

The Mine Action Service also participated in 3 boards of inquiry or joint investigation teams with subject matter experts

The Mine Action Service also participated in predeployment visits and provided expert assessment of the capacity of contingents related to the mitigation of explosive hazards

Improvised explosive device awareness training is provided to all MINUSMA components	Yes	100 per cent of training requests were fulfilled, with 2,753 MINUSMA personnel, including civilian, police and military personnel, receiving training in basic explosive threat awareness and medical training and/or specialized training related to improvised explosive devices, mainly through Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions
Provision of technical advice and specialist training to Malian authorities for improved infrastructure, inspection and managerial capacity to manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles in at least 10 locations in central and northern Mali, to include stockpile destruction	Yes	<p>A comprehensive training cycle on weapons and ammunition management was completed, with 136 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel trained in Bamako to perform roles as armoury managers, supervisors, specialists and storekeepers. 11 armouries were rehabilitated and secured and 1 mobile storage facility was designed, built and handed over to the Directorate of Military Engineers to help them to safely store weapons and ammunition during convoys or operations</p> <p>Training-of-trainers sessions were also conducted to enhance knowledge transfer within the Malian forces</p>
Provision of technical advice to the Government of Mali for the development of national standard operating procedures, standards on mine action and weapons and ammunition management, a strategy and a governance structure	Yes	<p>Despite delays in the operationalization of the Permanent Secretariat to Counter the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, which was transferred from the Presidency to the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, the output has been partially achieved. Discussions were conducted with the Ministry to advocate for enlargement of the mandate of the Permanent Secretariat to cover broader mine action and explosive hazard management</p> <p>Technical support was provided by the Mine Action Service in the development of 2 sets of standard operating procedures on the disposal of improvised explosive devices and on the search for and detection of explosive hazards, both endorsed and officially adopted by the Ministry of Defence. Technical advice was also provided for the potential inclusion of a mine action coordination capacity within the Permanent Secretariat to mainstream mine action into policies, resolutions, decisions and national plans</p> <p>The Mine Action Service could not assist with the development of a mine action strategy and a governance structure, as the Permanent Secretariat was not yet fully operational</p>

Provision of technical advice and specialist training to Malian authorities for the development of 3 additional explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device threat mitigation teams to operate in northern and central Mali and 30 trainers to train units in line with national standards, to sustainably support operations	8	Malian Defence and Security Forces teams were trained and equipped with the capacity to dispose of explosive ordnance (by detecting, identifying, evaluating, securing, recovering and disposing of explosive items such as mines, artillery shells and mortar bombs) and improvised explosive devices (by locating, identifying, securing and disposing of the devices)
	5	Malian armed forces teams were trained in searching for and detecting explosives, and 70 Malian Defence and Security Force personnel were provided with training in the disposal of explosive ordnance
	27	Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel were trained as trainers. As a result, 12 predeployment training courses in explosive threat mitigation and awareness were conducted by Malian instructors for their troops prior to deployment  In addition, the training facility for national explosive ordnance disposal in Bamako was rehabilitated in September 2017 to support the development of national training capabilities
Weekly radio programming to showcase the robustness achieved by the Mission and to manage the expectations of the Government and the population with respect to the robust and active steps, mandated in Security Council resolution <a href="#">2295 (2016)</a> , to counter asymmetrical attacks and protect civilians	190	Reports, instances of live coverage and interviews were conducted
Public information campaigns on the role of MINUSMA in support of the redeployment of reconstituted and reformed Malian Defence and Security Forces, including 5 media briefings, 1 video documentary, 3 radio spots and 3 television spots for a public service announcement campaign as well as weekly radio programming, including monthly programmes featuring high-level national and international guests to discuss this process	No	There were no public information campaigns conducted on the role of MINUSMA in support of the redeployment of reconstituted and reformed Malian Defence and Security Forces, even though various features highlighted the support of the Mission for the Malian forces. No video and television spots were produced owing to competing priorities, including the large number of high-level visits and of urgent demands for video coverage received from other sections
Transmission of daily radio programmes to encourage listeners to discuss security concerns, to increase public awareness about security issues and the Mission's work to address them, and to ease related tensions, through 30 interviews with the MINUSMA Force Commander (biweekly agreed and ad hoc interviews); 50 interviews with Mission senior officers; 590 radio programmes (200 with live	650	Daily radio programmes were aired
	80	Reports/feature stories on security issues training were issued
	70	Interviews with MINUSMA officials, including 30 with MINUSMA senior leadership, were conducted, while a 1-hour live show ( <i>Samedi Actu</i> ) with invitees was launched on MINUSMA radio to discuss weekly events
	5	Interviews with the Force Commander were conducted

participation); 200 reports/feature stories on security issues and training; and 20 reports and interviews on quick-impact projects related to security	30	<p>Reports and interviews on quick-impact projects related to security were issued or undertaken</p> <p>The lower number of reports related to security issues was the result of adjusted coverage, adding more visibility to daily programming rather than radio reporting</p> <p>The higher number of reports related to quick-impact projects stemmed from the need for increased visibility for the successful implementation of quick-impact projects</p>
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## **Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the protection of civilians in Mali**

### *Planned indicators of achievement*

### *Actual indicators of achievement*

An early warning system continues to monitor and respond to emerging conflict and threats to civilians, including women and children, and formulate preventive recommendations under all 3 tiers of the protection of civilians, for the force and United Nations police on physical security, for MINUSMA in support of the State on dialogue and engagement, and for MINUSMA and the United Nations country team on development

As part of its early warning system, MINUSMA, as well as agencies and humanitarian actors, monitored and responded to emerging conflicts and threats to civilians, including women and children, and formulated preventive recommendations under all 3 tiers of the protection of civilians

Increase in the number of meetings with local authorities, communities and civil society at the commune level addressing issues of social cohesion and protection of civilians (2015/16: 26; 2016/17: 52; 2017/18: 78)

84 meetings were convened in Bamako and the central and northern regions. The 6 additional meetings were linked to the newly created region of Ménaka

Participation of Malian Defence and Security Forces in responding to protection of civilians threats and violations

The Malian Defence and Security Forces participated in the response to threats and violations relating to the protection of civilians. MINUSMA does not have access to the data, however, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information from the Malian Defence and Security Forces on their operations

Reduction in the number of intercommunal conflicts (2016/17: 100; 2017/18: 50)

55 intercommunal conflicts were recorded in the Mopti (20), Gao (8), Ménaka (6), Timbuktu (10) and Kidal (11) regions. The Mission carried out 13 specific activities to respond to the increase in the number of conflicts, especially those originating in the Mopti region

Reinforced provision of explosive threat risk education to civilians at risk (2015/16: 25,000; 2016/17: 50,000; 2017/18: 20,000)

33,500 civilians received reinforced education on explosive threat risk in the Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions, including the Tessalit *cercle*. As civilians have increasingly become the main victims of incidents involving explosive hazards (since late 2017), more civilians have been reached through risk-awareness sessions to increase the level of awareness of local communities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Reinforcement of the early warning system for the monitoring of and response to emerging conflict and threats to civilians, with a focus on women and children, through the regional working groups on the protection of civilians and bimonthly assessments of potential threats, risks and proposed preventive or mitigation measures produced by the 4 regional field offices, in line with integrated protection-of-civilians action and response plans	Yes	MINUSMA regional working groups continued to monitor and respond to threats to civilians, including women and children, in an early warning context, and formulated preventive recommendations under all 3 tiers of the protection of civilians  Assessments and proposed preventive and mitigation measures were produced every 2 months in the Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Ménaka regional field offices, and every month in the Mopti regional field office
Support for medium- to long-term efforts to create a protective environment, including through quick-impact projects and other types of projects with a focus on the protection of civilians, and in cooperation with and support for humanitarian and development actors	25  32	Quick-impact projects were implemented with a focus on the protection of civilians, in cooperation with and with support from humanitarian and development actors  Projects were implemented through the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali for the protection of civilians. They provided support for medium- to long-term efforts to create a protective environment that reinforces State authority and the rule of law through the rehabilitation of public infrastructure and support for Malian defence and security infrastructure
Establishment of a protection-of-civilians coordination mechanism bringing together all relevant protection actors within the Mission and the Protection Cluster leads, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in bimonthly task forces for each region	Yes	Regional protection-of-civilians working groups were established in each region, bringing together all protection-of-civilian actors every 2 months in the Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Ménaka regions, and every month in the Mopti region
Deployment of 5 joint civilian-uniformed personnel protection teams to provide information on protection-of-civilians coordination structure concerns and provide the Mission with recommendations for redress	5	Joint civilian-uniformed personnel protection teams (the regional protection-of-civilians working groups) were deployed
Provision of technical advice through 2 technical advice notes to local authorities, national security services and relevant national protection actors on methods for improving the performance of all actors who share a stake in protecting civilians from physical violence	2  1	Technical notes were shared with the Ministry of Justice on allegations of human rights violations  Technical note was also sent to the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion on the role of the regional reconciliation teams in the protection of civilians
	11	Explosive ordnance disposal initiatives were conducted
	1	Battle area clearance task was conducted

Delivery of 75 explosive ordnance disposal, battle area clearance and/or survey initiatives in contaminated areas	50	<p>Surveys were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of initiatives stemmed from deteriorating security conditions</p>
Provision of relevant risk education to 20,000 people in affected regions, predominantly through local actors, and coordination of appropriate assistance for survivors and their families in order to prevent and respond to explosive threats	33,574	<p>Civilians received education on explosive threat risks in the Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions</p> <p>In addition, 174 civilian victims of explosive hazards were registered in central and northern Mali, of whom 113 victims who had not received assistance from other organizations were provided with adequate support, such as medical care and transport by the Mission</p> <p>Moreover, a training-of-trainers course on improvised explosive device risk education for drivers was launched in 2018. This pilot initiative targeted humanitarian personnel using transport networks in Mali, who are the most affected by incidents involving roadside improvised explosive devices, in context of the rise in the number of civilian deaths and injuries from roadside explosive devices in central Mali</p>
Development of the capacity of at least 2 civil society organizations and 60 Malian professionals in the delivery of risk education messaging and the conduct of a non-technical survey, including management and/or advocacy, as part of a strategy for fostering the sustainability of a mine action response in Mali	3 161	<p>Civil society organizations received capacity-building through face-to-face training for field personnel in the areas of risk education, non-technical surveys, victim assistance or advocacy</p> <p>Malian professionals received training and mentoring each month, including 25 experts from the Ministry of Education, as part of a pilot project in Mopti aimed at building the capacity of schoolteachers in risk education and developing a teacher training module to include education on explosive risk in the national school curriculum</p> <p>This increase in capacity-building efforts was linked to the expanding and intensifying threat of explosive devices, notably in central Mali, leading to increased efforts to help the mainstreaming of risk education in communities</p>
Implementation of a qualitative mine action response in Mali in a coordinated manner, with an effective division of labour, minimal redundancies and gaps, and maximized efforts	Yes	The Mission co-chaired monthly humanitarian mine action working group meetings to coordinate field activities in Bamako and in the central and northern regions
5,500 United Nations-Malian security forces joint patrol days, notably in northern and central Mali (2 patrols per formed police unit x 11 formed police units x 5 days x 50 weeks)	2,708	<p>Coordinated patrol days were conducted</p> <p>(These were coordinated, rather than joint, patrols, in compliance with the memorandum of understanding between MINUSMA and the armed forces of Mali of November 2017)</p>

1,100 long-range patrol weeks by United Nations police personnel (11 formed police units x 2 long-range patrols x 50 weeks)	907	<p>The lower number of coordinated patrol days stemmed from the lack of redeployment of Malian security forces in northern and central Mali</p> <p>Long-range patrol weeks were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of long-range patrol weeks was a result of the deteriorating security situation</p>
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**Expected accomplishment 2.3: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups**


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<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of the elements of armed movements opting for socioeconomic reinsertion (2015/16: 3,000; 2016/17: 5,000; 2017/18: 10,000)	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups had not commenced
Implementation of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 1 adopted; 2017/18: 1 implemented)	While negotiations on the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme were ongoing, an accelerated disarmament and demobilization initiative started within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions and continued in the Gao region to identify, vet and register combatants from the signatory groups. These former combatants will be the first batch to be integrated into the Malian Defence and Security Forces once the cantonment process kicks off. This also helps operationalize the Mechanism before the start of the formal process
Elements of armed movements, including women and children, verified, registered, disarmed and demobilized (2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 10,000; 2017/18: 10,000)	While negotiations on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups were ongoing, 143 elements from the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups taking part in the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions were identified, verified, vetted and registered
Number of former combatants of the armed movements, associate members of armed groups and community members, including women, benefiting from community-based violence reduction and reinsertion projects (2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 18,000; 2017/18: 18,000)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>20,600 former combatants of the armed movements, associate members of armed groups and community members, including women, benefited from community-based violence reduction and reinsertion projects such as agricultural, water and sanitation, commerce and awareness-raising projects. MINUSMA was able to accommodate a higher number of beneficiaries, mainly in the agricultural projects, building on economies of scale</p>
Increased delivery of efficient and effective HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infection prevention, treatment, care and support within the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 5,000; 2017/18: 6,000)	The implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups had not commenced. Nevertheless, similar activities were conducted within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical and logistical support for disarmament and demobilization at the cantonment sites and other predesignated locations for 10,000 elements of armed movements	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups had not commenced. Nevertheless, technical and financial support of 1 million CFA francs (500,000 CFA francs each for 2 months in Fafa, Gao region, and Likrakar, Timbuktu region) was provided to secure the cantonment sites, including through 8 community violence reduction projects employing youth to enhance security measures for the cantonment sites in the Gao region, and the provision of basic food allowances to 80 combatants of the signatory armed groups who were guarding the cantonment sites in Fafa and Likrakar
Conduct of the identification, verification, profiling and registration of armed groups as well as sensitization, psychosocial support, civic education, reconciliation and orientation activities in both the cantonment sites and the communities of return of former combatants	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups had not commenced. Nevertheless, the Mission conducted identification, verification and registration of armed groups for 143 elements within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions
Socioeconomic reinsertion of 10,000 former combatants monitored in the communities		
Conduct of 5 workshops on advocacy, and technical advice for national institutions and civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders, and to build the capacity of national counterparts in the effective implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	5	Pre-registration workshops were organized to build the capacity of the signatory armed groups in the Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Kidal and Ménaka regions
Conduct of 8 workshops with local communities, including women, as part of a continuous sensitization campaign in the regions on the return of former combatants of armed movements to the communities	10	Workshops were conducted with local communities, including women, in the Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti regions. Local communities in Mopti requested additional awareness-raising workshop to reach a broader range of the population
Provision of advice and technical support to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the critical issues that may arise during the implementation phase of the programme	Yes	Advice and technical support were provided through regular meetings with the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration



Implementation of 30 community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects for 18,000 former combatants, associate members of armed groups and community members, including women, youths at risk and special needs groups	31	Community violence reduction projects were implemented. Community-based socioeconomic reinsertion will be done after the start of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme
212 monitoring and evaluation visits to cantonment sites during the conduct of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, comprising 192 visits to cantonment sites (24 visits per cantonment site), 16 technical assessment missions by the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration information technology team (2 visits per site) and 4 visits to Taoudenni; as well as 50 visits during the implementation of community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects in the regions	106	<p>Visits were conducted, including 61 to the cantonment sites and Operational Coordination Mechanism camps, to monitor the work at and the state of these sites and follow the registration process of the accelerated disarmament and demobilization initiative within the framework of the Operational Coordination Mechanism, while 45 visits were conducted to follow up on community violence reduction projects. There were no visits to Taoudenni</p> <p>The lower number of visits was a result of the deterioration of the security situation</p>
Conduct, with relevant national structures, of 6 sensitization visits to refugee camps in neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger) and liaison with local authorities in charge of refugees and infiltrated combatants, to prepare for the possible repatriation of combatants	No	4 visits were conducted by the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration to refugee camps in Burkina Faso (2), the Niger (1) and Mauritania (1). For security reasons, the Mission was not able to accompany the Commission on these trips, which were aimed at increasing awareness among the refugees of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Provision of advocacy and technical advice to national institutions and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification, as well as the reinsertion, of children associated with armed forces/movements	Yes	Advocacy and technical advice was provided through participation in 39 cluster meetings, as well as 5 meetings with the Regional Directorate for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family, on identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification, as well as the reinsertion and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and movements
Conduct of 24 visits to 8 cantonment and/or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites (2 visits each) to verify and advocate the release of children associated with armed groups and to train members of armed movements on child protection and children's rights in coordination with MINUSMA and UNICEF	3	<p>Visits to cantonment and/or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of visits was a result of the fact that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration had not commenced</p> <p>In addition, 2 visits to detention centres were conducted, as well as 1 visit to the transit and orientation centre, which hosts children separated from armed groups in the Gao region</p>

6,000 ex-combatants are sensitized on the risk of HIV and AIDS and are provided with voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, treatment, care and support services	No	<p>The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups had not commenced</p> <p>124 ex-combatants were received awareness-raising training, and 18 were provided with voluntary testing under the Operational Coordination Mechanism</p> <p>MINUSMA extended its activities to raise awareness among 1,921 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel and their dependants in Bamako (1,266), Mopti (331) Gao (159) and Timbuktu (165), while providing voluntary testing to 1,321 of these personnel and their dependents in Bamako (927), Mopti (193), Gao (144) and Timbuktu (57)</p>
Advocacy and technical advice provided to national institutions and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, in cooperation with UNICEF, to raise awareness about the grave violations committed against children, through 4 workshops in central and northern Mali, benefiting 120 participants	3	Workshops were organized in central and northern Mali for 63 stakeholders and national partners on age verification, the protection of schools and universities against military use, and child protection standards. A fourth workshop could not be organized owing to the unavailability of stakeholders
Conduct of 8 visits to 8 cantonment sites (1 visit each) to raise the awareness of armed group members about conflict-related sexual violence during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	Visits to cantonment and/or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites were not conducted since the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced

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**Expected accomplishment 2.4:** Improved governance of security institutions, including through the implementation of the security provisions of the peace agreement

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Establishment and implementation of a national security sector reform strategy and vision by the Government, including a fundraising mechanism (2016/17: 1 strategy adopted; 2017/18: 1 strategy implemented)

The national security sector reform strategy was adopted at the ministerial level on 6 July 2018

Terms of reference for the national security sector reform implementation mechanisms (coordination cell, thematic groups and sectoral committees of the ministries) are drafted by the Government with MINUSMA support and have been adopted and the members of the mechanisms appointed by the Government

Achieved

The terms of reference for the national security sector reform were adopted by decree on 9 June 2016. The members of the mechanisms were appointed by decree by the Government on 4 March 2016 for the Commissariat of the National Council on Security Sector Reform, 24 August 2017 for the commissioner, 6 September 2017 for 2 thematic working groups and 6 December 2017 for a third thematic working group

Drafting and implementation of a national defence and security strategy, a national border security strategy and a national counter-terrorism strategy (2016/17: 3 strategies adopted; 2017/18: 3 strategies implemented)

Malian Defence and Security Forces provide sexual violence-sensitive services and receive, investigate and respond to sexual violence cases with appropriate standard operating procedures and referral pathways

Increase in the percentage of female personnel employed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces (police: 2015/16: 12 per cent; 2016/17: 15 per cent; 2017/18: 17 per cent; gendarmerie: 2015/16: 3 per cent; 2016/17: 4 per cent; 2017/18: 5 per cent; national guard: 2015/16: 5 per cent; 2016/17: 7 per cent; 2017/18: 8 per cent; armed forces: 2015/16: 6 per cent; 2016/17: 8 per cent; 2017/18: 9 per cent)

The Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime remains fully staffed, and equipment and capacity-building to investigate and prosecute cases of transnational organized crime and terrorism are delivered (2016/17: 50 officers, 3 prosecutors and 8 investigation judges; 2017/18: 50 officers, 3 prosecutors and 8 investigation judges)

Progress towards the implementation of a coordinated criminal justice approach on the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime (national counter-terrorism strategy: 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 1)

The staff of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime is trained on the applicable international instruments on terrorism and transnational organized crime (2016/17: 25 per cent of the staff; 2017/18: 75 per cent)

The drafting of a national defence and security strategy was not completed

The national border security policy and action plan for 2018–2022 were adopted on 30 March 2018 and are being implemented

The national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism and the action plan for 2018–2020 were adopted on 26 February 2018 and are being implemented

Achieved

Malian Defence and Security Forces provided sexual violence-sensitive services following training provided by the Mission on the reception and referral of victims of gender-based violence (including conflict-related sexual violence), as well as logistical support to investigate gender-based violence provided through the Peacebuilding Fund's Gender Promotion Initiative

Women comprised 14 per cent of police, 5 per cent of the gendarmerie and 6.5 per cent of the national guard. The lower numbers are explained by the difficulty of recruiting women candidates and retaining female personnel

Data were unavailable for the armed forces owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information

56 judicial police officers were appointed, out of which 46 were effectively deployed, along with 1 chief of brigade, 1 chief prosecutor, 3 deputy prosecutors and 6 investigating judges

Achieved

The national strategy on terrorism and violent extremism was adopted on 26 February 2018

The Mission did not provide training on the applicable international instruments on terrorism and transnational organized crime, as this was provided by other partners. Nevertheless, the Mission trained 90 per cent of the magistrates of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime on judicial delegation and judicial cooperation. In addition, mentoring on ongoing cases has been offered to 100 per cent of police officers

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to and capacity-building of senior government personnel on security sector reform, including 1 training course on strategic planning and change management, 1 workshop on monitoring and evaluation, 1 workshop on human resources and the co-location of a temporary security sector reform capacity in the national security sector reform coordination cell, and 1 national seminar on security sector reform with all relevant actors from civil society organizations, government institutions and the international community	Yes	All planned training courses, workshops and seminars on security sector reform for senior government personnel were conducted
Advice and capacity-building on democratic governance of the security sector for the National Assembly and other legislative bodies, including 2 workshops on public expenditure of the security sector	2	Advisory and capacity-building workshops on democratic governance were conducted
Sensitization and capacity-building of civil society on security sector reform, including 5 workshops with civil society organizations on national security sector reform (in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal), 2 workshops on gender-responsive security sector reform and 4 perception surveys among the local population on their relations with security institutions	4	Workshops on security sector reform were held with civil society organizations in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions, and in Bamako. Owing to security reasons, the Kidal and Bamako workshops were combined into one workshop
	2	Workshops were conducted on gender-responsive security sector reform in Gao  The perception surveys were not conducted
5 workshops to support the National Council on Security Sector Reform in its efforts to implement a national security and defence strategy, 5 workshops to support the implementation of the national border security strategy and 5 workshops (in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal) with civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, on the integrated national strategy on counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism	5	Workshops were held in Bamako to support the National Council on Security Sector Reform
	5	Workshops were held in the Timbuktu region and in Bamako to support the authorities in the implementation of the national border security policy
	5	Workshops were held in the Gao and Timbuktu regions and in Bamako to strengthen civil society organizations with regard to the integrated national strategy on countering terrorism and violent extremism. The workshops planned for Mopti and Kidal were not held owing to security reasons

Provision of technical advice to the parliamentary committee on defence and security on the development of a strategic plan for the democratic oversight of the security sector and 2 workshops to support civilian oversight mechanisms, including the parliamentary committee on defence and security	Yes	Technical advice was provided to the parliamentary committee on defence and security, and 2 workshops were organized on legislative drafting and budgetary expenditure
1 joint security sector assessment mission of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations, led by MINUSMA, including regional validation workshops and a handover of the final report to the Malian authorities in Bamako	No	The joint security sector assessment mission was replaced by the participation of all partners in the high-level meeting on security sector reform held in March 2018 in Bamako
Provision of technical advice, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, in support of the vetting process of the Malian territorial police as well as facilitation of the applicant screening process	Yes	Technical advice was provided to the Director of the <i>Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales du Mali</i> . Discussions were also held with members of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups
Provision of technical and advisory assistance, through 5 meetings, on the development of security sector reform strategic plans and training programmes that include special measures to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, specifically, advocacy for national legislation on sexual violence and the recognition of victim status for the survivors of sexual violence	17	Meetings were held with the Commissariat of the National Council on Security Sector Reform, 7 of which were attended by the Ministry of Defence, the Inspectorate of Defence and Civilian Protection Services and the Army Chief of Staff. The higher number of meetings was done to ensure adequate follow-up and sharing of information between the different stakeholders
Provision of 3 workshops and 3 awareness-raising and capacity-building training sessions on sexual and gender-based violence/conflict-related sexual violence for civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and provision of technical assistance and advice through 10 meetings to prevent and ensure accountability for incidents of conflict-related sexual violence committed by Malian Defence and Security Forces	7	Awareness-raising and capacity-building training sessions were organized on sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence for civil society organizations, including women's organizations. The additional session was held to ensure follow-up action in regard to engagements
	10	Meetings were held to ensure accountability for incidents of conflict-related sexual violence committed by Malian Defence and Security Forces
5 training-of-trainers courses on the monitoring of violations of children's rights for 100 Malian instructors (from police and military academies)	4	Training-of-trainers courses were organized for 76 participants of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti. A fifth planned training in Bamako was postponed because of the unavailability of participants

6,400 Malian Defence and Security Forces students benefit from weeklong training courses on various modules, varying from general policing skills to community policing, the fight against serious organized crime and terrorism, deontology, human rights and gender, as identified in the joint training programme for 2017–2018	10,313	<p>Malian Defence and Security Forces students benefited from weeklong training courses</p> <p>The higher number of students was the result of a greater need for specialized training on serious organized crime, fighting terrorism and securing elections</p>
A proposal for a prosecution support cell within the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime to support Malian criminal justice actors in combating terrorism and transnational organized crime	Yes	A project was submitted in March 2018 to constitute a pilot specialized prosecution support cell within the Specialized Judicial Unit for crimes committed against peacekeepers
Organization of 3 specialized training activities for judges, prosecutors and judicial police on counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime, together with the partners in the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections, in relation to the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations	3	Specialized training activities were organized, in coordination with global focal point partners, on terrorism-related investigations, the conduct of inspections and judicial delegation, respectively, for police officers, support agents, and prosecutors and judges
Organization of 1 regional workshop in Bamako for criminal justice stakeholders on a regional approach to addressing terrorism and transnational organized crime	No	This seminar was held in May 2018. It was not organized by MINUSMA but by the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali and the Sahel, which also funded the event. MINUSMA funds for this project were reallocated to the organization of activities aimed at developing an integrated strategic support plan, as well as to the procurement of equipment for the Specialized Judicial Unit

### Component 3: promotion and protection of human rights and justice

41. As described in the frameworks set out below, the security situation continued to deteriorate in the central and northern regions of Mali as a result of clashes between signatory and/or splinter armed groups, an increased number of attacks carried out by extremist and terrorist armed elements, and counter-terrorism operations led by Malian armed forces or international forces. In that context, MINUSMA continued to monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law involving State and non-State actors, as well as international forces, throughout the country. The Mission carried out 54 monitoring missions, as well as 15 fact-finding and in-depth investigation missions. In addition, MINUSMA conducted 352 visits to detention facilities run by either State authorities or armed groups in order to monitor the conditions of detention, as well as the legality of the status of detainees, including those held in the context of counter-terrorism operations. Nevertheless, the growing insecurity led to a significant decrease in the overall number of field missions during the reporting period, compelling MINUSMA to prioritize the distribution of its resources and capabilities, at times limiting the provision of force protection to human rights officers to carry out missions outside regional capitals. From March 2018, with two convoy combat companies reaching

full operational capacity, more Force assets were made available to accompany human rights field missions.

42. In compliance with its mandate, MINUSMA supported Malian authorities in addressing and investigating human rights violations and fighting impunity. As part of the periodic review mechanism set up with the Ministry of Justice to review the human rights situation, more than 260 cases were reviewed throughout the year. The capacities of judicial actors were also strengthened with regard to human rights, notably through the organization of a training session in partnership with the International Institute of Human Rights. Meanwhile, MINUSMA contributed significantly to the development of the transitional justice process through, notably, the continued technical and operational support it provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and its five regional branches. Following a comprehensive approach, MINUSMA supported emerging associations of victims of human rights violations in the north in developing their organizational capacities and becoming relevant interlocutors in the transitional justice process. The Mission supported the strengthening of the capacity of magistrates, especially those deployed in the north of Mali, to better perform their duties by providing ready access to key legal documentation. MINUSMA provided technical advice and logistical support for the operationalization of the International Commission of Inquiry. Moreover, the Mission provided assistance to the National Human Rights Commission in the drafting of crucial documents for its efficient functioning, including a strategic plan, a guide for handling complaints and a manual on detention monitoring.

43. MINUSMA organized 80 awareness-raising and training sessions for Malian Defence and Security Forces to reinforce their human rights-related capacities. Tailored modules on respecting human rights during counter-terrorism operations were included in the training sessions. In compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, the Mission conducted risk assessments for 29 projects, providing support to non-United Nations security forces and armed groups. Awareness-raising activities were also developed, including two regional conferences in Gao and Timbuktu, to increase understanding of the policy within the United Nations system and among Malian Defence and Security Forces. A series of human rights training sessions targeting other key actors, such as representatives of civil society organizations, media professionals and youth associations, was carried out.

44. Active engagement with government authorities, including through the provision of capacity-building workshops, resulted in concrete measures undertaken by the latter to address grave violations committed against children and to strengthen the national child protection policy and legislative framework, for instance through endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration in February 2018 and the successful integration of child protection in key country documents such as national policies and action plans on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism, as well as in the final report on Malian security sector reform. Dialogue with parties to the conflict to end grave violations against children translated into the beginning of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad's action plan and continual dialogue with the Platform coalition of armed groups. In addition, the Mission, with youth associations for the rights of children, launched an online discussion platform to raise awareness of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 on the protection of children in situations of armed conflict. Training on monitoring and reporting was also delivered in Bamako and in the regions to improve data collection and ensure the active participation of partner organizations.

45. The Mission advocated, monitored and reported on conflict-related sexual violence in Mali. Over the reporting period, the Mission provided technical support to the implementation plans on conflict-related sexual violence of the Platform coalition of armed groups and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad,

following the signing of unilateral communiqués on 30 June 2016 and 6 July 2017, respectively. The Mission also conducted 25 training and awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, benefiting 681 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel, 679 government officials and members of civil society organizations and 62 members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission's local branches in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Ségou. Furthermore, in line with the technical support to the Government, the Mission supported the advocacy for and development of a draft law on gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.

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**Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Mechanisms and initiatives adopted and strengthened to increase human rights promotion and protection in the post-conflict environment

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

State authorities continue to address cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (2016/17: 45; 2017/18: 45)

The Mission submitted 260 cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law to the Ministry of Justice, of which 3 cases were addressed by and are undergoing further investigation by the Attorney General. The low number of cases was the result of a lack of fully operational oversight mechanisms and a judiciary presence, especially in the north

Reduction in the number of cases of human rights violations raised with armed groups in order to improve compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law (2016/17: 40; 2017/18: 15)

In the context of the deterioration of the security situation in areas where armed groups are active, the number of cases of human rights violations raised with armed groups increased to 25

Increase in the number of mitigating measures implemented by non-United Nations security forces, including Malian security forces, receiving MINUSMA support in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 40; 2017/18: 35)

In the absence of a follow-up mechanism on the implementation of mitigating measures by non-United Nations security forces, including Malian security forces, data were unavailable. Nevertheless, the Mission organized two awareness-raising sessions about the human rights due diligence policy in Gao and Timbuktu to improve stakeholders' capacity with regard to implementing mitigating measures in the field

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*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

Weekly human rights monitoring, including regular monitoring visits to detention facilities and investigation missions in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Ménaka and Taoudenni and southern regions of Mali, including Bamako

Yes

Monitoring visits to detention facilities were conducted on average twice weekly  
  
Investigation missions were undertaken on a monthly basis

12 special and in-depth investigation missions within Mali and to neighbouring countries to document and verify allegations of serious violations of human rights and of humanitarian law

4

In-depth investigation missions were conducted in Mali  
  
The lower number of missions resulted from the deterioration in the security situation



12 needs assessment missions in the northern regions as part of programmatic activities to support civil society, national authorities, the National Human Rights Commission and local media in promoting and protecting human rights	3	Needs assessment missions were conducted  The lower number of needs assessment missions resulted from the deterioration in the security situation
Support for the establishment of a youth centre in the Mopti region to sensitize, train and equip young women and men to promote peace education, human rights and the fight against violent extremism and radicalization	Yes	Support was provided, and the project finalized, in May 2018. The project will be implemented in the 2018/19 period
1 week-long seminar, in collaboration with the Malian judicial authorities and the International Institute of Human Rights, on international criminal law and shared experiences in the protection of human rights for 50 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders	1	Weeklong seminar was organized for 91 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders from 18 African countries, of which 34 were from Mali. The higher number of participants was the result of some participants benefiting from a merit-based scholarship awarded by the Rene Cassin Institute of Human Rights
Provision of support, technical advice and capacity-building on human rights to the Malian judicial authorities for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in accordance with international standards, through the national magistrates' schools	Yes	Support, technical advice and capacity-building on human rights were provided to the Malian judicial authorities for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, through special investigations conducted in the centre and north of Mali
Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, as part of the joint mechanism established in April 2016, to review and address cases documented by human rights officers across the country, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights	4	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice. The lower number of meetings resulted from the frequent turnover among key officials in the Ministry of Justice, which hindered the establishment of regular cooperation with the Ministry of Justice
Provision of technical and material support, including office equipment, to the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, magistrates and judiciary departments for the judicial treatment of cases related to human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights	Yes	Technical support was provided as planned to the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Justice, magistrates and judiciary departments. No material support was requested following the support provided during the 2016/17 period
Weekly discussions with representatives of armed groups in volatile areas to address human rights issues, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights	113	Discussions were held with representatives of armed groups in volatile areas in the Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka regions. Given the worsening security situation, additional discussions were held in an attempt to defuse the situations

Provision of advice and technical support to Malian Defence and Security Forces schools and the European Union multinational military training mission in Mali to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of human rights into their curricula and training sessions, including through 24 sensitization sessions for armed groups, the Malian armed forces and the Malian Defence and Security Forces on core human rights principles and international humanitarian law	Yes	<p>Advice and technical support were provided to Malian Defence and Security Forces schools and the European Union multinational military training mission in Mali, including through 80 awareness-raising sessions for armed groups and the Malian Defence and Security Forces</p> <p>The additional support was requested by the Malian Defence and Security Forces, which had a strengthened working relationship with the Mission</p>
Provision of advice and support to the Social Services Department of the Ministry of Defence to promote the rights of deceased and injured Malian soldiers and their families, in particular through the organization of a workshop on the human rights of Malian Defence and Security Forces elements	No	In the absence of a focal point at the Social Services Department of the Ministry of Defence, advice and support were not provided
12 sensitization sessions and support for civil society, including local media and youth associations, in monitoring, reporting on and engaging in advocacy in the area of human rights	16	Awareness-raising sessions were organized, taking into account the strengthened working relationship with civil society organizations and at their request, including 2 using slam poetry in the Gao and Mopti regions
Provision of technical and advisory support to the National Human Rights Commission in carrying out its functions in compliance with the Paris Principles, including leading independent monitoring, investigation and reporting on human rights violations in Mali, in close collaboration with civil society	Yes	Technical and advisory support were provided to the National Human Rights Commission, including in the drafting of its strategic plan, a guide for the reception and handling of complaints and a manual on detention monitoring
Provision of technical and logistical support, through the deployment of a consultant to the Constitutional Court, for the organization of an international workshop on the role of the Court and the protection of human rights	Yes	The Mission was informed that a Member State, through its bilateral cooperation, was providing a similar type of support to the Constitutional Court. To avoid unnecessary duplication, the Mission decided not to hire a consultant. Nevertheless, the Mission provided support to the Constitutional Court, including through the organization of a one-week seminar on international criminal law, which included Constitutional Court judges among its participants
Systematic implementation of the human rights due diligence policy in all support provided by MINUSMA to non-United Nations security forces and conduct of systematic background checks of key individuals and stakeholders allegedly involved in human rights violations; 1 workshop for the Mission's leadership, the United Nations country team and	Yes	<p>The Mission conducted systematic background checks of key individuals and stakeholders allegedly involved in human rights violations</p> <p>In the absence of a monitoring mechanism at the field level, however, the Mission could not ensure systematic implementation of the human rights due diligence policy</p>

national counterparts on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy		3 conferences were conducted in the Gao and Timbuktu regions, as well as in Bamako, for the benefit of the leadership of the Mission, the United Nations country team, embassies and national partners on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy
Issuance of 2 public reports on the situation of human rights in Mali	1	Public report on the situation of human rights in Mali covering the period from January 2016 to June 2017, was published in February 2018. Given the sensitive political environment, MINUSMA prepared several confidential reports that were shared with governmental authorities as part of the Mission's advocacy efforts
Maintenance of communication and information-sharing with individuals and communities at risk through an open-source platform facilitating access to the information and exchange of the Short Message Service, called RapidPro, designed, piloted and scaled to receive information on allegations of human rights violations as well as the resurgence of violent extremism and radicalization, in 24 remote <i>cercles</i>	No	Given the deterioration of the security situation in the Mopti area, this project was not undertaken during the reporting period
Broadcasting of 50 national public service announcement spots (in 5 language versions); production of 6,000 T-shirts and other radio-related promotional items (bracelets, mugs, caps, USB sticks, pens and notebooks) and support for campaigns on: the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence against Women; Human Rights Day; the International Day of the Child; World AIDS Day; the Day of the African Child; International Women's Day; United Nations Day; the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers; Peace Day; and election campaigns at the communal, regional and national levels (in 5 local languages)	70  5,412	National public service announcement spots were broadcast in 5 languages in support of the campaign. In addition, spots were broadcast in the context of Malian elections  T-shirts and other promotional items were produced according to the requirements of the activities, which were lower than expected

**Expected accomplishment 3.2:** The Malian transitional justice mechanism and process operate in accordance with international human rights standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is fully operational in central and northern Mali and carries out regular missions to collect victims' testimonies (2016/17: 1 office is operational; 2017/18: 3 offices are operational)	Achieved	
Increase in the percentage of cases investigated by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission out of the total testimonies collected (2016/2017: 0; 2017/18: 50 per cent)	5 offices were operational in the Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao regions, as well as in Bamako. They carried out regular missions to collect testimony from victims. Support provided by MINUSMA enabled the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to open most of its regional branches earlier than expected	
Increase in the number of victims' associations achieving accountability and redressing victims' rights (2016/17: 5; 2017/18: 10)	The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission had not finalized its investigation strategy; therefore, no cases were investigated based on the testimony collected	
Percentage of women working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2015/16: 26 per cent; 2016/17: 30 per cent; 2017/18: 35 per cent)	The Mission provided technical and material support in relation to accountability and redress for victims to 18 associations in the Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka regions, as well as in Bamako	
International Commission of Inquiry is established and is fully operational (2016/17: not established; 2017/18: established and operational)	Women comprised 27 per cent of the staff working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The lower percentage resulted from a lack of women candidates being put forward. MINUSMA will continue its advocacy for greater inclusion of women in the peace process	
	The International Commission of Inquiry was established, with 3 Commissioners appointed, and the recruitment process for 14 staff to support the Commission's secretariat commenced. The operations of the Commission had not commenced	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical advice and support to the Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Issues of the Agreement Monitoring Committee through regular half-day sensitization sessions for the members of the Subcommittee held before its meetings and by making a national professional expert available	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided to the Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Issues of the Agreement Monitoring Committee; however, the Mission was unable to identify a qualified individual to provide expert advice to the Subcommittee
Provision of technical advice and support to judicial and law enforcement oversight bodies through quarterly technical meetings	No	Despite the Mission's efforts, judicial and law enforcement oversight bodies did not readily provide relevant focal points to facilitate an active engagement and the provision of technical advice and support as planned

Provision of technical advice and logistical support to the International Commission of Inquiry	Yes	Logistical support was provided to the International Commission of Inquiry through the deployment of a liaison officer in January 2018
Provision of technical advice and support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission for its day-to-day activities and on the establishment of a chronology and mapping by region of possible serious human rights violations and abuses committed during the period covered by its mandate	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided on a regular basis to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in Bamako and in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions. The chronology and mapping exercise by region was conducted. Nevertheless, owing to the need to conduct additional consultations with the Commission on the contents of the final report, that report is in the process of being finalized
1 workshop on the role of traditional leaders in transitional justice mechanisms	No	The workshop was organized in Bamako in July 2018
Provision of technical and advisory support, including office materials, for the field investigations of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission into serious human rights violations, and provision of 1 human rights officer to ensure human rights and gender mainstreaming within the Commission	Yes	Technical and advisory support, including office materials, was provided on a daily basis and 1 human rights officer was provided
2 refresher training sessions for members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on human rights documentation, investigation and reporting, and provision of further technical support in carrying out investigations	No	The Mission provided support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in the development of its investigation strategy. Nevertheless, taking into account that a number of officials of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission were not recruited in a timely manner, the 2 sessions were postponed to the next budget cycle
Provision of technical advice and support in the implementation of a national programme on the protection of victims and witnesses, and provision of technical and material support to 10 victims' associations in central and northern Mali and civil society coalitions to carry out their activities on transitional justice and to claim victims' rights to remedy and reparations	Yes	Technical advice and material support were provided in the implementation of a national programme on the protection of victims and witnesses. Taking advantage of the Mission's expanding network with civil society organizations, the Mission provided technical advice and material support to 18 victims' associations in the Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka regions, as well as in Bamako

**Expected accomplishment 3.3:** Justice institutions are strengthened to deliver basic justice services, uphold the rule of law and apply international human rights and standards

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Increase in the number of justice services in accordance with the number of judicial, legal and prison administration personnel trained on and applying international standards applicable to national laws (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 50; 2017/18: 100)

69 mentoring sessions were held in the Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions, while 5 mentoring sessions were held in the Kidal region with the *Coordination sécuritaire des mouvements de l'Azawad à Kidal*. In addition, refresher courses were provided to the justice services on an ad hoc basis based on the availability of stakeholders. The lower number of sessions resulted from repeated periods of absenteeism of judicial actors in the regions

Delivery to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of a strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation (2016/17: none; 2017/18: 1)

Achieved

A strategy was delivered to the Ministry which included the recruitment of 2 law firms to strengthen the legal representation of 150 detainees in Bamako and in the Kayes region. The strategy was part of a global focal point project in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme

Moreover, 5 missions and 1 meeting were conducted to assess access to justice in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical expertise to the National Institute for Judicial Training to review and update the training curricula for judges	Yes	Technical expertise was provided through a proposal shared with the National Institute for Judicial Training to review and update the training curricula for judges
Provide support to the National Institute for Judicial Training in creating a section for the training of prison staff and developing a curriculum for corrections officers and prison officials, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	Yes	Support was provided which led to the opening on 26 May 2018 of a training centre for officers and prison officials within the National Institute for Judicial Training
6 working sessions with the bar association to define and implement a strategy for the provision of free legal assistance and to promote the deployment of Malian lawyers to central and northern Mali	10	Working sessions and 2 workshops were organized with the bar association to define and implement a strategy. These led to the selection of 2 law firms for legal representation of detainees in the Bamako and Kayes region, through a global focal point project. A higher number of sessions was organized to address the objective and workload of the firms
Monitoring of 10 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes	15	Criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes were monitored in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions, and in Bamako. The higher number of cases resulted from the number of arrests of suspected terrorists
Compilation and distribution of national and international legal documents, treaties and legislation	Yes	Leaflets were distributed in the Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao regions on legal norms and access to justice. The other types of legal documents had already been obtained by Malian stakeholders
Organization of 10 public awareness-raising events and 10 radio programmes, including debates and interviews with relevant actors on national laws and international standards applicable to justice (namely, on detention, juvenile justice and juvenile detention)	25	Public awareness-raising events in the Gao (10), Timbuktu (3) and Mopti (12) regions were organized
	2	Radio programmes in the Gao region (1) and Bamako (1) were organized  There were more outreach and field activities than planned, owing to a request from the local actors, including the local population, for additional information on such issues. Events were preferred, as they allowed more time to be dedicated to the subject

**Expected accomplishment 3.4:** Progress towards the elimination of grave violations of human rights in Mali, notably grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Action plans for an end to grave violations against children signed by parties to the conflict and implemented (2016/17: action plan signed by 1 armed group; 2017/18: action plan signed by another armed group)	Following the signing of an action plan by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 5 March 2017, advocacy continued with the Platform coalition of armed groups, but its action plan remained to be signed	
Armed groups sign a binding commitment to address sexual violence (2016/17: 1 armed group signed, 2017/18: another armed group signed)	Achieved  In addition to the binding commitment signed by the Platform coalition of armed groups on 30 June 2016, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad signed a binding commitment on 6 July 2017	
Reduction of the risk of HIV infection among women and girls in conflict zones by facilitating access to information, treatment, care and support services (2015/16: 25 women and girls trained and provided with voluntary and confidential counselling and testing services; 2016/17: 1,000; 2017/18: 1,500)	Achieved  1,506 women and girls received access to information on HIV/AIDS, with 1,104 tested for HIV. All who tested positive for HIV were referred for treatment, care and support services	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Follow-up established, through 10 meetings with parties to the conflicts, on their commitment to cease grave violations of children's rights, including child recruitment and use, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), including on the implementation of subsequent action plans signed by the parties	21	Meetings were conducted with the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on the implementation of its action plan signed in March 2017, and with the Platform coalition of armed groups on its commitment to cease grave violations against children. The higher number of outputs was a result of the complexity of nominating focal points for the Coordination and the listing of the Platform in May 2018
3 child protection training sessions to build the child protection capacities of Malian security and defence institutions (military, police and gendarmerie), government authorities and national partners, including civil society organizations, in promoting children's rights and the protection of conflict-affected children	No	No training was conducted, as efforts were focused on the meetings with the armed movements

4 training sessions to build the capacities of government authorities and national partners, including civil society organizations, in monitoring and reporting on conflict-affected children and providing appropriate response	4	Training sessions were delivered in Bamako and in the Gao region for 88 partners on the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children and on responses to violations
Provision of technical support to the Government for the effective implementation of the activities planned within the framework of the national strategy for the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration, through advisory services and 1 workshop with national education stakeholders	Yes	Technical support was provided through 5 meetings with stakeholders and 1 workshop with the Ministry of Education in December 2017 in Bamako on the protection of schools and universities from military use during armed conflict. Advocacy resulted in the endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration by the Government of Mali in February 2018
8 reports, including 4 capacity-building training reports, submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children submitted to the Working Group Children and Armed Conflict	10	Reports were submitted, including 4 capacity-building training reports and 4 quarterly reports on grave violations committed against children
Daily monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children, 4 field missions (in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti) to monitor grave violations of children's rights, and continued dialogue with leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias	Yes	Daily monitoring and reporting were conducted, as well as continued dialogue with leaders of armed groups
	4	Field missions were held in the Gao (1), Mopti (1) and Kidal (2) regions
3 training sessions on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements to reinforce the capacities of United Nations agencies in the monitoring of and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence	1	Training session was conducted in the Mopti region. The 2 other sessions in the Gao and Timbuktu regions were postponed for security reasons
5 consultations, including meetings, topic-oriented working sessions and advocacy sessions, with national institutions on conflict-related sexual violence, including the gendarmerie, the police and the military, and 3 technical meetings to assist national authorities in resource mobilization, including teams of experts on investigations into conflict-related sexual violence	5	Consultations and 3 technical meetings were conducted with the Malian Defence and Security Forces
5 meetings to provide technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including the mainstreaming of reparations for victims into the reconciliation process	5	Meetings were conducted to provide technical assistance



5 meetings with armed groups (Platform and Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad) and the Malian armed forces to solicit commitments	5	Meetings were conducted to solicit commitments
Increase awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence through 2 conferences during the observance of the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence against Women (25 November–10 December 2017) and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict	2	Conferences were organized for women's groups on 5 December 2017 and 19 June 2018, respectively, for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence against Women campaign and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict
8 reports on conflict-related sexual violence, comprising 4 quarterly reports, 2 reports on capacity-building, 1 submission to the annual report of the Secretary-General and 1 annual progress report on the Platform implementation plan	Yes	
Support for the implementation of the Platform plan to counter conflict-related sexual violence through 1 workshop for focal points, 1 training-of-trainers course and 3 sensitization sessions for armed groups (Coordination des mouvements et fronts patriotiques de résistance, Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad and Groupe d'autodéfense des Touaregs Imghad et leurs alliés)	1	Awareness-raising session was organized with the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad to draft and approve the implementation of its plan on conflict-related sexual violence. Other workshops and train-the-trainers activities were supposed to be self-funded by the movements, which ended up not conducting them
Support for the organization of campaigns/days in Bamako and central and northern Mali: the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, Human Rights Day, World Child Day, the Day of the African Child, World AIDS Day, International Women's Day, United Nations Day, the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers and Peace Day	Yes	Support was provided for the organization of all campaigns, with the exception of World AIDS Day. For each of these campaigns, MINUSMA radio prepared a public service announcement in 5 national languages and French, conducted at least 2 interviews and covered at least 3 events in Bamako and the regions

#### **Component 4: return of the rule of law and recovery in central and northern Mali**

46. As described in the frameworks set out below, the Mission continued to support the efforts of the Malian authorities to implement the provisions of the peace agreement on the restoration of the rule of law through rehabilitation, training, mentoring, equipping, outreach programmes and advocacy, allowing the return of judicial authorities and the reopening of courts in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions. That was also the case for efforts relating to the integration of traditional and customary justice, specifically through the approval of a project aimed at training all actors involved in traditional conflict-settlement mechanisms and establishing a legal

framework between formal justice and judicial actors as envisioned in article 46 of the peace agreement.

47. The Mission contributed to strengthening respect for the rule of law and the democratic governance of security institutions in Mali by supporting the functional capacity of justice and correctional institutions in the Mission's areas of deployment, including through the provision of technical advice in the monthly meetings of the coordination frameworks for actors in the criminal justice chain in the Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao regions. These frameworks also provided a unique forum, including for civil society representatives, to evaluate needs, resolve violations of criminal procedure and address concerns regarding access to justice. The Mission continued to conduct training and mentoring of national penitentiary staff in order to develop a security plan involving all Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel, enhance their response to prison incidents and improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners, consistent with the view that upholding humane detention conditions and focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration is key in the fight against radicalization in prisons.

48. MINUSMA effectively utilized quick-impact projects and the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali to support a range of projects in northern and central Mali relating to socioeconomic recovery, livelihoods, basic social services, peacebuilding, and protection and rehabilitation of cultural heritage. The projects delivered tangible peace dividends in remote areas and major population centres, creating the conditions necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance, the return of displaced persons and the extension of State authority in some of the most conflict-affected communities in those regions.

49. MINUSMA continued to engage and coordinate closely with national and regional authorities, technical and financial partners and the United Nations country team to sustain the peace, support joint recovery initiatives when possible and fulfil the multidimensional Mission mandate more effectively, while taking into account the development-humanitarian-peace nexus in Mali.

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#### **Expected accomplishment 4.1:** Strengthening of judicial authority in central and northern Mali

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##### *Planned indicators of achievement*

Progress towards the implementation of the November 2015 Emergency Programme for Justice Reform and Implementation of the Peace Agreement (2016/17: Justice and Corrections Section activities under the Emergency Programme are partially implemented; 2017/18: all Justice and Corrections Section activities under the Emergency Programme are fully implemented)

A framework on the role of, and relationship between, traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system is established (2016/17: no existing framework; 2017/18: framework established)

##### *Actual indicators of achievement*

Activities under the Emergency Programme were fully implemented

A consultant was hired in June 2018 to develop a training curriculum for cadis and traditional actors, to identify the role of women in informal justice and to support the implementation of a coherent strategy and legal framework on traditional justice, in line with the international obligations of Mali

Tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti affected by the conflict are fully operational (buildings open, staff present, processing cases) (2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 13)

Prisons remain fully operational (buildings open, staff and inmates present) in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, and the districts of Mopti affected by the conflict are fully operational (buildings open, staff and inmates present) (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 13)

Increase in the number of criminal cases processed by tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti affected by the conflict (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 25; 2017/18: 50)

10 tribunals were fully operational: 3 out of 4 in the Gao and Ménaka regions; 3 out of 5 in the Timbuktu region; all 4 in the Mopti region (with judges for Ténenkou and Youwarou operating from Mopti, however, owing to security reasons); and none in the Kidal region

6 prisons were fully operational: 1 out of 3 prisons in the Gao region; 3 out of 5 prisons in the Timbuktu region; 2 out of 3 in the Mopti region; and none in the Kidal region. In addition, the prison in the Ménaka region was rehabilitated but was not yet operational. The rehabilitation of some prisons was yet to be completed, while in Gourma-Rharous and Goundam the national correctional personnel who were supposed to work in the prisons were relocated to Mopti and Timbuktu owing to security reasons and the lack of justice actors

The data were not available to the Mission in the absence of a monitoring mechanism. During the reporting period, the Mission nevertheless assisted the Malian judicial authorities with the development and finalization of a database to keep track of the number of criminal cases processed

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of a national conference to promote increased understanding of the role of, and the relationship between, traditional justice practices (the <i>cadi</i> system) and the formal justice system	1	National conference was held in Bamako in April 2018
30 advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff on national and international criminal justice standards, techniques and best practices	36	Advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff were organized in the Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions. The higher number resulted from the organization of additional sessions on the conduct of investigations following serious crimes
Support for the National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration and Supervised Education in implementing standard security plans and standard internal regulations for prisons/detention facilities, resulting in the adoption of 6 out of 7 regional prison security plans and 50 per cent of all Malian prison plans	Yes  1	Support was provided to the National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration and Supervised Education  Security plan was adopted for the main prison of Bamako ( <i>Maison centrale d'arrêt</i> ) on 25 June 2018  The drafting process for regional prison security plans was ongoing

Support for the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in coordination with other rule of law actors, on the implementation of the requirement of the peace agreement that the role of sharia law and the cadi system be recognized in Mali, and holding of a conference to promote national dialogue on the issue	Yes  1	Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Justice, in coordination with other rule of law actors  National conference was held to promote national dialogue on the issue in Bamako in April 2018
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the implementation of the national justice reform strategy, through technical advice to and participation in the Agreement Monitoring Committee Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Affairs	Yes	Support was provided to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights through technical advice
12 meetings of the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders: 4 each in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao	21	Meetings of the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders were held: 7 in the Gao region, 4 in the Timbuktu region and 11 in the Mopti region. The coordination framework is owned by Malian justice and correctional actors and is in place for them to address issues related to the functioning of the justice system. In some locations where the presence of justice and correctional actors was greater, the authorities decided to have more meetings
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the full operationalization of 13 tribunals and 13 prisons, including the ability to store and analyse prisoner statistics	Yes	Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Justice. 10 tribunals and 6 prisons were fully operational  The lower numbers resulted from the delays in both the deployment of judges to the various tribunals and the rehabilitation of tribunals and prisons owing to the deterioration of the security situation

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**Expected accomplishment 4.2:** Progress towards stable and equitable socioeconomic development in central and northern Mali

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Regional stabilization plans have been developed and validated and are operational for Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni (2016/17: 0 regional stabilization plans adopted; 2017/18: 3)	3 draft regional stabilization plans were developed for the Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni regions. These were neither adopted nor operationalized owing to the deteriorating security situation and delays in the taking of office by the interim authorities
Regional stabilization plans for Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti have been readjusted and validated in line with the provisions outlined in the peace agreement (2017/18: 3 regional stabilization plans updated)	3 draft regional stabilization plans were updated for the Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti regions but not approved owing to the deteriorating security situation and delays in the taking of office by the interim authorities

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support through the holding of 6 capacity-building workshops for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the government technical services of Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti of regional stabilization plans for those regions, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns	No	Capacity-building workshops were not held; however, mentoring and frequent exchanges with local authorities took place, and 10 consultants were recruited to assist the regional development agencies of the 6 regions concerned to develop or update their regional stabilization plans
Monthly consultations with, and provision of technical support to, the authorities at the national and regional levels in each of the 6 northern regions to reinforce local capacity and technology in line with new decentralized responsibilities	Yes	Monthly consultations were held with, and technical support was provided to, the authorities. In addition, 8 capacity-building workshops were held for local government actors and interim authorities in the Ménaka, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions, and 4 sessions were held for the interim authorities in Bamako, on the latest developments with regard to decentralization, including the provisions of the <i>Code des collectivités territoriales</i>
Joint mapping through the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones with the authorities and the United Nations country team's initiatives and programmes in the north in order to ensure a harmonized understanding and foster programmatic synergies	1	A joint mapping of initiatives in the north of Mali by Malian authorities and technical and financial partners (which included MINUSMA, the United Nations country team and other international actors) through the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones was first completed prior to the reporting period, in May 2016, and was updated on a regular basis thereafter. This mapping will lead to the creation of an online database (Synergie nord)
Technical support for an updated needs assessment, in coordination with the United Nations country team, and development of the second phase of peacebuilding interventions in areas possibly identified under a peacebuilding priority plan for Mali	Yes	Technical support was provided to update the first needs assessment conducted in May 2017. The second phase of peacebuilding interventions in the area of intercommunity conflict, with a focus on women and youth, was therefore developed in October 2017
Mobilization of at least 30 per cent of additional funding (compared with the \$29.8 million received since 2013 and based on current negotiations with Canada and Denmark on contributions) through the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali and regular donor liaison in order to continue to support Malian institutions in critical areas directly relevant to the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	An additional 73.3 per cent in funding compared with 2013 was mobilized through the trust fund. Since the establishment of the trust fund in 2013, a total of \$29,036,721 had been mobilized as at 30 June 2016, \$41,400,062 as at 30 June 2017 and \$64,129,724 as at 30 June 2018

Provision of good offices and strategic advice through monthly coordination meetings with donors, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations on aid effectiveness, including the identification of opportunities for joint MINUSMA-United Nations country team initiatives, in consultation with the authorities	Yes	Monthly coordination meetings took place and joint initiatives were identified, such as the demining of the Konna port in the Mopti region, where MINUSMA (including the Mine Action Service) and the World Bank partnered in February and March 2018
Support for the implementation of 5 projects promoting a culture of peace and reconciliation through cultural and traditional activities in conflict-affected areas, including United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) rehabilitation projects	6	Projects were supported in the Timbuktu and Gao regions, as well as in Bamako: 3 quick-impact projects, 2 projects funded by UNESCO and 1 that benefited from logistical support and technical advice provided by the embassy of Norway to Mali
Daily logistical support for the Government, the United Nations country team and humanitarian and development partners in facilitating the return of State authority and humanitarian and development priority activities in central and northern Mali, organization of transportation for and facilitation of the ground coordination and organization of meetings and field visits, including liaison with other Mission components (including force/police for security escorts) in areas requiring enabling support	Yes	Daily logistical support was provided
Outreach and visibility activities, including monthly bulletins and improved visual tools, to increase awareness among technical and financial partners about MINUSMA projects in support of the return of State authority, stabilization and recovery in central and northern Mali	Yes	Outreach and visibility activities, including monthly bulletins and improved visual tools, were undertaken. For example, a trust fund infographic was developed and presented to donors during the annual presentation of the Global Trust Fund report
Public information campaigns on the Mission's contribution to stabilization and recovery through quick-impact projects and the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali, including weekly radio programming, 1 video documentary, 3 television spots and 3 photo galleries/radio spots for a public service announcement campaign	No	2 television spots and 4 photo exhibitions were produced. Weekly radio programming could not be produced owing to a lack of stories on a regular basis. Nevertheless, radio reports, interviews, feature stories and debates were prepared on the topic throughout the year. The video documentary could not be made owing to the high demand for video coverage of high-level events and activities organized by other sections

Weekly radio programming on the use of the United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for the period 2015–2019 as the key to guiding the work among agencies, MINUSMA and the Government, including 1 video documentary and 1 photo gallery with high-level national and international guests and monthly forums to discuss this process	Yes	There was no weekly radio programme in place to cover this topic. Nevertheless, throughout the year radio programmes covered the use of the United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for the period 2015–2019. In addition, 2 video documentaries were produced, with the second one replacing the planned photo exhibition
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### Component 5: support

50. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, the support component provided logistical, managerial, administrative, technical and security services in support of mandate implementation. The Mission provided administrative services to an average of 11,724 military personnel, 1,730 police personnel and 1,549 civilian personnel. The services included the construction and maintenance of accommodation and office facilities, including expansion of existing facilities to accommodate additional personnel based on Security Council resolution 2295 (2016); the provision of air and ground transportation services for both passengers and cargo and the associated maintenance of equipment; medical services, including casualty and evacuation arrangements; enhanced medical and casualty evacuation services, with the deployment of dedicated aeromedical helicopters and teams and a hospital in Mopti with surgical capability; the supply and resupply of various commodities, including rations and fuel; and the management of the communications and information technology infrastructure, including the systems providing technological security to United Nations personnel and installations. In addition, MINUSMA implemented various environmental mitigation measures, which included putting in place a contract for the management of solid and biomedical waste. Moreover, security services were provided to all United Nations premises and close protection services were provided to the Mission's top management and visiting dignitaries. Other services provided to all personnel included confidential HIV testing, awareness-raising and counselling on HIV/AIDS, and conduct and discipline training and awareness-raising, including through the dissemination of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. MINUSMA, through its public information offices, disseminated information to the population, with a view to mitigating conflict and promoting the protection of civilians and a national dialogue through increased public awareness and participation.

### Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 87 per cent; 2016/17: ≥90 per cent; 2017/18: ≥90 per cent)

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

75 per cent (14,004 actual flight hours versus 18,706 approved flight hours)  
  
The lower number of actual flight hours resulted from a reduced number of operational military helicopters, non-generation of forces for military attack helicopters and a reduced number of passengers owing to a lower level of troop deployment

Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 8.6 per cent; 2016/17: ≤5 per cent; 2017/18: ≤5 per cent)	A total of 4.0 per cent of prior-period obligations carried forward from 2016/17 were cancelled in 2017/18
Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 16 per cent; 2016/17: 15 per cent ± 3 per cent; 2017/18: 12 per cent ± 3 per cent)	17.5 per cent of such posts were vacant on average The higher actual vacancy rate resulted from the delayed classification of newly established posts
Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 31 per cent; 2016/17: ≥33 per cent; 2017/18: ≥35 per cent)	25 per cent of international staff was female The lower percentage rate resulted from MINUSMA not being able to attract many female candidates. A large number of job offers were rejected, including by rostered candidates Other challenges included depleted rosters, a lack of female applicants for jobs located in the north of Mali and a lack of the requisite French language skills for substantive posts
Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: 81; 2016/17: ≤50; 2017/18: ≤48)	72 days The higher number of average working days was because rosters for certain roles were underpopulated, which resulted in a reduced number of applications and fewer candidates among which the hiring manager could choose
Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: 195; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: ≤130)	271 days The job openings attracted a high number of candidates and every step of the process (pre-screening, test preparation, evaluation and interviews) involved a considerable amount of time
Overall score on Department of Field Support Environmental Management Scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100)	57 per cent overall score The operating environment was challenging owing to security issues, unfavourable terrain and a lack of local infrastructure, qualified personnel and services. The demand for electricity was below average, accompanied by above-average generator fuel use. There were low levels of water consumption, supplemented by the reuse of treated wastewater. An average amount of waste was generated, with good levels of recycling and the remainder incinerated. Performance with regard to the environmental management system and wider impact pillars was relatively good. All locations were assessed using the agreed risk assessment methodology for wastewater management and final waste disposal, with no significant risk identified



Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: ≥85 per cent; 2017/18: ≥85 per cent)	<p>A total of 91.8 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality</p> <p>The higher rate resulted from the Mission's consolidation of camps (Bamako, Timbuktu and Gao); the Mission was able to consolidate the different skills required to resolve a higher number of reported incidents. Close proximity reduced the time taken to reach client workstations</p>	
Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: 75 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	MINUSMA was 100 per cent compliant with the requirements of the occupational safety risk management policy	
Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,724; 2016/17: ≥1,800; 2017/18: ≥1,800)	<p>1,388 overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators</p> <p>With the implementation of the supply chain blueprint in September 2017, all processes were slower than expected, as personnel needed time to efficiently perform their functions within the Umoja platform</p>	
Percentage of contingent personnel in standards-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandum of understanding (2015/16: 76 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	<p>92 per cent of contingent personnel were in standards-compliant United Nations accommodation</p> <p>Construction was ongoing to reach 100 per cent</p>	
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2015/16: 92 per cent; 2016/17: ≥95 per cent; 2017/18: ≥95 per cent)	98.1 per cent of vendors were compliant with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the mission-wide Environmental Action Plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environmental strategy	Yes	MINUSMA had in place various activities, including a smart-metering pilot project for energy, with the support of energy experts from the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility ; solar panel installation for backup energy production, which was completed in additional locations in the north; collection and treatment of solid and biomedical waste; wastewater treatment in various locations; inspection of 100 per cent of Mission sites; and environmental briefings and training sessions
Support for the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint were fully implemented as at September 2017

Provision of reliable logistical and tactical military support by constructing and refurbishing several airfields and helipads in various locations	Yes	MINUSMA established letter-of-assist arrangements for the refurbishment of airfields and routine maintenance undertaken by the Mission on all helipads. In addition, MINUSMA started the rehabilitation of the Gao runway during the year to enable the landing of wide-body aircraft in support of military and police operations
Improve the hygienic and safety conditions, reduce the harmful environmental impact and increase the positive public perception of the Mission by providing solid, biomedical, wastewater and sludge waste services and installing and operating several purification and wastewater treatment plants, in addition to services contracted for with local providers	Yes	<p>Services were provided in all Mission sites for the collection and disposal of solid, liquid and biomedical waste, and the collection and treatment of wastewater and sludge</p> <p>22 water treatment and 42 wastewater treatment plants were operational</p> <p>Training in the monitoring of effluent disinfection was conducted in locations where the septic contract was operational to allow for emptying and discharging in authorized dumping sites</p>
Campaign to plant trees to be used as windbreaks, improve living conditions, contribute to carbon dioxide sequestration and reduce the Mission's environmental footprint	Yes	The Mission planted trees in all MINUSMA camps
<b>Aviation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 84 aircraft (9 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing) as well as 46 unmanned aerial vehicles, which are part of a service capacity of 21 unmanned aerial systems	34	Aircraft operated and maintained (9 fixed-wing and 25 rotary-wing)
	40	<p>Unmanned aerial vehicles, which part of a service capacity of 21 unmanned aerial systems, were operated and maintained</p> <p>MINUSMA was unable to generate some of the planned military aircraft, and some of the already deployed air assets had to be repatriated after they were damaged during attacks</p>
Provision of a total of 20,248 planned flight hours (8,770 by commercial providers and 11,478 by military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation	14,283	<p>Flight hours were provided (10,523 by commercial providers and 3,760 by military providers) for all services, including for passengers, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation</p> <p>To cover the gap created by the non-generation of military air assets, MINUSMA contracted for commercial aircraft in order to provide effective logistical support in all locations</p>
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 84 aircraft and 17 regularly used airfields and landing sites	Yes	Oversight provided for 74 aircraft and 17 regularly used airfields and landing sites

### Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,077.6 million, within delegated authority	Yes	<p>Services provided for a budget of \$1,091.2 million within delegated authority</p> <p>The higher budget level was as result of the appropriated resources of \$1,048.0 million and resources authorized under commitments in the amount of \$43.2 million</p>
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### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 1,917 authorized civilian personnel, comprising 822 international staff, 903 national staff, 2 international temporary positions and 190 United Nations Volunteers, including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority	Yes	Human resources services were provided to an average of 1,549 civilian personnel (including support for the processing of claims, entitlements and benefits, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority)
Provision of in-mission training courses to 4,220 civilian personnel and support for out-of-mission training for 231 civilian personnel	3,301 1,884 153	<p>Civilian personnel received in-mission training</p> <p>Military personnel received in-mission training</p> <p>Civilian personnel received out-of-mission training</p> <p>The lower number of personnel receiving out-of-mission training was attributed to the fact that all options for offering any training internally were considered prior to granting approval for externally delivered training</p>
Support for the processing of 4,807 in-mission and 302 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 231 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	Yes	The Mission provided support for the processing of 3,673 in-mission and 718 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 561 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 18 mission sites in 14 locations	14	<p>Mission sites were maintained and repaired in 14 locations</p> <p>MINUSMA closed 2 sites in Bamako, 1 site in Timbuktu and 1 site in Gao</p>
Implementation of 12 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including the construction/ maintenance of 5 airfields and 12 hospitals	10  5	<p>Construction, renovation and alteration projects were implemented</p> <p>The lower number of projects resulted from delayed construction of the apron for Mopti and the Agensem waste-stabilization ponds</p> <p>Airfields were maintained</p>

	8	<p>Hospitals and clinics were maintained: 3 troop-contributing country hospitals, 1 contractual hospital (in Mopti) and 4 United Nations-owned clinics</p> <p>The lower number of hospitals was a result of the closure of the clinic that was operating in one of the closed sites in Bamako and the non-deployment of 2 other clinics planned for Kidal and Ménaka. In addition, management decided to continue providing medical support to Ménaka from Gao owing to a change in the concept of operations</p>
Operation and maintenance of 300 United Nations-owned generators and 26 solar power panels/plants	248	<p>Generators were operated and maintained</p> <p>The lower number of generators stemmed from the closure of 4 sites. MINUSMA was able to consolidate operations and deploy higher-capacity generators to the supercamps, thereby reducing the overall number of generators required</p>
	24	<p>Solar power plants were operated and maintained</p> <p>2 plants were decommissioned (at Gao Élevage and Timbuktu Hotel Hendrina) as MINUSMA consolidated its operations in supercamps</p>
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities comprising 42 wells/boreholes and 72 water treatment and purification plants in 14 sites	37	<p>Boreholes were operated and maintained in 14 sites</p> <p>MINUSMA planned to have operational boreholes in Léré and Almoustarat but there were changes to the Force laydown</p>
	22	<p>Water treatment plants were operated and maintained in 9 sites</p> <p>MINUSMA had 45 water treatment plants: 22 of them operational and 23 available as back up. The lower number recorded was the result of changes at the Mission sites, with the consolidation of camps. At the same time, the planned output number included some contingent-owned plants that the Mission was operating on a cost-reimbursable basis, but that practice was discontinued</p> <p>In addition, 42 wastewater treatment plants were installed and operated in Kidal, Timbuktu, Gao, Bamako and Mopti</p>
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 18 sites	Yes	MINUSMA established a contract for these services covering all 18 sites
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services in 7 sites	Yes	Services were provided to all MINUSMA sites

### Fuel management services

Management of the supply and storage of 22.6 million litres of aviation fuel for 84 air assets for air operations, 6.8 million litres of fuel for ground transportation, and 21.8 million litres of fuel for generators and other facilities and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 21 locations	14.7	<p>Million litres of aviation fuel were supplied for 74 air assets</p> <p>The lower level of actual fuel consumption was the result of a lower number of actual flight hours owing to the non-generation of some of the air assets</p>
	9.5	<p>Million litres of ground transportation fuel were supplied</p> <p>The higher actual fuel consumption was the result of increased utilization of heavy construction equipment and the fact that more convoys were able to operate after the deployment of the combat convoy companies</p>
	25.8	<p>Million litres of generators fuel were supplied</p> <p>The higher actual fuel consumption resulted from the use of higher capacity generators, driven by the move to accommodate all personnel serving in the north of Mali in the Mission camps. Various welfare facilities were also operationalized across the Mission</p>
	25	<p>Locations</p> <p>MINUSMA had 21 locations for the regular distribution and storage of fuel and 4 new locations in the south of Mali for electoral support</p>

### Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 3,642 handheld portable radios, 729 mobile radios for vehicles and 159 base station radios	3,670	Handheld portable radios were supported and maintained
	1,458	Mobile radios for vehicles were supported and maintained
	261	<p>Base station radios were supported and maintained</p> <p>The higher number of handheld portable, mobile and base station radios was to accommodate the increased requirements of the military and aviation operations</p>
Operation and maintenance of 8 FM radio broadcast stations and 9 radio production facilities	Yes	(The original plan should have specified the operation and maintenance of 9 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities)

Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communications, including 25 very small aperture terminals, 32 telephone exchanges and 66 microwave links, as well as provision of mobile phone service plans	33	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained
	85	Microwave links were operated and maintained  The higher number of very small aperture terminals and microwave links stemmed from the operation and maintenance of additional terminals for the disaster recovery sites in various Mission locations and the need to improve connectivity between the different Mission sites
	30	Telephone exchanges were operated and maintained  The lower number of exchanges resulted from the decommissioning of 2 of the camps (Timbuktu and Gao)  Mobile phone service was provided for 2,000 phones
Provision of and support for 2,558 computing devices and 1,082 printers for an average strength of 3,291 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 699 computing devices and 434 printers for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	2,453 computing devices and 373 printers were provided for an average strength of 2,519 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 250 computing devices and 55 printers for the connectivity of contingent personnel and other common services  The lower number of printers stemmed from the write-off of faulty and obsolete printers, as well as a concerted drive to implement shared printing areas, thereby reducing significantly the need for smaller printers  The lower number of end users resulted from the vacancy rates for civilian personnel being higher than budgeted  The non-generation of some of the units that had been expected to deploy led to a low number of computing devices being issued to contingents
Support for and maintenance of 164 local area networks (LANs) and WANs at 13 sites	67	Local area networks and wide-area networks were supported and maintained  The lower number of local area networks resulted from decommissioning as a consequence of the closure of some MINUSMA locations when the Mission consolidated its camps
Analysis of geospatial data covering 1.2 million square km, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 6,000 maps	13	Sites
	1.2	Million km <sup>2</sup> of geospatial data were analysed, and topographic and thematic layers were maintained
	1,888	Maps were produced  The lower number of maps produced resulted from the use of online applications and the sharing the maps in portable document format (PDF) through Cosmos

## Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities comprising 5 level I clinics/dispensaries and support for contingent-owned medical facilities comprising 33 level I clinics and 3 level II hospitals in 12 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 2 hospitals/clinics	4	United Nations-owned level I clinics were operated and maintained
		Owing to various construction work that was still in progress, MINUSMA was not able to operationalize a clinic in Kidal; however, personnel there were provided medical services by the existing troop-contributing country level II hospital
	38	Contingent-owned medical facilities, including 35 level I clinics and 3 level II hospitals in 12 locations, were operated and maintained
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements for 3 medical facilities, comprising 1 level III and 2 level IV hospitals, in 3 locations within and outside the mission area		Contractual arrangements were maintained with 2 hospitals
		In addition, MINUSMA established a commercial hospital capable of providing damage-control surgery in Mopti
	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements were maintained with 2 medical facilities (1 level III and 1 level IV); however, no agreement was made for a second level IV hospital, as the facilities evaluated did not meet the required standards

## Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$183.9 million in acquired goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing was supported for \$293 million in acquired goods and commodities
		The higher value of sourcing support for acquired goods and commodities was attributable mainly to the increased utilization of ground transportation fuel owing to the increased utilization of heavy construction equipment and more convoys operating after the deployment of the combat convoy companies. The increase was also the result of the usage of higher-capacity generators, driven by the move to accommodate all personnel serving in the north of Mali in the Mission camps. In addition, various welfare facilities were operationalized across the Mission area
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 18,000 tons of cargo within the mission area	19,338	Tons of cargo were received, managed and distributed within the Mission area by road (17,990 tons) and by air (1,348 tons)
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below the threshold of \$5,000, with a total historical cost of \$344.82 million as at 30 June 2016, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The Mission undertook the management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below the threshold of \$5,000, with a total historical cost of \$350.97 million as at 30 June 2018, in line with delegated authority
		The higher value stemmed from the increase in cost owing to new acquisitions of property and equipment items

### Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 15,209 authorized military and police personnel, comprising 40 military observers, 400 military staff officers, 12,849 contingent personnel, 350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel, in addition to 19 government-provided personnel	Yes	Support was provided to an average strength of 13,460 military and police personnel comprising 35 military observers, 389 military staff officers, 11,300 contingent personnel, 306 United Nations police officers, 1,424 formed police personnel and 7 government-provided personnel  The lower average actual strength stemmed from the non-generation of some of the authorized contingent personnel
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 60 military and formed police units in 17 geographical sites	Yes	The Mission undertook the inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 53 military and formed police units at 15 geographical sites  The lower number of military and formed police units and geographical sites resulted from the non-generation of some units, as well as the closure of 2 camps (Gao Élevage and Timbuktu Hotel Hendrina)
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,439 military contingent personnel and formed police personnel	Yes	Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of 12,723 military contingent and formed police personnel  The lower number of personnel resulted from the non-generation/deployment of some military units and one formed police unit
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 770 military and police personnel and 19 government-provided personnel	730 7	Military and police personnel were supported  Government-provided personnel were supported  The lower number resulted from a lack of expertise on specific thematic areas among justice and correctional personnel, who occupied most of the government-provided personnel positions. The thematic areas included monitoring and evaluation and sharia law
Support for the processing of 751 in-mission and 78 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 16 travel requests for training purposes	Yes	The processing of 3,673 in-mission and 1,126 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 153 travel requests for training purposes was supported

### Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 843 United Nations-owned vehicles (comprising 446 light passenger vehicles, 137 special-purpose vehicles, 6 ambulances, 12 armoured personnel carriers, 166 armoured vehicles and 76 other specialized vehicles), trailers and attachments, 3,214 contingent-owned vehicles, and 7 workshop and repair facilities in 7 locations, as well as provision of transport	804  3,204	United Nations-owned vehicles, comprising 423 light passenger vehicles, 134 special-purpose vehicles, 9 ambulances, 12 armoured personnel carriers, 150 armoured vehicles and 76 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, were operated and maintained  Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained  The Mission's planned deployment of contingent-owned equipment was based on the existing memorandums of understanding and historical deployment rates, but this
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and shuttle services for an average of 200 staff per day

7

varied from time to time, especially owing to changes in troop-contributing countries

Workshop and repair facilities were operated and maintained in 7 locations

Transport and shuttle services were provided for an average of 522 staff per day

The higher number of staff transported daily stemmed from an increase in the number of civilian staff and uniformed personnel moved between the Mission base and the headquarters for operational reasons and the use of pooled shuttle services, which was considered economical

### Security services

Provision of security services through an emergency communications system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area, comprising 16 locations

Yes

A security operation centre with an emergency communications system and a quick-reaction team was in place 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in 14 locations (6 integrated camps and 8 minor camps)

MINUSMA operations were consolidated into 14 locations; the output of 16 included Niamey, which was not operationalized during the year, and Léré, which was closed down based on a new concept of operation

24-hour close protection services for 3 senior mission staff and all visiting high-level officials

Yes

24-hour close protection services were provided for 3 senior mission staff and all visiting high-level officials

Mission-wide site security assessment/reassessment, including residential surveys for 900 locations in Bamako

Yes

Assessment and reassessment were performed, including residential surveys for 320 locations

The lower number of mission-wide security assessments and reassessments resulted from the fact that a portion of staff lived in pooled accommodation, particularly in the camps in the north of the country

Conduct of a total of 250 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff and 50 security briefings for visitors and delegations

271

Sessions were conducted

The number of sessions depended on the number of personnel joining the Mission. There was an overall increase in both civilian and uniformed personnel

Security sessions were routinely conducted, based on the number of personnel joining the Mission. It should be noted that staff turnover, which was especially pronounced among United Nations volunteers, led to a demand for more sessions. There was also deployment of more staff officers than envisioned in the budget

33

Security briefings conducted for visitors and delegations

The lower number of security briefings was a consequence of there being fewer visits

Conduct, on a weekly basis, of Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions, for a total of 47 sessions for 1,175 new mission personnel	Yes	63 sessions were conducted 1,369 new mission personnel were trained The higher number of Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions and the number of personnel trained was a result of higher numbers of both civilian staffing and uniformed personnel
Conduct of security investigations and submission of 950 reports on all incidents and accidents involving mission properties, civilian personnel, United Nations police and staff officers	1,045	Reports were issued The higher number of security investigation reports resulted from a rise in incidents and accidents involving Mission property, civilian personnel, United Nations police and staff officers
Provision of security for civilian staff, providing services in eight cantonment sites in northern Mali	No	Security in the cantonment sites was partly provided by the military and the Operational Coordination Mechanism
Provision of security assessments and escorts to enable civilian staff from MINUSMA and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to deliver their services and programmes all year long from four main regional capital cities, throughout all mandated regions	Yes	8 security assessments and 300 escorts were provided
Provision of security assessment and operations for the benefit of the new office to open in Ménaka in early 2017	Yes	Security assessment was conducted and completed for Ménaka A security presence consisting of an international security officer and 1 national staff on the basis of weekly rotation from the Gao team was established
<b>Conduct and discipline</b>		
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all personnel through prevention, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary and remedial actions	Yes	8,079 personnel were trained 42 outreach and awareness-raising activities were conducted with members of the local population 29 risk assessment missions were conducted 71 reports were issued

## HIV

Organization of 25 induction training sessions for new arrivals within 6 weeks of their deployment, 10 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 150 civilian mission personnel, and 5 peer education training sessions in 5 mission locations; hold 2 workshops on voluntary and confidential counselling and testing (VCCT) for 40 HIV counsellors and 3 workshops on post-exposure prophylaxis for 60 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians; conduct a VCCT promotional campaign in a different mission location each quarter, maintain 5 functional static voluntary and VCCT facilities in the Mission and conduct 5 mobile VCCT missions within the battalions; organize 2 United Nations CARES sessions, in Bamako and Gao; organize World AIDS Day 2017 celebrations at all mission locations; undertake supervision missions for service quality control; and conduct 25 mass sensitization programmes for 8,000 military and police personnel and 3 refresher training sessions for 200 uniformed personnel	55	Induction sessions were conducted for 772 new arrivals in Bamako and the regions
		The number of training sessions was based on the number of personnel arriving in the Mission. It should be noted that MINUSMA had a high rate of staff turnover, especially among United Nations volunteers, as well as a higher level of deployment of staff officers than provided for in the budget
	10	Mandatory orientation sessions were conducted for 216 civilian Mission personnel in Bamako and the regions
		Lessons-learned by the HIV/AIDS Unit from previous years showed that the average attendance at HIV/AIDS mandatory orientation sessions was around 15 persons per session. For this particular period (2017/18), the number increased as a result of more personnel being mobilized
	4	Peer education sessions were organized for 85 peer educators in Bamako, Gao and Kidal
		The lower number of peer education sessions stemmed from the prioritization of only 4 regions (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal) where mission personnel were concentrated
	2	Workshops were held on voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing for 46 HIV counsellors in Timbuktu and Kidal, and 3 workshops were held on HIV post-exposure prophylaxis for 74 custodians in Bamako and the regions
		The higher number of participants stemmed from the fact that testing and attendance of such training sessions are voluntary and more people than planned volunteered
	5	Promotional campaigns relating to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing were undertaken in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal
	5	Functional static voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities were maintained in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal
		5 mobile voluntary and confidential counselling and testing missions were undertaken during HIV campaigns in Bamako and the regions; voluntary and confidential counselling and testing was provided to 1,689 mission personnel
	2	United Nations Cares sessions were held in Bamako. World AIDS Day 2017 celebrations were organized in Gao, Kidal, Bamako, Mopti and Timbuktu in December 2017

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 4  | Supervision missions for quality control were undertaken during HIV/AIDS field activities   |
| 94 | <p>Mass awareness-raising sessions were organized for 6,896 military, police and civilians</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was the result competing priorities. Some contingents were not able to attend all at once and therefore more sessions had to be held</p>    |
| 4  | <p>Refresher training sessions were organized for 159 uniformed personnel</p> <p>The HIV/AIDS Unit had to increase the number of refresher sessions to reach more uniformed personnel. Owing to competing priorities, however, the target output was not fully achieved</p> |
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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	2 141.8	1 590.5	551.3	25.7
Military contingents	416 702.0	416 748.3	(46.3)	—
United Nations police	16 300.9	15 740.3	560.6	3.4
Formed police units	49 768.1	48 699.0	1 069.1	2.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>484 912.8</b>	<b>482 778.1</b>	<b>2 134.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	129 910.8	135 323.8	(5 413.0)	(4.2)
National staff	14 891.7	22 829.4	(7 937.7)	(53.3)
United Nations Volunteers	7 405.4	8 744.7	(1 339.3)	(18.1)
General temporary assistance	239.4	1 071.3	(831.9)	(347.5)
Government-provided personnel	687.2	326.0	361.2	52.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>153 134.5</b>	<b>168 295.2</b>	<b>(15 160.7)</b>	<b>(9.9)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	911.3	379.5	531.8	58.4
Official travel	4 492.8	5 589.8	(1 097.0)	(24.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	107 200.5	114 747.9	(7 547.4)	(7.0)
Ground transportation	10 770.0	17 065.3	(6 295.3)	(58.5)
Air operations	183 972.2	136 826.3	47 145.9	25.6
Marine operations	—	1 062.8	(1 062.8)	—
Communications	36 812.1	19 217.4	17 594.7	47.8
Information technology	9 185.2	40 880.4	(31 695.2)	(345.1)
Medical	6 229.1	6 028.8	200.3	3.2
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	89 553.5	89 565.0	(11.5)	—
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 982.3	17.7	0.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>453 126.7</b>	<b>435 345.5</b>	<b>17 781.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 091 174.0</b>	<b>1 086 418.8</b>	<b>4 755.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Staff assessment income	13 325.9	14 525.8	(1 199.9)	(9.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 077 848.1</b>	<b>1 071 893.0</b>	<b>5 955.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 091 174.0</b>	<b>1 086 418.8</b>	<b>4 755.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,048,000,000 gross (\$1,034,674,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$43,174,000 gross to meet the additional requirements for additional military and police personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment and the costs of rehabilitating the Gao runway.

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

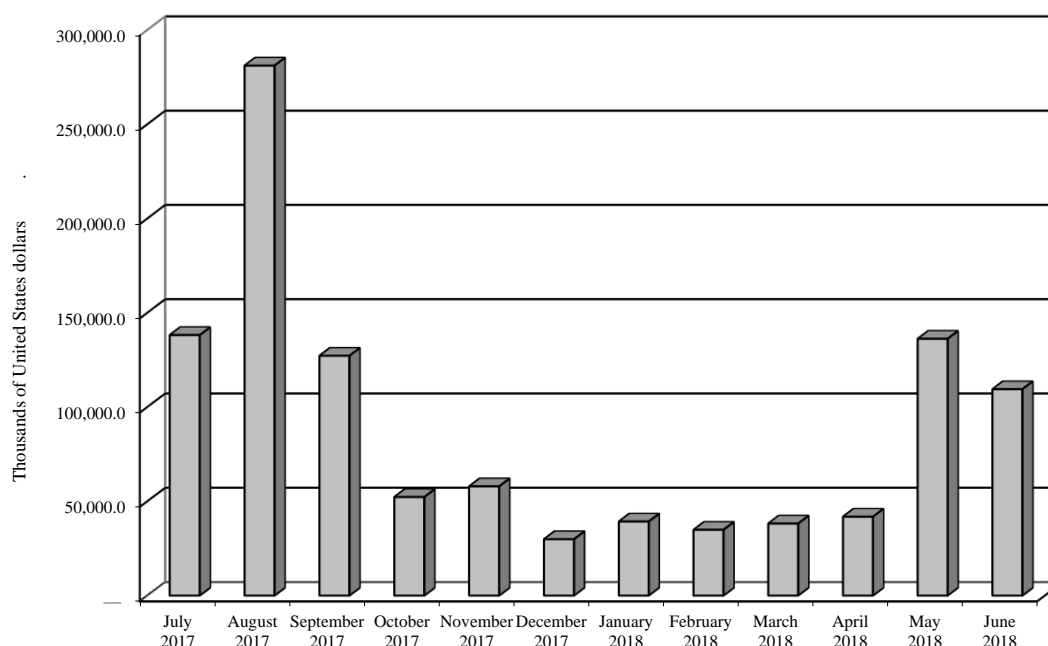
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Apportionment			Revised distribution
	Original distribution	Additional resources <sup>a</sup>	Redeployment	
I. Military and police personnel	446 420.2	38 493.0	–	484 913.2
II. Civilian personnel	153 134.5	–	15 234.0)	168 368.5
III. Operational costs	448 445.3	4 681.0	(15 234.0)	437 892.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 048 000.0</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 091 174.0</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				<b>1.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects resources authorized under commitment authority.

51. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from Group III, operational costs, to Group II, civilian personnel. Funds were redeployed to Group II to meet the increased requirements resulting from higher common staff costs with respect to international staff owing to the reclassification of the Bamako duty station from a hardship level C duty station to a hardship level D duty station effective January 2018, combined with the implementation of the new compensation package pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/244, as well as the promulgation of the revised salary scales with respect to both National Professional Officer and national General Service staff categories. The redeployment of funds from Group III was possible owing to reduced requirements resulting from air operations after the reconfiguration of the Mission's aircraft fleet through the replacement of more expensive assets with cheaper options delivering the same service, combined with estimated lower flying hours for fixed-wing aircraft and rotary wing aircraft, as well as lower fuel consumption. Funds were also made available from efficiencies derived from the Mission's mine detection and mine-clearing services programme.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



52. Higher expenditure in the months July and August 2017 and May 2018 reflected the creation of obligations for standard troop and formed police personnel reimbursement costs, and the creation of obligations for contingent-owned equipment for military and formed police personnel for the 2017/18 period. In the month of September 2017, obligations were created with respect to the establishment of the Mission's rations contract, as well as the rental and operations of its aircraft fleet.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	8 017.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	17.7
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 094.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 129.1</b>

## E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	79 006.4
Formed police units	11 432.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90 439.1</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	56 051.3
Formed police units	4 976.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61 027.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>151 467.0</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to Mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	2.3	1 October 2016	1 May 2016
Intensified operational conditions factor	3.1	1 October 2016	1 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.4	1 July 2017	
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor		0–5.0	

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement a	25 399.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 399.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided land and buildings, as well as airport fees and radio fees.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	\$551.3	25.7%

53. The reduced requirements are attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent compared with an average rate of 5 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$560.6	3.4%

54. The reduced requirements are attributable primarily to the lower amount of one-way air travel owing to the extension of the tours of duty of some police officers, combined with lower ticket prices since a significant number of officers originated in neighbouring countries.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$1,069.1	2.1%

55. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to contingent-owned major equipment owing to the non-deployment of the associated equipment of one formed police unit, which was not deployed for the period, combined with the lower cost of rations owing to a lower person-day ceiling rate, as well as lower related costs of warehousing and transportation. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to cost reimbursement for formed police units owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 9.3 per cent compared with an average rate of 20 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$5,413.0)	(4.2%)

56. The variance is attributable primarily to higher common staff costs owing to the reclassification of the Bamako duty station from hardship level C to hardship level D, effective January 2018, combined with the implementation of the new compensation package pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/244. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to

<sup>1</sup> Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.



international staff salaries, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 17.5 per cent compared with an average rate of 15 per cent applied in the budget, and danger pay, owing to the deployment of a lower number of staff to locations for which the allowance was paid.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$7,937.7)	(53.3%)

57. The variance is attributable primarily to the promulgation of two revised national staff salary scales effective 1 November 2016 and 1 December 2017, which resulted in overall increases of 29.8 per cent and 24.6 per cent with respect to National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively. The approved budget for the period was based on the local salary scales that had been in effect since 1 April 2015. Another contributing factor to the variance was a 10.5 per cent appreciation of the West African CFA franc against the United States dollar.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$1,339.3)	(18.1%)

58. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 18.5 per cent compared with an average rate of 20 per cent applied in the budget, the repatriation of a higher number of Volunteers than anticipated and a higher number of Volunteers who were in receipt of a wellness allowance than originally anticipated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$831.9)	(347.5%)

59. The variance is attributable to the cost allocated to MINUSMA for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$361.2	52.6%

60. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 63.2 per cent compared with an average rate of 30 per cent applied in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	\$531.8	58.4%

61. The variance is attributable primarily to the costs for consultants for training being charged to training fees under the other supplies, services and equipment class of expenditure combined with a lower level of non-training consultancy services engaged for the period and lower overall related fees of consultants hired.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$1,097.0)	(24.4%)

62. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements owing to higher levels of travel within and outside the Mission area owing to the relocation of non-essential staff from Timbuktu for a period ranging from three to four months following an attack in May 2017 and the cost of personnel who escorted colleagues injured in various attacks to the point of evacuation or home country, as well as

MINUSMA coverage of the costs associated with the visit of the Security Council to the Sahel region, various United Nations Headquarters technical assistance missions, the strategic review team and the boards of inquiry that drew expertise from outside the Mission.

63. The variance is also attributable to the cost allocated to MINUSMA with regard to the implementation of Umoja Extension 2 functionalities, including deployment activities for the Galileo decommissioning project and supply chain management, as well as the roll-out of a travel solution, support for the transformation of master data, the delivery of targeted Umoja training and the organization of a workshop.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$7,547.4)	(7.0%)

64. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to: alteration and renovation services owing to increased costs for the rehabilitation of the Gao runway, as well as the costs for airfield maintenance under letter-of-assist arrangements related to the previous financial period, being charged to the 2017/18 period; petrol, oil and lubricants owing to higher levels of fuel consumption and higher fuel prices; spare parts and supplies owing to the higher number of generators, air conditioners, and water and wastewater treatment plants operated and maintained during the period; the acquisition of office furniture as replacement for worn and torn items; and the unplanned acquisition of two mobile generator workshops to support Mission operations.

65. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to utilities and waste-disposal services, since most of the Mission's compounds were not connected to the national electrical grid, as well as the non-finalization of the contract for the disposal of hazardous waste and the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment owing to the receipt of prefabricated facilities from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$6,295.3)	(58.5%)

66. The variance is attributable primarily to non-budgeted acquisition of heavy recovery trucks, forklifts, backhoe loaders and cargo cranes, which were critical for the supply and resupply of essential commodities to the sectors and to prevent the prolonged exposure of MINUSMA personnel to threats, along with additional requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to higher levels of fuel consumption and higher fuel prices. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to liability insurance, owing to lower local insurance premiums than budgeted, and repairs and maintenance owing to the inability to outsource the services being provided; individual contractors were used instead and those charges fell under the other supplies, services and equipment budget class of expenditure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$47,145.9	25.6%

67. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements for the rental and operation of the Mission's fleet of aircraft owing to the lower number of actual flight hours (14,283 hours compared with 20,248 hours budgeted) as a result of the non-deployment of military air assets, which included the utility helicopter unit to support

the quick-reaction force, attack helicopters for Kidal and utility helicopters for Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu, combined with the early repatriation of some utility helicopters that were damaged in attacks, cost-sharing arrangements for one aircraft with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the repatriation of one military aircraft, which resulted in the consumption of lower amounts of aviation fuel. In addition, MINUSMA undertook a review of its fleet of unmanned aerial systems, as a consequence of which some contracts were not renewed, since the systems were provided by troop-contributing countries, some systems were not deployed and the contract prices for some systems were lower than budgeted. Moreover, contracts for the outsourcing of some services were not finalized, including the contract for crash-and-rescue services for Gao.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$1,062.8)	–

68. The variance is attributable primarily to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, which were provided for under the facilities and infrastructure budget class.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$17,594.7	47.8%

69. The variance is attributable primarily to the costs for the systems providing technological security, which include surveillance and data security, being charged to information technology services: \$16.1 million in expenditure related to camp protection technological services for Kidal, Timbuktu and Gao, and \$10.0 million in expenditure for the secure network services. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the following: the acquisition of communications equipment in order to ensure that all facilities were connected to the communications infrastructure, particularly with respect to security enhancement projects, including extension of the secure networks and the replacement of obsolete equipment, including for videoconferencing; commercial communications owing to higher costs for transponder services, as there was a requirement for MINUSMA to increase the satellite bandwidth for effective connectivity across the Mission area; and spare parts owing to the acquisition of various security-related equipment, including the warning systems and access-control equipment which required spare parts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	(\$31,695.2)	(345.1%)

70. The variance is attributable primarily to the costs for the systems providing technological security, for which provision was made under the communications budget class of expenditure, being charged against the information technology class of expenditure (see para. 69 above) with respect to the deployment of an indirect fire sensor and warning system in Timbuktu as a result of increased insecurity, with the United Nations camp becoming a target, combined with higher prices for a surveillance system deployed in Kidal and the secure network for the protection of military data and information. The variance is also attributable to the recording of charges for the prior year security-related services under letter-of-assist arrangements, and additional requirements with respect to the acquisition of information technology equipment, such as closed-circuit television equipment, to enhance security in various camps, and the acquisition of software packages in the

context of the expansion of the information technology infrastructure within the camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	<i>\$</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Medical</b>	\$200.3	3.2%

71. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements for medical supplies owing to the Mission's operation of four United Nations-owned level I clinics, rather than the six clinics planned, combined with the utilization of existing stocks. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for medical services owing to higher contract prices for the aeromedical teams.

## V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

72. The Security Council, by its resolution 2295 (2016) of 29 June 2016, decided to increase the authorized force levels of MINUSMA up to a ceiling of 13,289 military personnel, representing an increase in strength of 2,049 personnel from the previously authorized ceiling of 11,240 personnel, including 40 military observers, and 1,920 police personnel, representing an increase of 480 police personnel from the previously authorized strength of 1,440 personnel, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to expedite force and asset generation, as well as deployment. Owing to the timing of this resolution of the Council, the budget for MINUSMA for the 2016/17 period, which was based upon an authorized strength of 11,240 military personnel, including 40 military observers, and 1,440 police personnel, including 320 United Nations police officers, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/113 B of 17 June 2016, did not reflect additional resources in respect of the authorized increase in uniformed personnel.

73. In view of the above, the Secretary-General was authorized by the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$43,174,000 gross to meet the additional requirements for the additional military and police personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment and the costs of rehabilitating the Gao runway.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
<b>Military contingents</b>				
Standard troop cost reimbursement	18 243.1	19 337.8	(1 094.7)	(6.0)
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	10 151.3	10 151.3	—	—
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	4 504.6	4 504.6	—	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32 899.0</b>	<b>33 993.7</b>	<b>(1 094.7)</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>
<b>Formed police units</b>				
Formed police units cost reimbursement	5 125.8	3 023.8	2 102.0	41.0

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	393.7	127.4	266.3	67.6
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	74.1	1 347.7	(1 273.6)	(1 718.8)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 593.6</b>	<b>4 498.9</b>	<b>1 094.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 492.6</b>	<b>38 492.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Facilities and infrastructure	4 681.4	4 681.4	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 681.4</b>	<b>4 681.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Staff assessment income	—	—	—	—
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>43 174.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

74. The resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$43,174,000, without assessment, were fully utilized to meet the additional requirements related to the additional military and police personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment and the costs of rehabilitating the Gao runway. Actual expenditure variance with respect to standard troop cost reimbursement under the military contingents budget class of expenditure was the result of additional expenditure incurred related to the prior period, while under the formed police units budget class of expenditure reduced expenditure was incurred with respect to formed police unit reimbursement costs and contingent-owned major equipment, in respect of the prior period. With regard to self-sustainment under the formed police units budget class of expenditure, additional expenditure incurred pertained to the finalization of several memorandums of understanding covering prior periods, which were charged to the 2017/18 period. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the financial resources of the Mission, the additional actual commitments of \$43,174,000 are reduced by the unencumbered balance of \$4,755,200 for the 2017/18 period. In view of the above, the net amount of \$38,418,800 is to be appropriated by Member States.

## VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

75. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali are:

(a) To appropriate an additional amount of \$38,418,800 to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, representing additional resources authorized under commitment authority which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

(b) Taking into account the amount of \$1,048,000,000 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 71/305, to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 in the total amount of \$15,129,100 from investment revenue (\$8,017,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$17,700) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$7,094,000);

(c) To assess the additional amount of \$23,289,700, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$38,418,800) and other revenue (\$15,129,100) for the period ended 30 June 2018.

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