



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
24 December 2019

Original: English

## Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 159

### 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 2018 to 30 June 2019

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: 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 State authority and the rule of law and recovery in central and northern Mali; and support.

The reporting period was marked by progress and new challenges with respect to the implementation of the peace agreement. MINUSMA supported the efforts of the Government to stabilize the centre of the country. The presidential election on 29 July 2018 and run-off election on 12 August 2018 were held in a generally peaceful environment, despite some security incidents in the north and centre of the country, and culminated in the re-election of President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, who was sworn in on 4 September 2018 and formed his Government on 9 September 2018. The holding of the presidential election, within the constitutional time frame, was considered an important step towards stabilizing the country.

MINUSMA incurred \$1,105.7 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,086.4 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.6 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance resulted from reduced expenditure under operational costs pertaining to air operations, owing to (a) the Mission's implementation of cost-efficiency measures to optimize its fleet and flight operations in accordance with the Secretary-General's initiatives; (b) the postponement of the planned expansion of the Mission Secure Network camp protection system in the context of austerity measures taken by MINUSMA as it reprioritized its expenditure programme; and (c) freight and related costs, attributable to the maximum utilization of the Mission's own fleet of transport assets, with fewer tasks given to contracted inland transportation vendors, and the delayed implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme owing to the lack of progress in the programme, as well as other programmatic activities slated for northern and central Mali, owing to the fragile security situation. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) additional requirements under military and police personnel, owing to freight charges that stemmed from the additional costs associated with the deployment and repatriation of the major equipment of a number of contingents; (b) major equipment, which stemmed from the better performance of improved equipment; (c) self-sustainment equipment, owing to the higher number of deployed troops and formed police personnel meeting the self-sustainment standards; and (d) the costs associated with the unplanned deployment and repatriation of a number of contingents. Moreover, there were additional requirements with respect to civilian personnel, owing to lower actual vacancy rates compared with the rates applied in the budget for the period.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	483 204.1	505 536.8	(22 332.7)	(4.6)
Civilian personnel	167 294.3	184 110.8	(16 816.5)	(10.1)
Operational costs	456 820.5	416 019.4	40 801.1	8.9
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 107 318.9</b>	<b>1 105 667.0</b>	<b>1 651.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Staff assessment income	14 694.0	16 473.4	(1 779.4)	(12.1)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 092 624.9</b>	<b>1 089 193.6</b>	<b>3 431.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 107 318.9</b>	<b>1 105 667.0</b>	<b>1 651.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,074,718,900 gross (\$1,060,024,900 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$32,600,000 gross to meet the additional requirements for the expanded deployment of military contingent personnel.

### Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>b</sup>
Military observers	40	39	2.5
Military contingents	13 249	12 579	5.1
United Nations police	350	316	9.7
Formed police units	1 570	1 432	8.8
International staff	810	728	10.1
National staff			
National Professional Officers	147	123	16.3
National General Service staff	751	630	16.1
United Nations Volunteers	189	152	19.6
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	2	2	–
National staff	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	19	9	52.6

<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 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 February 2018 (A/72/746) and amounted to \$1,099,490,400 gross (\$1,084,790,400 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 813 international and 898 national staff, including 147 National Professional Officers and 2 general temporary assistance positions, as well as 189 United Nations Volunteers and 19 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 13 April 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,092,718,900 gross (\$1,078,024,900 net) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.14, para. 42).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/297 and its decision 72/558, appropriated the amount of \$1,074,718,900 gross (\$1,060,024,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. In the context of Security Council resolution 2423 (2018) of 28 June 2018 – by which the Council reiterated its serious concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSMA, stressed the need to fill gaps in the field of military helicopters and mine protected vehicles and to strengthen the Mission’s capabilities to enable it to implement its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats and emphasized the utmost importance of improving logistical support to ensure the security and safety of MINUSMA personnel – the pace of deployment of the Mission’s authorized strength of military contingent personnel increased significantly during the reporting period and consequentially resulted in a lower actual vacancy rate of 2.0 per cent as at 28 February 2019. The vacancy rate was projected to average 4.5 per cent for the 2018/19 period, compared with 11.9 per cent approved for the budget. This led the Mission to implement a number of austerity measures to meet its priority operational requirements within the approved resources for the personnel and operational groups of expenditure, and at the same time led the Secretary-General to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$32.6 million with respect to the military and police personnel group of expenditure, owing to the increased troop deployment levels, which cannot be accommodated from within the Mission’s approved resources beyond the austerity measures instituted.

5. In its letter dated 26 April 2019, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$32.6 million gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total approved resources amounted to \$1,107,318,900 gross (\$1,092,624,900 net) for the period. The amount of \$32,600,000 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) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The

mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution [2423 \(2018\)](#).

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

8. Within that 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 State authority and 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 2018/19 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. The reporting period was marked by progress and new challenges with respect to the implementation of the peace agreement. MINUSMA supported the efforts of the Government to stabilize the centre of the country. The presidential election on 29 July 2018 and run-off election on 12 August 2018 were held in a generally peaceful environment, despite some security incidents in the north and centre of the country, and culminated in the re-election of President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, who was sworn in on 4 September 2018 and formed his Government on 9 September 2018. The holding of the presidential election, within the constitutional time frame, was considered an important step towards stabilizing the country.

11. With regard to constitutional reform, the Committee of Experts appointed in January 2019 concluded its work and on 1 April 2019 submitted its draft proposal for amendments to the constitution to the President. The President made efforts to ensure the inclusion and consultation with political parties and civil society organizations. On 16 April 2019, the President announced that, in response to calls for a more in-depth debate on the constitutional reform process, national consultations with political and social stakeholders would be held. However, following the resignation of the Government on 18 April 2019, the Presidency announced the postponement of the national consultations.

12. A comprehensive national strategy on security sector reform was adopted on 6 July 2018. MINUSMA facilitated coordination and discussions throughout the reporting period towards the implementation of the strategy. The launch of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration process in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu on 6 November 2018 was an important step to start the much broader process of security sector reform. That process allowed eligible Operational Coordination Mechanism personnel who had registered and handed in weapons to be integrated in the national army. Under the agreement, signatories gave their commitment to conducting in-depth reforms through the establishment of a national council for security sector reform tasked with developing a national vision of the security and defence sector.

13. With respect to decentralization, a draft decree providing for the partial transfer of decentralized State services to local authorities was approved by the Council of

Ministers in February and signed by the President in March 2019. The promulgation and implementation of the decree will enable Mali to achieve the transfer of 30 per cent of State revenues to local authorities, as required under article 14 of the agreement. In November 2018, the Government initiated consultations on a draft law on administrative and territorial restructuring in order to increase State presence and the efficiency of service delivered at the local level.

14. The human rights situation in Mali remained of serious concern, as a result of the deterioration of the security situation, particularly in the centre of the country as well as along the borders with Burkina Faso and the Niger. MINUSMA continued to monitor and report on the human rights situation, including in the context of the presidential elections. In order to increase its efforts to fight impunity, the Mission strengthened its investigation efforts and continued to provide support to national institutions, in particular the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and the national magistrates' school, for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in the context of the fight against terrorism.

15. In April 2019, an estimated 15,000 people took part in demonstrations in Bamako against the alleged mismanagement by the Government of Mali of the country's affairs and the escalating violence in central Mali. Despite the President's effort to defuse tensions, on 18 April 2019, the Prime Minister, Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga, tendered his resignation and that of his Government to the President.

16. On 2 May 2019, the newly appointed Prime Minister, Boubou Cissé, signed a political agreement with representatives of several opposition parties. The agreement set out the parameters for the participation of the opposition parties and civil society groups in the new cabinet. It contained calls for the holding of an inclusive political dialogue to discuss, among other issues, the revision of the constitution and a reaffirmation of its signatories' commitment to implementing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. On 5 May 2019, the spokesperson for the President announced the formation of a new Government, which comprised 38 ministers, including nine women.

17. The resignation of the Government and the appointment of a new Government slowed down the implementation of the peace agreement and the initiatives foreseen by MINUSMA to implement its mandate, including programmatic activities.

18. MINUSMA incurred \$1,105.7 million in expenditure for the reporting period, which gave rise to an unencumbered balance of \$1.7 million. The unencumbered balance resulted from reduced expenditure under operational costs pertaining to air operations, owing to the Mission's implementation of cost-efficiency measures to optimize its fleet and flight operations in accordance with the Secretary-General's initiatives. These included: (a) changes to the planned fleet composition with respect to the delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets, combined with the consequential lower aviation fuel consumption levels; (b) the postponement of the planned expansion of the Mission Secure Network camp protection system under information and communications technology in the context of austerity measures taken by MINUSMA, as it reprioritized its expenditure programme with respect to the acquisition of counter-rocket, artillery and mortar systems and ground artillery detection radar under the facilities and infrastructure budget class of expenditure, rather than the more expensive camp protection system under letter-of-assist arrangements; and (c) freight and related costs, attributable to the maximum utilization of the Mission's own fleet of transport assets, with fewer tasks given to contracted inland transportation vendors, combined with a lower volume of engineering cargo transported to major regional hubs for further distribution to other regional locations owing to some major engineering projects being deferred to the

2019/20 period and the delayed implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme owing to the lack of progress in the programme, as well as other programmatic activities slated for northern and central Mali, owing to the fragile security situation. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements under military and police personnel owing to freight charges, which stemmed from the additional costs associated with the deployment and repatriation of the major equipment of a number of contingents combined with accrued prior-period liabilities; major equipment, which stemmed from the better performance of improved equipment, as well as accrued liabilities; self-sustainment equipment, owing to the higher number of deployed troops and formed police personnel meeting the self-sustainment standards, as well as accrued liabilities; and travel, which stemmed from the costs associated with the unplanned deployment and repatriation of a number of contingents. Moreover, additional requirements were realized with respect to civilian personnel, owing to lower actual vacancy rates compared with the rates applied in the budget for the period.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

19. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities were aimed at strengthening the capacities of local institutions and building a resilient infrastructure for peace, including the renovation and construction of camps and buildings, the provision of supplies and equipment and capacity-building and community development projects.

20. It should be noted that the senior leadership team and the Budget Review Committee (now called the Resource Stewardship Executive Groups) held regular meetings to prioritize activities, taking into consideration the overall political, security and logistical challenges, as well as opportunities and risks. The Budget Review Committee is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with a membership composed of the senior leadership of the Mission. The Committee is the designated body within MINUSMA to make decisions on the use of resources, and to exercise the delegation of authority, governance and oversight on the use of resources. The principals of the respective pillars also exercise oversight and approve each programmatic activity submitted for approval of disbursement of funding. With regard to implementing partners, the Mission has in place a memorandum of understanding with the implementing partners that describes the tasks to be undertaken and that serves as a basis for each party's obligations when using Mission resources. The memorandum also establishes the reporting (substantive and financial) requirements for the implementation of the projects. Efforts are under way to further strengthen oversight, governance and reporting functions by the implementing partners.

21. The status and nature of activities implemented were as follows:

(a) **Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.** These activities aimed at providing short-term socioeconomic reinsertion support to 3,000 ex-combatants, including biometric registration, socioeconomic and psychosocial services, safety nets (economic or financial support) and camp kits, sensitization and basic skills training within or outside the cantonment sites to help disarmament, demobilization and reintegration participants to transition back into civilian life. Support was provided to ex-combatants in Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu in the context of accelerated reintegration. Despite the difficult political dynamics, a total of 1,747 ex-combatants of signatory armed groups, along with ex-combatants from non-signatory but compliant armed movements, were processed through the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as part of the Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination, of whom 1,432 were found fit to join the Malian Defence and Security

Forces. This constituted a crucial step to kick-off and create momentum in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and start the much broader process of security sector reform.

(b) **Community Violence reduction/community-based reinsertion projects.**

These projects, implemented in northern and central Mali, aimed at fostering social cohesion before, during and after the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process with respect to combatants, associate members and community members, including women, young people at risk and special needs groups as an interim measure. More specifically, MINUSMA supported the implementation of community violence reduction projects in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal. A total of 35 community violence reduction projects were implemented. In total, there were 5,874 direct beneficiaries (3,665 men and 2,209 women) and 195,610 indirect beneficiaries. Community violence reduction projects complemented the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to deal with young people at risk, including people associated with armed groups, and women.

(c) **Rule of law and security institutions.** Support was provided to the Government of Mali for the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, in particular the national policy on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. To that end, a central body and a permanent secretariat in Bamako were created and became fully operational. Two regional offices were established in Mopti and Gao, and equipment, materials and office supplies were provided for their operationalization. Sensitization and awareness-raising activities were launched for religious actors, as well as youth and women's groups, under the leadership of the central body. Two training workshops were organized in collaboration with the non-governmental organization Wild Foundation to enhance the capacity of two mixed anti-poaching brigades (70 elements of the forest guard and Malian armed forces), and 1 ultralight motorized aircraft was provided in support of community safety and the fight against trafficking and poaching in Gourma. As part of the overall support to the security sector reform, a total number of 1,862 ex-combatants and 3,273 Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependents were given access to HIV services. Every individual that was found to be HIV-positive was referred for treatment, care and support. MINUSMA also advised and supported the judiciary and the oversight bodies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in holding the perpetrators of serious human rights violations accountable, as well as implementing an effective protection system for victims, witnesses and judicial personnel. The Mission undertook a number of projects in support of the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, including training on applicable international instruments relating to terrorism and the provision of equipment to investigate transnational organized crime. Security plans were developed and simulation exercises were organized in four prisons, in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Koulikoro, that are used for the detention of accused and/or convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime. Capacity-building workshops and working sessions were held on laws and international standards applicable to access to justice and detention conditions, in support of the operationalization of tribunals and prisons. In addition, data management systems were installed in seven prisons, and safety and security equipment acquired for four prisons.

(d) **Peace consolidation.** Capacity-building training and technical support were provided to local administrators, elected officials and technical services in order to equip the Malian authorities with strategic planning skills to develop integrated regional stabilization strategies. Support was provided for the organization of the local committee on the orientation and monitoring of development activities in the northern and central regions, and information and sensitization sessions were conducted in the northern regions on the roles, responsibilities and importance of the

interim authorities and the regional development agencies. Regular consultations took place within the framework of the technical and financial partners coordination mechanisms and with the central Government and civil society coordination groups to assess and support coordinated efforts, including on the implementation of peace dividend projects aligned with the regional strategies. In coordination with the Mission and the United Nations country team, as well as the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones and the technical and financial partners coordination mechanism, the joint mapping of interventions in the north and centre were updated. Data collection and joint mapping efforts using the Synergie Nord database were strengthened. Logistical support was provided through the provision of support for movement within the Mission area to a total of 570 personnel from the Government and development and humanitarian partners.

(e) **Electoral support.** Logistical support was provided for the transportation of electoral materials, as well as national stakeholders and international partners, from Bamako to 703 communes in the five northern regions and Mopti, as well as to some remote *cercles*, before, during and after each round of the 2018 presidential election, including security and escorts. Electoral support included the transportation of 918 stakeholders and electoral partners, the deployment of 123 tons of electoral materials, the recruitment of 64 individual contractors and the rental of 53 vehicles, as well as security support for the electoral process in Mali.

(f) **Human rights.** The Mission prioritized the monitoring and investigation of human rights violations and abuses across Mali and at the borders with neighbouring countries to ensure respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular in the context of the fight against terrorism led by national, regional and international forces. Technical advice and capacity-building were provided in the area of human rights to Malian magistrates for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in the context of the fight against terrorism. An expert was deployed from the National Human Rights Commission of the Niger to assist the National Human Rights Commission of Mali and to strengthen its legal and operational capacity to obtain “A” status in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). One workshop was organized on the respect for human rights and peace education in the context of prevention against violent extremism. Support was provided for the participation of two members of the National Human Rights Commission of Mali in the annual conference of national human rights institutions organized by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. A forum was organized for information to and dialogue with partners on the 2018–2020 strategic plan of the National Human Rights Commission of Mali.

(g) **Confidence-building.** MINUSMA remained committed to ensuring the full and effective participation of political parties, signatory movements and civil society organizations, particularly youth and women’s associations and including religious leaders and unions, in the implementation of the peace agreement. Seven regional citizens’ observatories (including women’s and youth platforms) were established (in Ségou, Mopti, Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Taoudenni) to monitor the progress of the implementation of the peace agreement. Inhabitants of 12 communes were sensitized on community-based early warning/alert systems for threats of physical violence, including Kidal, Tessalit, Sevaré, Mopti, Koro, Bankass, Badiangara, Djenné, Gao, Timbuktu, Alafia and Bourem Inaly. Two consultants were recruited to assist the Direction générale des collectivités territoriales of the Ministry of Decentralization and State Reform. Training modules and tools for the training for the local authorities, prefects and deputy prefects were held in Bamako, with more than 125 participants from central and northern Mali, including prefects and deputy

prefects. The Mission supported the resolution of local conflicts through monthly working sessions (meetings or workshops) with the Ministry of National Reconciliation in Bamako and the regional reconciliation teams in the central and northern regions, including by offering advice on the resolution of local conflicts and the functioning of the teams, and through monthly community dialogue meetings with key stakeholders in the peace process at the local level (local authorities, civil society groups and community leaders) in five regions in central and northern Mali to manage and prevent conflicts and build collaborative relations among key actors and between key actors and the Mission, in order to further the peace process. Seventeen reconciliation teams were established by the Ministry of National Reconciliation at the commune level (communal reconciliation committees) within Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Kidal and Mopti regions. Eight successful conflict resolution initiatives on land and resources management issues and inter and intra-community conflict were successfully conducted in the Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu, Mopti and Gao regions. A total of 48 community dialogue sessions were conducted in central and northern Mali.

(h) **Gender affairs and the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence.** The Mission supported enhancements to the capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs in promoting the full and effective involvement and representation of women in the peace process and implementing the women and peace and security agenda. The Mission also ensured the monitoring of and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children, as well as follow-up to the outcomes of commitments signed by parties to the conflict in that regard and building of the relevant capacity of national authorities.

### C. Mission support initiatives

22. The Mission made significant efforts to optimize and rebalance the uniformed and civilian presence in central Mali to respond to increased violence in the region and prevent further attacks. For example, an integrated MINUSMA team comprising civilian, military and police personnel launched a campaign to protect civilians, interacted with communities throughout the region and facilitated meetings of traditional judicial authorities to commence the reconciliation process between the Dogon and Fulani communities. MINUSMA also conducted coordinated operations in the Koro and Bankass *cercles* with the national security forces, making full use of available Mission quick-reaction capacity and air surveillance assets and technology. The operations provided greater movement for MINUSMA civilian personnel and investigating teams. Dialogue and political advocacy, support for the rule of law and investigations, reconciliation and the mediation and resolution of local conflicts were critical areas as MINUSMA worked to enhance the protection of civilians. In June 2019, at the end of the reporting period and following the appointment of the new Government, the Prime Minister issued a decree establishing a political framework for crisis management in the centre of the country, and the President nominated his High Representative for Central Mali.

23. The general insecurity in the northern and central regions of the country, including attacks against MINUSMA convoys, patrols, camps and personnel, also had an impact on mandate implementation, which was further adversely impacted by the delayed deployment of pledged air assets, armoured personnel carriers and mine-protected vehicles. At the same time, through a continuous implementation of the action plan to increase the safety and security of peacekeepers, including camp and convoy protection, MINUSMA increased its capacity to repel complex attacks, and the Mission's contribution remained essential in preventing terrorist groups from taking control of areas in northern Mali, where the presence of the State is still limited in some areas or non-existent in others.

24. Overall, despite the challenges, MINUSMA was able to effectively discharge its mandate, including through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, supporting and amplifying the political process and carrying out a number of essential security- and stabilization-related tasks in close coordination with other security presences on the ground, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, the French forces and the European Union missions in Mali.

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

25. Cooperation with regional partners continued to be essential in responding to the crisis in Mali and establishing lasting peace and stability. 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 (ECOWAS) and the European Union, as well as Algeria, France and States in the subregion, continued to be key partners in supporting the peace process.

26. MINUSMA worked with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and Governments in the region to improve regional political and security analysis and the exchange of information and experiences. For example, the Mission participated in the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the women peace and security working group organized by UNOWAS and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to assess achievements, shortcomings and opportunities with respect to the women, peace and security agenda in order to inform the strategy for the next decade. MINUSMA continued to support the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel in line with Security Council resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#), which remains an instrumental part of the response to counter the threat of violent extremism and transnational organized crime in the region. The tripartite mechanism, comprising the Joint Force, the United Nations and the European Union, continued to meet to identify priorities, challenges and solutions.

27. MINUSMA strengthened the coordination of operations with French forces and with the European Union training mission, as well as the European Union capacity-building mission, in an effort to increase complementarity and focus on their respective mandates.

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

28. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2423 \(2018\)](#), MINUSMA and the United Nations country team developed an integrated strategic framework that sets out the United Nations' overall vision and joint priorities. The senior leadership forum, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, approved the framework at the country level on 12 February 2019, and the framework was subsequently endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force at Headquarters on 21 February 2019. The framework identifies joint priorities on the basis of the priority tasks set out in of resolution [2423 \(2018\)](#) to strengthen support for the implementation of the peace agreement, as well as stabilization efforts in the centre of the country. It is divided into five thematic areas based on the mandates of the Mission and the United Nations country team, in support of national efforts to: (a) restore State authority in the north and centre of the country; (b) strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in affected regions; (c) rebuild the capacity of rule-of-law, security and justice institutions; (d) strengthen social cohesion, conflict prevention and national reconciliation; and (e) support elections and constitutional reform. The

framework outlines an internal division of labour based on comparative advantages. A common country analysis was developed as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020–2024, which, together with the integrated strategic framework and the humanitarian response plan, provides the overall planning framework of the assistance provided by the United Nations in Mali. Synergies and joint programming with partners, using Mission resources and voluntary contributions, were prioritized.

## **F. Results-based budgeting frameworks**

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

29. 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. To that end, 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, including women's organizations, on the implementation of the peace agreement. MINUSMA continued to lead the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee through technical and logistical support to its sessions and those of its four subcommittees.

30. The Mission focused its support on the immediate and concrete action identified in Security Council resolution [2423 \(2018\)](#) to implement the key provisions of the Agreement referenced in the 22 March 2018 road map, including presidential elections and constitutional reform.

31. The presidential election on 29 July 2018 and run-off election on 12 August 2018 were held in a generally peaceful environment, despite some security incidents in the north and centre of the country. The elections culminated in the re-election of President Keïta, who was sworn in on 4 September and formed his Government on 9 September 2018. However, in the weeks leading up to the polls and after the first round, the political climate was tense amid allegations of fraud against the Government made by several opposition candidates and concerns as to whether security conditions in the north and centre of the country were conducive to holding elections. The holding of the presidential election, within the constitutional time frame and with no major security incidents, was considered by electoral observers as on the whole fair and transparent and an important step towards achieving stabilization in the country.

32. MINUSMA played an essential role in supporting the electoral process through logistical and technical assistance to the electoral management bodies, including the transportation of 123 tons of electoral material and the provision of training and support for outreach and sensitization activities. The Mission also provided training for the Malian authorities in various domains, including the prevention of election-related violence and conflict and electoral disputes management.

33. The Malian Defence and Security Forces were deployed to provide security during the entire election process and to secure polling stations, except in some areas in the centre and the north, with the support of the international forces and MINUSMA. The good offices of the Special Representative, in close collaboration with other international partners, including the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, ECOWAS, the European Union and the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, were instrumental in alleviating threats for the smooth holding of the election process and in preventing escalation.

34. MINUSMA continued to provide support towards other aspects of the electoral and political processes, including the necessary preparatory work for the constitutional referendum. To that end, the Mission continued to provide its technical advice and support to the relevant Government institutions, including the Committee of Experts on constitutional reform established by the Government in January 2019 to develop the draft law on revising the Constitution, building on relevant proposals previously developed. The Committee of Experts concluded its work and on 1 April 2019 submitted its draft proposal for amendments to the Constitution to the President. A more in-depth debate on the constitutional reform and consultations had been expected to follow but, following the resignation of the Government on 18 April 2019, the Presidency announced the postponement of the national consultations until further notice.

35. The Mission remained committed to increasing its efforts to improve democratic governance and to support the participation of civil society in all regions of Mali, including by strengthening their capacity to participate in local planning, through the management of local administration and finance and by increasing their ability to monitor the progress of implementation of the peace agreement through regional citizens' observatories.

36. The Mission continued to strengthen its efforts to ensure the equal and meaningful participation of women by engaging with about 1,000 women at the grass-roots level to formulate a blueprint on Malian woman's expectations and priorities ahead of the 2018 presidential elections. That work also included advocacy and discussions on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and support for a women-led and independent consultative forum created to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement. MINUSMA also supported a wide range of activities to engage women's associations from all regions. An ad hoc working group was created in November 2018 at the 29th meeting of the Agreement Monitoring Committee aimed at developing concrete options to enhance the participation of women in the peace process. The working group is co-chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) and allowed for the endorsement of the three signatory parties to the inclusion of women in the Agreement Monitoring Committee.

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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*

<p>Increase in the number of civil society organizations participating in sessions (workshops, awareness-raising, training, sensitization and capacity-building) on the development of documents concerning local planning, management of local administration and finance, and follow-up on their implementation (participation in the development and implementation of local administrative documents: 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 80 civil society organizations; 2018/19: 140 civil society organizations)</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
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Increase in the number of civil society coordination structures (including women's and youth platforms) established for monitoring the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement (2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 3)

Seven regional citizens' observatories (including women's and youth platforms) were established (in Ségou, Mopti, Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Taoudenni) to monitor the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement. The number of civil society coordination structures (including women's and youth platforms) established for monitoring progress in the implementation of the peace agreement was increased to seven in accordance with the number of regions where MINUSMA is operating

Increase in the engagement and participation of women in the peace process, through representatives of women's associations (including those representing female youth) and female leaders (number of participants: 2016/17: 420; 2017/18: 500; 2018/19: 600)

MINUSMA continued to advocate for the increased engagement and participation of women in the peace process. More activities were needed to ensure specific efforts in this area. Additional initiatives were also implemented ahead of and during the presidential elections

Workshops and other events were organized in Bamako and the Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti regions, with a total of 280 women participants. Those activities provided information to and sensitized women on the women, peace and security mandate, the importance of their inclusion in the peace process and their role in the reconciliation process at the community and national levels

Four capacity-building workshops were organized for 320 women on their role in peaceful elections and to identify their concerns regarding the presidential and legislative elections. The workshops resulted in a document, entitled "Women's Agenda of Mali", that was used to advocate for women's concerns during the presidential elections and as an advocacy tool by women to improve their representation

Four workshops were conducted, in Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Bamako, with 180 women leaders on strengthening social cohesion at the community level. One workshop on strengthening social cohesion was organized in Mopti with representatives of Ségou and Sikasso, attended by 50 women leaders

Dialogue on experience-sharing on International Women's Day, in partnership with the Ministry of Women's Affairs (300 participants)

Consultation meetings were conducted with women leaders to advocate for the inclusion of women in the implementation and monitoring mechanisms of the peace agreement. Criteria for the inclusion of women were identified and will be used in current and future strategies on the inclusion of women

Advocacy was also conducted during high-level visits through the engagement of senior United Nations officials, including during the joint United Nations-European Union Mission in June 2019

The signatory parties agreed in principle to include women in the monitoring mechanisms. However, agreement on the modalities and practicalities, including on overall numbers, have to be finalized

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
12 workshops to promote the participation of civil society in the development of documents concerning local planning, management of local administration and finance, and follow-up on their implementation	12	<p>Workshops were organized to promote the participation of civil society in political inclusion, decision-making, and inclusive governance in the northern and central regions, in collaboration with the Forum des organisations de la société civile du Mali</p> <p>In order to support and strengthen the active engagement of civil society actors, and following specific requests and pressing needs to promote the participation of civil society, 11 additional workshops were organized through quick-impact funding targeting partners at the <i>cercle</i> level</p>
Provision of support for the implementation in Mali of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, including through 2 workshops (1 in Bamako and 1 in Mopti) to capitalize on the achievements of the Open Day on Women, Peace and Security and the translation of the resolution into 5 local languages, with summaries to be broadcast by 10 local media throughout the country	Yes	<p>An open day on the implementation in Mali of resolution 1325 (2000) was organized and attended by senior management of MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, with 100 participants from civil society organizations, including representatives from Bamako and the regions</p> <p>Technical support was provided to two workshops organized by UN-Women on the resolution 1325 (2000) action plan</p> <p>The Mission's participation in the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the women peace and security working group organized by UNOWAS and UN-Women in Senegal to assess achievements, shortcomings and opportunities of the women, peace and security agenda in order to inform the strategy for the next decade</p>
Quarterly meetings in Bamako to enhance coordination with and the cooperation of civil society and its interaction with State structures	Yes	Four meetings were convened in Bamako to enhance coordination with and the cooperation of civil society and its interaction with State structures
3 workshops for the establishment of a civil society observatory of alert and citizen control in the Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu regions, with a special emphasis on monitoring the effective implementation of interim measures and the concrete application of the peace agreement	7	<p>Workshops were organized for the implementation of the regional citizens' observatories in Ségou, Mopti, Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Taoudenni. Additional awareness-raising sessions were held on the monitoring of progress in the implementation of the peace agreement. The number of civil society coordination structures (including women's and youth platforms) established for monitoring progress in the implementation of the peace agreement was increased to seven, in accordance with the number of regions where MINUSMA was operating</p>

Monthly awareness-raising sessions and quarterly round-table discussions in 5 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, *cercle* and communal levels

Yes

Monthly awareness-raising sessions and quarterly round-table discussions were held in 5 regions (Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu/Taoudenni and Kidal) between civil society organizations and local and State authorities

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**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** A free, fair, transparent, inclusive, credible and peaceful electoral process

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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The electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and is in conformity with international standards on elections (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 1)

On 23 April 2018, the government promulgated the amended Electoral Law. At the request of political stakeholders, 30 provisions of the electoral law were amended. Technical advice was provided through written proposals

A new law review committee was established on 14 January 2019 to reform the electoral system, but the process was put on hold pending the outcome of the inclusive national political dialogue, expected during the 2019/20 period

All relevant national election stakeholders (electoral management bodies, political parties and civil society organizations (including women and youth), media, local authorities, religious leaders, defence and security forces, and signatory movements) are endowed with technical tools and information towards the organization of peaceful, open, inclusive and accountable elections (2016/17: all 8 groups of stakeholders; 2017/18: 8; 2018/19: 8)

13 workshops were organized with 1,000 women (blueprint on women's expectations and priorities ahead of the 2018 presidential elections), 1 workshop with 75 young people from all 10 regions and Bamako (blueprint on strategies to enhance youth political participation throughout the electoral cycle) and 17 training sessions were held involving 553 administrative and electoral authorities

9 needs assessment meetings were held with all planned electoral stakeholders (electoral management bodies, political parties and civil society organizations, including women and young people, media and local authorities) to establish the road map for new activities, identify gaps and initiate new planning tools related to the electoral calendar and electoral operations management and monitoring

Sustained support for female candidates for the general elections (percentage of female candidates elected: 2016/17: 25.59 per cent; 2017/18: 30 per cent; 2018/19: 30 per cent)

The percentage of elected women candidates remained unchanged at 8.84 per cent of National Assembly deputies in 2018/19 and about 26 per cent of municipal councillors in 2017/18. One female candidate out of 23 candidates (4 per cent) participated in the first round of the presidential election in 2018/19, given that the legislative and local elections were postponed

One television debate was co-organized by MINUSMA and the Ministry of Women's Affairs to promote Law No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015 that sets a minimum gender quota of 30 per cent for elected and appointed officials in Mali

<p>Logistics and security support are provided to the Government of Mali and electoral management bodies to enable the transportation of electoral materials from Bamako to communes and to secure the electoral process (2016/17: support provided in 644 of 644 communes where elections were held; 2017/18: 703/703 communes; 2018/19: 703/703 communes)</p>	<p>Support was provided for the organization of a workshop by the Platform for Women Leaders of Mali to prepare its contributions to the next inclusive political dialogue. One workshop on constitutional reform with 50 women participants was organized</p>
<p>Establishment and monitoring of an effective and efficient electoral tabulation system that would allow for the release of provisional election results within the legally mandated time frame (2016/17: none; 2017/18: established; 2018/19: updated and monitored)</p>	<p>Logistical support was provided for the transportation of electoral materials as well as national stakeholders and international partners from Bamako to 703 communes in the five northern regions and Mopti, as well as to some remote <i>cercles</i>, before during and after each round of the 2018 presidential election, including security and escorts</p>
<p><i>Planned outputs</i></p>	<p>An electoral tabulation system is under development and comprises several modules: the presidential elections module was operational and used successfully by the Mission during the 2018 presidential election for simulation purposes; the module on referendums is ready and testing is under way; and the other modules, on legislative and local elections, are being developed or updated taking into account amendments in the electoral law. The complete finalization is pending owing to the ongoing review of the electoral system in Mali</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Provision of technical advice and capacity-building to the Constitutional Law Commission of the National Assembly through monthly meetings and 2 workshops with Malian electoral management bodies and the main political stakeholders to follow up on key electoral legislation gaps, the revision of the electoral law and the design of the electoral code</p>	Yes	<p>Regular bi-monthly meetings were held with the Constitutional Law Commission of the National Assembly and the relevant partners to provide technical advice and increase their knowledge in terms of electoral dispute management and processes</p> <p>180 magistrates attended capacity-building workshops on the electoral process and electoral disputes ahead of the 2018 presidential elections. The workshops were held in Bamako on 23 April 2018, in Kayes on 6 July 2018 and in Mopti on 18 July 2018. In Mopti, two workshops were held to ensure full participation</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice through 3 capacity-building sessions for media outlets and civil society organizations to enable them to provide information to voters in the form of a basic public information campaign immediately before important events such as voter registration or elections, to educate voters on the electoral system, increase citizens' awareness of the value of their right to vote, and encourage participation in elections as a primary form of participation in political life at the community level</p>	3	<p>Capacity-building sessions were organized in Bamako, Kayes and Sikasso, attended by 200 journalists and press professionals from all regions of Mali</p> <p>An information centre was set up and equipped. It was operated by election management bodies, which helped to provided official and genuine information on the 2018 presidential elections to journalists, observers, voters and other stakeholders, 24 hours a day, seven days a week</p> <p>In addition, 140,000 voter guides were produced and translated into 4 different languages, which helped to sensitize voters on the 2018 presidential elections and on conflict prevention</p>

Capacity enhancement through monthly meetings and a workshop for Malian electoral management bodies, local authorities, the Ministry of Justice and the Constitutional Court on the development and implementation of voter civic education strategies, electoral boundaries for the newly created constituencies, improvement of the electoral biometric voter list, and ensuring the successful management of electoral disputes	Yes	<p>“Club-Médias-Elections”, an electoral information sharing platform, was established as the main outcome of a dedicated media communication strategy workshop to help prevent the adverse effects of the dissemination of inaccurate information on electoral and political processes and enhance voter outreach. It was also a platform for communication experts to work together to define a common approach on how to cover various electoral and political processes, including an agreement to set common standards</p> <p>Capacity-building on legislative drafting was provided to 73 National Assembly deputies, experts and government and National Assembly technical staff through monthly meetings and a three-day workshop. These efforts were critical, particularly as Mali had embarked on a series of constitutional and institutional reforms in which the role of deputies was crucial</p>
Organization of 15 workshops on the prevention and mitigation of election-related conflicts for the electoral management bodies, civil society organizations, women’s organizations, local authorities, political parties, Malian security forces and signatory groups, and the media in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal (3 workshops in each location)	15	<p>Workshops were organized:</p> <p>8 workshops were organized in collaboration with the <i>Association malienne pour le relèvement du taux de participation aux élections</i> on the prevention and mitigation of post-electoral conflicts, and with electoral management bodies, signatory armed groups and media actors in order to raise awareness of the adverse effects of post-election conflicts in the northern regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal (2 workshops per region)</p> <p>The remaining workshops were held in Bamako owing to the reprioritization of the country’s political priorities, including the constitutional review, political and institutional reforms, the electoral review and support to the organization of an inclusive political dialogue</p> <p>3 sensitization workshops were organized with political parties</p> <p>3 workshops were organized with civil society (youth organizations) and armed groups in Bamako on the prevention of post-electoral conflicts and on constitutional review, including electoral law</p> <p>1 workshop was organized in Bamako with the Platform for Women Leaders of Mali to prepare its contributions to the next inclusive political dialogue (constitutional review, prevention of post-electoral conflicts, electoral legislation)</p>

Support for the Malian independent electoral management bodies in the preparation and organization of the presidential and legislative elections, through the transportation of 250 tons of electoral materials and 600 national electoral officials and agents, the recruitment, training and deployment of 78 local individual contractors, the contracting of 53 vehicles and the production of 78 electoral kits	Yes	The Mission transported 918 stakeholders and electoral partners; recruited and deployed 64 local individual contractors; and contracted 53 vehicles. However, the Mission transported 123 tons of materials instead of 250 and provided 64 electoral kits instead of the 78 expected, owing to the postponement to 2020 of the legislative elections
Provision of security assistance to the Malian security forces through the deployment of a minimum of 50 armed escorts and 200 patrols in support of the electoral process	65	Escorts and patrols were conducted to support the preparation of the electoral process. The low number of patrols and escorts was attributable to the postponement to 2020 of the legislative elections
Support for the Ministry of Territorial Administration through the establishment of a results tabulation system, which would enable it to follow progress in the vote-counting process in real time, and through the organization of 3 capacity-building sessions, as well as 1 seminar on such a system with the electoral management bodies, political parties and civil society organizations	Yes	<p>The presidential elections module was operational, and three capacity-building sessions were organized to support the capacity of the Government to use the system. The system was successfully used during the 2018 presidential election for results tabulation at the Bamako level as a first step of its deployment/roll out</p> <p>The seminar could not take place since the Government had to prioritize other technical aspects related to the preparation phase of the elections</p>
Public information campaigns on the electoral cycle process to inform citizens and voters about electoral procedures to prevent conflicts triggered by the electoral process, through 5 radio spots in at least 6 languages, 10 debates (in French and Bambara), 10 interviews, 5 radio reports, live coverage of the electoral activities, and 2 videos reports, 5,000 posters, 2,000 brochures, 1,000 T-shirts and other promotional materials	Yes	<p>Coverage of the two rounds of presidential elections was given, through: (a) radio coverage, comprising 189 interviews, including 24 individual interviews with each candidate; 10 special radio programmes dedicated to the elections, before and after the elections; 20 scheduled radio shows lasting 45 minutes each; 250 radio reports, before and after the elections; debates in 5 languages, lasting 45 minutes each; 10 radio debates in French; 10 radio programmes in national languages (Bambara, Tamasheq, Fula, Songhai and Arabic) on the elections; 30 promotional radio spots in French and other national languages on the elections; 4 radio reports; 5,000 posters; 2,000 brochures; 1,000 T-shirts and other promotional materials were also provided</p> <p>The higher number of activities was in response to an effort to raise awareness of the electoral procedures during the process in order to prevent potential conflicts</p> <p>13 voter sensitization and outreach messages were produced and broadcast in 14 languages for 2 months on the main television and community radio stations in Mali. A video produced in 5 languages on the management of a polling station was posted to the website of the elections management body during the 2018 presidential elections</p>

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**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** 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*

The Mission has maintained its engagement (workshop and meetings) with Malian institutions and social stakeholders in support of the peace agreement (parliament: 2016/17: 4 workshops and meetings; 2017/18: 4; 2018/19: 3; political parties: 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 4; 2018/19: 3; unions: 2016/17:1; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

The Mission has provided the Ministry of National Reconciliation, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training and regional councils with increased support and technical assistance (initiatives supported: Ministry of National Reconciliation: 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 2; Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training: 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 1; regional councils: 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 1)

The Mission has maintained and further increased the engagement between senior Mission leadership and national senior political figures and signatories to the peace agreement on a weekly basis to support and advocate for the implementation of the agreement

2 dialogue workshops and 1 dialogue day with the members of the specialized parliamentary committees were organized on the implementation and monitoring of the peace agreement, and on adopted legislation on closing the 2019 summer session

2 workshops, 1 dialogue day and 7 meetings were organized with political parties (opposition and majority) to strengthen their contribution to the implementation of the peace agreement and improve the engagement of the political parties with its implementation

1 round-table was organized with the major Malian labour union *l'Union nationale des travailleurs de Mali* on the prospects for its cooperation with the Government following the presidential elections

Bi-monthly meetings were organized with the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation on the development of the necessary legal documents in the framework of national reconciliation, namely the *Loi d'entente nationale*, the draft national strategy for reconciliation, peace and social cohesion and its action plan. The Mission ensured that the concerns expressed by human rights associations on the *Loi d'entente nationale* were addressed by the National Assembly through intensive consultations prior to its adoption by the parliamentarians. The Mission ensured the draft national strategy on national reconciliation, drafted by the Ministry of National Reconciliation, was in line with the recommendations of the *Conférence d'entente nationale* organized in April 2017 and the recommendations of the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation endorsed by the President in August 2017

MINUSMA provided support to the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training in collaboration with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel and the *Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine* on the preparation of an international workshop on peace, security and development in border areas with Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger

1 university symposium was co-organized with the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training for government departments and regional councils for a reflection on the constitutions in Africa and the implications of the constitutional review in Mali

Increase in the number of regional reconciliation teams established by the Ministry of National Reconciliation that are operational in the 11 regions (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 9; 2018/19: 11)

17 reconciliation teams were established by the Ministry of National Reconciliation at the commune level (communal reconciliation committees) in the Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Kidal and Mopti regions

It should be noted that the regional reconciliation support teams were all deployed in the northern and central regions of Mali in the 2017/18 period. The Ministry of National Reconciliation established 11 regional reconciliation teams in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 periods. In addition, in the 2018/19 period, the Ministry of National Reconciliation began to establish communal reconciliation committees

Inter- and intracommunity conflicts in central and northern Mali are managed through peaceful means and initiatives, including community dialogues, engagement with key stakeholders and projects addressing the causes of the conflict (number of successful conflict resolution initiatives: 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 4; 2018/19: 8; number of community stakeholder dialogues: 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 20; 2018/19: 60)

8 conflict-resolution initiatives were conducted with a focus on land and resource management issues and inter and intra-community conflict

48 community dialogue sessions were conducted and completed by 30 June 2019. The 12 remaining community dialogue sessions could not take place before the end of June 2019 owing to security threats in targeted areas that prevented the participants from attending the scheduled activities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for the organization of 3 meetings with political parties, 3 meetings with specialized commissions of the National Assembly and 1 workshop with unions on their contribution to the implementation of the peace agreement	13	Meetings were organized with political parties to mobilize them in monitoring the implementation of the peace and reconciliation agreement. Additional meetings were held a bi-monthly basis owing to the re-prioritization of the political agenda in Mali, including the constitutional review, political and institutional reforms and the inclusive political dialogue
	12	Bi-monthly meetings were held with the Commission on labour, employment, the promotion of women, youth, sport and child protection to ensure full ownership by the National Assembly of the monitoring process with respect to implementation of the peace agreement. Meetings also focused on the prolongation of the mandate of the National Assembly and the adoption of several laws, including the <i>Loi d'entente nationale</i> and those establishing the northern development zone, ahead of the Assembly's session in April, including the Government's enquiry sessions on the security crisis in the centre of Mali
	1	A day of dialogue was organized with the <i>Confédération syndicale des travailleurs du Mali</i> on its new book of grievances submitted to the Government for reconciliation

<p>Provision of technical assistance (policy and operational advice) to the Ministry of National Reconciliation (implementation of the national policy on reconciliation); the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (implementation of recommendations resulting from ongoing surveys conducted by MINUSMA on reconciliation and socioeconomic reinsertion in northern and central Mali); and the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Taxation and the Ministry of Territorial Administration (regional councils on institutional and constitutional reforms)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Monthly dialogues were held with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion and the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training on reconciliation and socioeconomic reinsertion, institutional and constitutional reform issues and the pace of implementation of chapter V of the peace agreement, on reconciliation, justice and humanitarian development</p> <p>One international workshop was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Collectivities and with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel on decentralization, institutional and constitutional reforms</p> <p>5 national consultants were recruited to support the Government's initiatives, the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion and the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Taxation and the Ministry of Territorial Administration</p>
<p>Support for the resolution of local conflicts through monthly working sessions (meetings or workshops) with the Ministry of National Reconciliation in Bamako and the regional reconciliation teams in the central and northern regions, including advice on the resolution of local conflicts and the functioning of the teams, and through monthly community dialogue meetings with key stakeholders in the peace process at the local level (local authorities, civil society groups and community leaders) in 5 regions in central and northern Mali to manage and prevent conflicts and build collaborative relations among key actors and between key actors and the Mission, in order to further the peace process; and 8 initiatives to contribute to the resolution of local conflicts in central and northern Mali</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Support was provided for the resolution of local conflicts, through working sessions held with the Ministry of National Reconciliation in Bamako and the regional reconciliation support team (<i>équipe régionale d'appui à la réconciliation</i>) in the central and northern regions in order to manage and prevent conflicts and build collaborative relations among key actors. Monthly community dialogue meetings were held in 5 regions in central and northern Mali</p> <p>8 successful conflict-resolution initiatives on land and resources management issues as well as intercommunity and intracommunity conflict were successfully conducted in the Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu, Mopti and Gao regions</p>

**Expected accomplishment 1.4:** The implementation of the peace agreement is supported and monitored, including through the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Monthly plenary sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened on issues related to the implementation of the peace agreement (2016/17: 10; 2017/18: 12; 2018/19: 12)

9 sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were held. In May, the meeting of the international mediation was extended to include Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad. The July and August sessions were not held because of the elections

<p>Monthly plenary sessions of the 4 thematic subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened (sessions per subcommittee: 2016/17: political and institutional subcommittee held sessions 8 times; security and defence subcommittee 7 times; sociocultural and economic development subcommittee 6 times; and reconciliation, justice and humanitarian issues subcommittee 6 times; 2017/18: 12; 2018/19: 12)</p> <p>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 (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 3)</p>	<p>9 sessions of the political and institutional subcommittee were held</p> <p>9 sessions of the security and defence subcommittee were held</p> <p>8 sessions of the sociocultural and economic development subcommittee were held</p> <p>8 sessions of the reconciliation, justice and humanitarian issues subcommittee were held</p> <p>The July and August subcommittee sessions were not held because of the elections, while two subcommittee sessions were not held owing to their failure to meet the necessary quorum</p> <p>The Independent Observer attended 9 out of 12 sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and produced three reports</p>
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Organization of, participation in and provision of technical assistance for the monthly sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the monthly sessions of its 4 thematic subcommittees, along with the dissemination of the reports on their respective monthly sessions, and management of documents related to the implementation of the peace agreement</p>	9	<p>Sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were held. In May, the meeting of the international mediation was extended to include Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad. MINUSMA organized, participated in and provided technical assistance for all of the meetings. The related reports were produced. The July and August sessions were not held because of the elections</p>
	9	Sessions of the political and institutional subcommittee were held
	9	Sessions of the security and defence subcommittee were held
	8	Sessions of the sociocultural and economic development subcommittee were held
	8	<p>Sessions of the reconciliation, justice and humanitarian issues subcommittee were held</p> <p>The July and August subcommittee sessions were not held because of the elections, while two subcommittee sessions were not held owing to their failure to meet the necessary quorum</p>
<p>Coordination of preparatory meetings of the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its 4 subcommittees ahead of the sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees and the drafting of related reports</p>	Yes	<p>Meetings were held ahead of the Agreement Monitoring Committee sessions and reports were produced</p> <p>Effective January 2019, the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its subcommittees no longer held formal preparatory meetings but instead exchanged correspondence to raise issues and cooperate on the drafting of the reports. The communiqués issued after the Agreement Monitoring Committee meetings and the formal reports were the result of collaborative efforts</p>

		between MINUSMA, ECOWAS, the European Union and the African Union
Facilitation of transport for delegates of the parties to the peace agreement from central and northern Mali to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its 4 subcommittees	Yes	Transport was provided as appropriate
Co-chairing of and provision of technical expertise to the defence and security subcommittee	Yes	Technical expertise was provided to the defence and security subcommittee for 9 sessions and 1 meeting
Organizational, substantive and logistical support for the Independent Observer, including through the preparation of reports every 4 months	Yes	Support was provided to the Independent Observer to accomplish its task, including transportation to the regions and in the production of the quarterly reports
Monthly liaison with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement, and other relevant coordination structures of the Government of Mali in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	Regular monthly meetings were held with the Minister for Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation. Meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement became less frequent after the Minister took charge of the implementation of the peace agreement in September 2018
Organization of 2 outreach campaigns, on the Mission's mandate and the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, including 90 field activities in Bamako and central and northern Mali, 1 video documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports and 3 photo galleries		Outreach campaigns were implemented, including 90 field activities (20 in Bamako, 23 in the Gao region, 29 in the Timbuktu region, 7 in the Mopti region, 8 in the Ménaka region and 3 in the Kidal region). 3 videos and 3 videos spots were produced on the Mission's mandate and the implementation of the peace agreement. 5 photo galleries were produced. More photo galleries were produced replacing the video documentary

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**Expected accomplishment 1.5:** Resolution of contentious issues in the implementation of the peace agreement

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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 (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 12 coordination meetings; 2018/19: 12 coordination meetings)

Achieved

Monthly meetings were held with the Office of the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation, which is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the peace agreement. Logistical and technical support was also provided. MINUSMA continued to serve as the secretariat of the international forum and organized its meetings

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

Achieved

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General facilitated an inclusive process in the selection and nomination of interim authorities

through support for the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement

The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General ensured the implementation of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, which commenced operations on 10 June 2019

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also made use of his good offices to resolve the ongoing crisis affecting the Platform coalition

<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 were held with the Minister for Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation. Meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement became less frequent after the Minister of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation took charge of the implementation of the peace agreement in September 2018, with whom meetings have become more frequent
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 May, the meeting of the international mediation was extended to include Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad
Implementation of 3 projects to build confidence between the parties to the peace agreement	3	Quick-impact projects to build confidence between the parties to the peace agreement, with a focus on the peace process consolidation and electoral process, were approved, with implementation planned for December 2019

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

37. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA civilian, military and police personnel continued to provide support 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. In response to the rapidly evolving threat levels, the Mission reprioritized its assets towards the central sector in order to improve regional operational command by increasing its patrols and enhancing the Mission force's mobility, adaptability and reactivity in the area.

38. The Malian Defence and Security Forces remained the primary targets and victims of attacks by terrorist groups. In line with its mandate and associated memorandums of understanding between MINUSMA and the Government, the Mission continued to provide medical evacuation support to members of the Malian armed forces. Important efforts were undertaken to enhance coordination with other security forces operating in Mali, namely, the Malian Defence and Security Forces, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the European Union training mission in Mali.

39. 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. The Mission adapted its operations to the worsening security situation, especially in the centre of Mali, carrying out longer-duration, larger-scale operations resulting in an increased presence across a larger area. 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. Specifically, in response to the deteriorating security situation in the centre, MINUSMA conducted four integrated campaigns to protect civilians, interacted with communities throughout the region and facilitated meetings of traditional judicial authorities to begin the reconciliation processes.

40. Through the United Nations Mine Action Service, MINUSMA continued to enhance the national capacity to mitigate explosive threats, notably by training Malian military engineers in explosive search and detection activities and Malian police personnel on explosive risk awareness ahead of their deployment to secure national borders. Malian instructors, previously trained through training-of-trainers programmes by MINUSMA on improvised explosive device threat awareness, delivered the first decentralized training in weapons and ammunition management to Malian defence and security personnel, with limited mentoring support, in Sévaré, Mopti region. In order to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access, the United Nations Mine Action Service continued to conduct surveys and explosive hazard clearance in dangerous areas and delivered risk education on explosive hazards.

41. MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. A total of 1,747 ex-combatants of signatory armed groups, along with ex-combatants from non-signatory but compliant armed movements, were processed through the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as part of the *Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination*, of which 1,432 were found fit to join the army. Technical support was further provided to address outstanding issues related to army integration and the broader security sector reform process. Notably, on 8 April 2019, the Government and signatory armed movements held a high-level meeting to discuss the draft decree defining the modalities of rank allocation, reclassification and command and control for the former combatants of the signatory movements to be integrated into the Malian armed forces and other security institutions. Further strategic advice and technical support were provided to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. MINUSMA also supported the implementation of community violence reduction projects in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal.

42. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions. Technical support was provided to the National Council on Security Sector Reform through a series of workshops in support of the development and adoption of a comprehensive national strategy for security sector reform. The strategy, adopted on 6 July 2018, envisages the development of a concept and a plan for the reconstitution of the defence and security forces through the integration of eligible combatants of the signatory movements, the deployment plan of the defence and security forces to the northern regions, the establishment of the territorial police and the creation of counterterrorist units within the framework of the reconstituted defence and security forces. A draft implementation plan was drafted and awaiting adoption.

43. MINUSMA continued to support the operationalization of the Government's Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime,

notably through its partnership agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Within this framework, the Mission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime mentored investigating magistrates and investigators and trained magistrates, clerks and investigators on case management and terrorism investigations. A notable example of this support is the Mission's presentation of the conclusions of its special human rights investigation in Ogossogou to the Minister for Justice, who reported on the arrest of 10 suspects and the opening of a criminal investigation before the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime. MINUSMA provided technical support to the judicial chain entities throughout the country, including on issues specific to violence across community lines in the Mopti region.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Progress towards the re-establishment of stable security conditions in the centre and north of 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 (2016/17: 51; 2017/18: 90; 2018/19: 85)

A total of 76 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups on United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces units and facilities. The lower number of attacks from the previous year can be attributed partially to an appeasement of tension within armed groups, especially in the Kidal region, where the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad now is the only security provider. However, the reported decrease is also a reminder of the constant fluctuations with regard to asymmetric attacks

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 (2016/17: 49; 2017/18: 80; 2018/19: 75)

A total of 106 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and its contractors along key main supply roads. The cyclical increase and decrease in attacks are assessed as normal in the current conflict dynamic and are in line with the constant fluctuations in the number of asymmetric attacks in particular, with MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces remaining the main targets

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces garrisons that reopened and/or resumed their activity in central and northern Mali, including shared bases with MINUSMA (2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 6; 2018/19: 8)

Two garrisons were reopened and/or resumed their activity in central and northern Mali. MINUSMA provided support to the construction of the Andéraboukan garrison (90 per cent completed) and transferred the Gossi camp in August 2018 to the Malian Defence and Security Forces. Despite the Mission's efforts, the necessary political and security conditions related to the redeployment of Malian Defence and Security Forces in central and northern Mali were not met to allow any additional reopening of garrisons

Increase in the number of restructured and well-trained and equipped Malian security forces (police, gendarmerie, national guard and civilian protection) deployed in central and northern Mali (2016/17: 2,128; 2017/18: 2,900; 2018/19: 3,000)

Achieved

An estimated 3,367 personnel of the Malian security forces were deployed to central and northern Mali, comprising in particular redeployments of restructuring security forces in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu. The higher-than-estimated number of deployments was attributable to a delay in deployment in 2017/18, leaving a greater number to be deployed during the present reporting period

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams trained and equipped to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali (2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 4; 2018/19: 8)

A total number of six teams were trained in improvised explosive device threat mitigation.

The training of the final batch of three teams was delayed until August 2019 at the request of the Malian Defence and Security Forces. A total of 9 teams have been trained.

<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	12	Meetings (5 ordinary and 7 extraordinary) were held of the Technical Commission on Security
75 mixed patrols coordinated by the Operational Coordination Mechanism	286	Coordinated patrols were conducted  The higher number of patrols stemmed from support provided to the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
700 foot patrols in each key population centre (including those in coordination with the mixed patrols of the Operational Coordination Mechanism)	903	Foot patrols were conducted in each key population centre. They included medium-range and long-range patrols dependent on the mission in key population centres  The higher number was attributable to the deterioration of the security situation in the centre, the higher tempo of MINUSMA military operations and the support provided to the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
8 force-led operations and 24 larger sector-led operations (including 12 coordinated operations with Malian armed forces and/or Operation Barkhane)	4	Force-led operations were conducted, including one coordinated with Malian Defence and Security Forces  The lower number of Force-led operations was attributable to a shift in strategy to conduct longer-duration and larger-scale operations. This created an increased, continuous Force presence for a longer period versus multiple, shorter operations in the same area or region
	49	Larger sector-led operations were conducted, including 4 coordinated operations with the Malian armed forces.  The higher number of sector-led operations stemmed from better integrated planning between force and sector headquarters and between the Force and Mission in conjunction with the heads of office
Support for 36 humanitarian assistance missions by United Nations agencies in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	17	Humanitarian assistance missions were supported  The lower number of missions stemmed from humanitarian access challenges in certain zones and limited troop availability owing to the crisis in the

		centre, notably in March to June and continuing, resulting in a surge of military forces to Mopti Region
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	3,042	Close air support missions and military utility helicopter field supply and armed troop transportation missions. Of these, 1,019 were military utility lift/armed troop transports and 2,023 were close air support, as per relevant needs  These efforts act as a force multiplier to maximize the potential to protect civilians
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	547	Unmanned aerial surveillance missions were conducted  The lower number of unmanned surveillance mission stemmed from the unavailability of assets owing to maintenance, as well as adverse weather conditions
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, mayors and governors was conducted on a monthly basis in central and northern regions
5,760 United Nations police patrol days in unstable areas in support of the Malian security forces (2 patrols x 360 days x 8 team sites)	4,676	United Nations police patrol days conducted in unstable areas in support of the Malian security forces  The security situation in the centre worsened with intercommunal violence, and there was an increase in the demand for more long-range patrols to reach communities in need for added security
Support for the Malian armed forces in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed in November 2017, including coordinated operations, operational and logistical support, mentoring and strengthened information-sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning	Yes	Several mentoring activities were conducted to include common operational planning, open-source intelligence training and common casualty evacuation procedure orientation  With regard to information-sharing, 80 radios were provided to Malian armed forces, as well as a designated emergency radio frequency to improve coordination with United Nations personnel nearby. 76 liaison briefings were also given  Seven meetings were conducted with the <i>Centre des opérations interarmées</i> and the Malian armed forces leadership enhancing coordination  MINUSMA also provided transportation for election support equipment, materials and Malian armed forces, including escorts. 83 Malian armed forces recruits were transported from Gao to Bamako
Advice through 4,350 mentoring, monitoring and capacity-building activities, such as on-the-job training, co-location, operational support and projects, provided to the Malian	5,845	Mentoring, monitoring and capacity-building activities conducted  The higher number of activities stemmed from the increased number of daily co-location activities of

security forces (police, gendarmerie, national guard and civilian protection) through co-location in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti, Kidal and Ménaka, at the 2 national training academies and national specialized units in Bamako involved in the fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism (2 Malian security forces sites x 8 team sites x 2 days x 50 weeks) + (2 national training academies + 9 national specialized units x 5 days x 50 weeks)

each specialized individual police officer in the serious and organized crime support unit, from 1 Malian Security Forces unit to 2–3 Malian Security Forces units, to reach more Malian Security Forces offices/officers as a matter of efficiency and effectiveness. The Operations and Resource Management Pillar also surpassed the number of planned co-location activities, owing to more Malian Security Forces being deployed to the regions and the improved willingness/openness of the Malian Security Forces in the regions for co-location activities

United Nations police established a workplan for the Malian partners to review related on-the-job training and co-location activities

Provision of technical assistance to the Malian security forces in designing and implementing 35 projects to improve their facilities and equipment in northern and central Mali as well as at the two training academies and specialized units in Bamako involved in the fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism

46

Projects were supported in terms of design and implementation. Technical assistance was provided to the Malian security forces by helping to identify suitable sites for construction and engineering projects with special consideration to environmental, safety and human right issues

The higher number of projects stemmed from support provided to Malian security forces on activities for the conceptualization and implementation of community-oriented policing and included technical support in drafting a concept note and strategic and action plans on community policing, as well as training

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 and 3 video reports for a public service announcement campaign, as well as 2 radio reports per week

Yes

Public information campaigns were conducted in support of the redeployment of reconstituted and reformed Malian Defence and Security Forces. These included 6 media briefings, 1 video documentary, 460 radio reports and 3 video reports. The higher number of media briefings and radio reports in particular were attributable to the support provided to the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and a national information campaign

Transmission of daily radio programming to encourage listeners to discuss security concerns, increasing awareness about security issues and the Mission's work to address them, and aimed at easing related tensions

Yes

Daily radio programmes on the situation in Mali were broadcast, with 65 radio programmes focused on security concerns

All infantry troop-contributing countries with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness and avoidance skills) are provided with monitoring and training assistance upon request, both prior to deployment and once in-country

Yes

All infantry troop-contributing countries with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness and avoidance skills) were provided, with monitoring and training assistance upon request, prior to deployment and/or once in-country. A total of 61 national instructors benefited from a training-of-trainers course on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, 14 instructors benefited from a refresher training-of-trainers course and 97 instructors were

<p>Each infantry battalion and formed police unit deployed to central and northern Mali is provided with specialist training in the identification and detection of explosive threats, and tactical commanders are provided with dedicated planning and response training unless it is waived</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>mentored by the United Nations Mine Action Service as they delivered improvised explosive devices threat awareness training to a total of 5,481 infantry soldiers to be deployed as MINUSMA peacekeepers</p> <p>The United Nations Mine Action Service also supported in-country training for one combat convoy company, as requested by MINUSMA</p>
<p>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 they are in-country through context-specific training and mentoring</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All infantry battalions and combat convoy companies deployed in the central and northern regions were provided with specialist training or refresher training in the identification and detection of explosive threats, prior to deployment or in-mission. A new predeployment training-of-trainers course in search and detect was piloted in the Niger</p> <p>In addition, 303 tactical commanders from nine troop-contributing countries were provided with dedicated planning and response training in improvised explosive devices threat mitigation. Due to limited resources and increased support requirements to ensure the preparedness of the new combat convoy companies, and in line with MINUSMA priorities, the United Nations Mine Action Service concentrated on the training of the infantry battalions and combat convoy companies, given their criticality to the Mission mandate implementation, and could not provide training to formed police units</p> <p>The explosive threat mitigation training to peacekeepers, along with the other complementary activities of the improvised explosive device threat mitigation framework, continued to mitigate the threat, with an increasing number of improvised explosive devices detected before they could maim or kill, in line with the action plan to improve the security of United Nations peacekeepers</p> <p>The explosive ordnance disposal companies of 2 troop-contributing countries received all the necessary training prior to deployment, as well as complementary training and mentoring once in-country, making them qualified to conduct basic improvised explosive device disposal response tasks. They benefited from a training-of-trainers course, as well as predeployment and in-mission training for each of the contingent's five explosive ordnance disposal teams in order to respond to the increasing needs for explosive ordnance disposal capacity</p> <p>In addition, the United Nations Mine Action Service responded to additional requests during the year, such as the delivery of on-the-job explosive ordnance disposal training for an additional troop-contributing country explosive ordnance disposal team at the start</p>

		<p>of the delivery of explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal training to three explosive ordnance disposal teams (16-week course) to each explosive ordnance disposal team of the three Egyptian combat convoy companies, as well as the provision of a six-week refresher course on explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal for the explosive ordnance disposal team</p>
<p>Provision of basic improvised explosive device awareness training to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian components</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The United Nations Mine Action Service provided basic improvised explosive device awareness training to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian components and answered all data and information requests from the Mission leadership on the explosive threat in Mali</p>
<p>The explosive threat management capacity of MINUSMA is enhanced through an explosive ordnance disposal team in the Timbuktu region and an explosive-detection dog capacity helping to secure MINUSMA premises</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The explosive threat management capacity of MINUSMA has been enhanced through the presence of an explosive ordnance disposal team in the Timbuktu region. The team conducted 19 explosive ordnance disposal support tasks, including direct support to long-range operations, in addition to standing-by as a quick reaction force</p> <p>The explosive threat management capacity of MINUSMA was improved by an explosive-detection dog capacity (22 teams), helping to secure MINUSMA premises and airports, as well as providing a strong deterrence, in Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu. The explosive-detection dog teams conducted nearly 200,000 searches in all the locations throughout the year</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice and training to reinforce the explosive threat mitigation training capability of the Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device response capacity countrywide, through the provision of improvised explosive device threat mitigation training to 8 response teams and basic explosive ordnance disposal training, refresher courses and mentorship</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Technical advice and training were provided to reinforce the explosive threat mitigation training capability of the Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as their explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device response capacity countrywide</p> <p>Regarding the provision of equipment, thanks to the interest of a bilateral partner to provide equipment for the Malian improvised explosive device disposal teams, the United Nations Mine Action Service fully equipped two Malian improvised explosive device disposal teams and partially equipped another four, with the other equipment needs being met by the bilateral partner. The remaining equipment purchased during the reporting period will be used for Malian Defence and Security Forces training purposes, in line with ongoing efforts to enhance the national training capabilities</p> <p>In addition, the United Nations Mine Action Service delivered other explosive threat mitigation training course to the Malian Defence and Security Forces. 49 personnel were trained as instructors in explosive</p>

<p>Support and advice for Malian authorities facilitates the development of a weapons and ammunition management training capability and reinforces technical and operational capacity, including through the refurbishment of 10 additional storage areas in central and northern Mali and support for stockpile destruction</p>	6	<p>ordnance disposal and improvised explosive devices threat mitigation, and a further 40 received advanced explosive ordnance disposal training. Moreover, as a result of past training-of-trainers delivered by MINUSMA, those Malian Defence and Security Forces trainers who had received mentoring from the United Nations Mine Action Service delivered 46 training sessions to their own troops, marking a steady increase in the national training capacity. These included the delivery, for the first time, of four basic explosive ordnance disposal training courses (level 1) by Malian instructors with United Nations Mine Action Service mentoring, resulting in 107 personnel trained in explosive ordnance disposal (level 1)</p> <p>MINUSMA rehabilitated three armouries, installed one mobile armoury and built one large ammunition depot for the Malian Defence and Security Forces in Gao (the first of its kind and of strategic importance for securing previously scattered and unsafely stored ammunition in northern Mali) and finalized the rehabilitation of a larger armoury in Niono, Ségou region, completed in August 2019. Following discussions on strategic storage priorities with Malian authorities, and in the light of the worsening security situation, the urgent need was expressed for a large armoury capacity for Niono, instead of four smaller and less strategic armouries as originally anticipated. Overall, the weapons and ammunition storage capacity achieved meets the initially planned capacity and was a better fit-for-purpose for the current needs of the Malian Defence and Security Forces</p> <p>The United Nations Mine Action Service initiated the construction of a weapons and ammunition management training centre in Kati, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2019, and will support future self-sufficient weapons and ammunition management training for the Malian Defence and Security Forces, complementing the training and mentoring of national weapons and ammunition management instructors. These efforts will assist the handover of this activity to the Government</p> <p>A total of 14 personnel of the Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel received basic weapons and ammunition management training, while 37 personnel were trained as storekeepers, 12 personnel as depot managers and another 15 personnel as weapons and ammunition management instructors</p> <p>The United Nations Mine Action Service also supported the request by MINUSMA for assistance with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, notably with the training of Mission</p>
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Provision of technical advice to Malian authorities on the development of an explosive threat mitigation governance structure, including the formulation of an explosive threat mitigation strategy and advisory support on regulatory frameworks, as requested	Yes	<p>personnel in the safe handling of small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Technical advice was provided to Malian authorities with regard to the development of regulatory frameworks on explosive hazard management and on weapons and ammunition management</p> <p>Working groups composed of Malian authorities, the European Union Military Training Mission and the United Nations Mine Action Service developed an explosive ordnance disposal (level 1) field manual to respond to the specific explosive hazard management needs and challenges in Mali, as well as the first volume of national ammunition standards, which was recently submitted for validation to the Malian Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Advocacy efforts continued throughout the year to broaden the mandate of the Permanent Secretariat to Counter the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons to include mine action</p>
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### Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the protection of civilians in Mali

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Decrease in the number of recorded casualties (violent deaths and injuries) among civilians (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 600; 2018/19: 400)

Despite additional civilian, military and police personnel and large-scale operations, a total of 1,327 civilians were killed and 635 injured during the reporting period. The situation deteriorated particularly in the centre of the country. State absence, the ongoing infiltration by terrorist armed groups and activities of various radical armed elements, self-defence groups and criminals resulted in increased intercommunity tensions, with a continued degradation of the overall protective environment for the civilian population

Decrease in the number of incidents of direct violence or threats of direct violence against civilians (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 850; 2018/19: 700)

1,093 incidents of direct violence or threats of direct violence against civilians were recorded in Mali owing to the deteriorating security situation in the centre, notably in the Ségou and Mopti regions. More than half of the incidents were recorded in the Mopti region, despite specific actions taken by MINUSMA, such as several large-scale military operations and an integrated protection of civilians action plan for Bankass

Decrease in the total number of persons who become displaced (internally displaced persons and refugees) owing to violence during the reporting period, whether they are still in displacement or have returned to their areas of origin (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 80,000; 2018/19: 50,000)

A total of 286,252 displaced persons (147,861 internally displaced persons and 138,391 refugees) in the entire Malian territory were reported for the period. As the overall protective environment for civilians continued to worsen, the number of displaced also increased. As mitigation measures, the Mission has continued to work closely with humanitarian partners through the regional and national protection cluster meetings as well as the regional and national protection of civilians working groups. Both platforms offer a technical-level forum to coordinate the peacekeeping and humanitarian response to displacement. By defining its overall vision, joint priorities and internal division of labour towards a sustained peace in Mali, the integrated strategic framework has

Increase in the number of communes where effective community-based early warning/alert systems for threats of physical violence are in place (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 20; 2018/19: 40)	also helped to provide better protection to internally displaced persons, together with the humanitarian response plan, which frames the overall United Nations action in the area of humanitarian assistance to displaced groups
Increase in the number of refugees who have voluntarily returned to Mali (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 10,000; 2018/19: 15,000)	Inhabitants of 12 communes were sensitized on community-based early warning/alert systems for threats of physical violence, including Kidal, Tessalit, Sevaré, Mopti, Koro, Bankass, Badiangara, Djenné, Gao, Timbuktu, Alafia and Bourem-Inaly  Owing to the developing threats, efforts were focused on communes that were most vulnerable to attacks and threats, with additional activities carried out in those communes  22,031 refugees have voluntarily returned to Mali. Reasons for return were varied and depended on the fluctuating security situation, the availability of adequate support in camps and employment opportunities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
In support of the Malian authorities' efforts to protect civilians, design and implementation of MINUSMA protection-of-civilians threat assessments and action plans, every 2 months and in each regional office, as well as evaluation, every 2 months, of the impact on the protection of civilians of the response plans in each MINUSMA regional office	Yes	Bimonthly threat assessments and action plan were produced in all regions and reviewed in the national protection of civilians working group  Evaluations on the impact on the protection of civilians of the response plans in MINUSMA regional offices were evaluated on a bimonthly basis
Support projects aimed at communal conflict resolution and prevention of radicalization through the Trust Fund	Yes	Nine projects were supported for a total value of \$2.8 million, aimed at communal conflict resolution and the prevention of radicalization, targeting 14,448 beneficiaries (of whom at least 1,263 were women). The projects covered the Timbuktu, Mopti, Ségou, Koulikoro and Kidal regions
Support for the establishment of community-oriented policing through awareness-raising and advocacy with local authorities, influencers (such as religious bodies and prominent individuals) and civil society (including women's and youth associations)	Yes	Support was provided for the establishment of community-oriented policing through 13 awareness-raising and advocacy sessions with Malian Defence and Security Forces, local authorities, religious and community leaders, women and youth associations, civil society and non-governmental organizations. During these public outreach activities, the existing "green lines" (hotlines) of the Malian security forces were distributed to facilitate communication between the Malian security forces and the population  11 coordination and awareness-raising meetings were conducted with the Malian Defence and Security Forces and government officials towards the implementation of the community-oriented policing concept  In addition, various activities were funded by the Trust Fund, in support of community-oriented policing: motorbikes were handed over to the Malian Defence

		and Security Forces in Mopti and Ménaka to create more mobility and flexibility to reach the different localities and interact better with local society; five projects for rehabilitation, training, sensitization and infrastructure related to community-oriented policing continued in Bamako and one in Mopti
Conduct of an assessment and formulation of lessons learned on joint military-police-civilian planning in the Mission, with the aim of devising enhanced protection-of-civilians planning processes and enhancing the Mission's capacity to fulfil its protection-of-civilians mandate, in close coordination with Malian authorities, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team	Yes	After-action reviews and analyses were conducted following the integrated military-police-civilian planning and implementation of the campaign to protect civilians in the centre. Joint discussions and analyses increased within the Mission, with Government counterparts and partners from the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team
Provision of technical advice through 2 notes to local authorities, national security services and relevant national protection actors on methods of improving the performance of actors who share a stake in protecting civilians from physical violence	Yes	Provision of advice, including in writing, increased with regular interaction. For example, MINUSMA and the Malian Defence and Security Forces implemented coordinated operations in the centre to protect civilians following inter-ethnic incidents
Provision of advice and technical support to Malian Defence and Security Forces training institutions and to the European Union Military Training Mission in Mali to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of the protection of civilians from physical violence into their training sessions	Yes	MINUSMA continued to provide advice and technical support to the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the European Union Training Mission in an integrated manner, including to incorporate the protection of civilians in training. This was accomplished by information-sharing enabled through coordination and integrated planning for capacity-building activities. MINUSMA and the European Union Training Mission coordinated with the armed forces of Mali. Information operations supported the elections and security operations in the centre, including activities related to the protection of civilians
1 workshop with religious leaders (follow-up on recommendations resulting from the regional consultations on the situation in central Mali held in July 2017 and the forum on the prevention of violent extremism held in August 2017)	4	<p>Round-table discussions were held in Bamako with members of the Islamic High Council of Mali on the implementation of the peace agreement. As part of the recommendation agreed to earlier by the Council on its taking full ownership of the peace agreement, religious leaders pledged to support the Government in its efforts to pacify the country and to support the implementation of the peace agreement, including the political and institutional reforms in progress</p> <p>The higher number of activities was attributable to the role played by and the influence of religious leaders in the political process, hence the need to increase engagement on the political priorities in Mali, such as constitutional review, the extension of parliamentarians' mandate, electoral reforms and political and institutional reforms</p>

5 training sessions (on public procurement, public administration, administrative litigation and conflict prevention) to build the capacities of local government actors in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu/Taoudenni and Kidal, including Governors' special advisers on reconciliation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the protection of civilians, in the northern and central regions in order to enhance their awareness and actions to protect civilians	5	Training sessions were organized (on public procurement, public administration, administrative litigation and conflict prevention) to reinforce the capacities of local government actors in Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Kidal and Ménaka
Monthly meetings with national and local authorities and regional protection actors to provide technical advice on the improved protection of civilians	Yes	Monthly meetings were held, and technical advice provided to local authorities and key actors on the protection of civilians
Capacity-building and mentoring of judicial police officers and judicial authorities regarding the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes of physical violence against civilians	5	Capacity-building and mentoring sessions were organized for judicial authorities, with about 110 participants in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, regarding the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes that risk destabilizing the peace process
10 training workshops in the northern and central regions (Douentza, Mopti, Goundam, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Ansongo, Gao, Tessalit, Aguelhok and Kidal) to improve the capacity of key focal points in the Community Alert Networks to prevent and respond to threats of physical violence	7	Workshops were conducted in 12 communes (Kidal, Tessalit, Sevaré, Mopti, Koro, Bankass, Badiangara, Djenné, Gao, Timbuktu, Alafia and Bourem-Inaly)  Owing to the security situation in the region, three of the workshops could not be implemented, as the participants were not able to attend
Advocacy with network providers and government actors for the extension of mobile communications networks in areas of protection-of-civilians concern to facilitate the effectiveness of Community Alert Networks	Yes	Constant communication was kept with network providers for the improvement of services in the regions. Space was offered to the providers for antenna installation in MINUSMA camps. As a result, Gao has stable, satisfactory mobile telephone services
Implementation of a qualitative mine action response in Mali through the coordination of the mine action working group	Yes	A qualitative mine action response was implemented in Mali, through the co-chairing of the humanitarian mine action working group, the sharing of information products with the humanitarian community and civilians, the delivery of explosive hazard awareness sessions to humanitarian personnel and the conduct of explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks and non-technical surveys  Moreover, as part of broader efforts to enable humanitarian delivery with integrated actions with United Nations agencies, a joint workshop was organized with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on understanding the humanitarian impact of the explosive threat. It brought together 34 national and international non-governmental organizations and aimed at initiating a discussion for the development of a bottom-up action plan to mitigate the explosive

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		threat on the humanitarian space and improve access to information on the explosive threat
Prevention of and response to explosive threats to the civilian population through training and mentoring for Malian civil society organizations on the provision of risk education and reinforced awareness to 20,000 people in affected regions and the coordination and provision of appropriate assistance for survivors and their families	33,000	<p>Civilians received risk education and reinforced awareness on explosive threats in the affected regions</p> <p>100 survivors of explosive incidents and their families were provided with appropriate assistance</p> <p>Working collaboration was established with the Ministry of Education and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to integrate and mainstream explosive hazard risk education into the national school curriculum</p>
Development of the capacity of at least 6 civil society organizations and 40 of their Malian professionals in the delivery of risk education messaging and/or the conduct of a non-technical survey, increasing the sustainability of the mine action response in Mali and strengthening community resilience to explosive threats	6	The capacity of six civil society organizations and 38 of their Malian professionals was reinforced in the delivery of risk education messaging and victim assistance activities and/or the conduct of non-technical surveys contributing to the development of the capacity of national civil society organizations on the civilian response to explosive hazards
Support for small arms and light weapons control/reduction initiatives in identified risk areas	274	Training sessions were conducted to manage and secure small arms and ammunition
22,500 foot patrol days in key population centres (30 troops x 3 hours per day x 5 days per week x 50 weeks)	33,897	<p>Foot patrols days were conducted</p> <p>The higher number of patrols was a direct result of a higher operational tempo and longer-duration Force-led operations and increased number of sector-led operations as well as the need to address the worsening situation in the centre</p>
4,500 United Nations-Malian security forces joint day patrols, notably in northern and central Mali (2 patrols per formed police unit x 9 formed police units (in northern and central regions) x 5 days x 50 weeks)	3,804	<p>Joint day patrols were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of joint patrols stemmed from insufficient Malian security forces personnel in the regions for such activities</p>
900 long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel (9 formed police units (in northern and central regions) x 2 long-range patrols x 50 weeks)	1,066	Long-range patrols were conducted. The higher number of long-range patrols was attributable to the strengthening of activities as part of the implementation of the action plan on securing the central region and in support of security-related operations, including the request for further long-range patrols outside of the Bamako area

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**Expected accomplishment 2.3:** Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Increase in the number of the cantoned elements of armed movements opting for social economic reinsertion (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 5,000; 2018/19: 10,000)

The full-scale national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative was launched in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu on 6 November, which was an important step towards the start of the much broader process of security sector reform and laid the path towards the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The process resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered and stationed. As at 30 June, 1,432 had been declared medically fit to join the army, 146 were waiting for medical status clearance, 29 were absent from the exercise and 127 had been declared unfit. While the initiative targeted elements for integration, those declared unfit were redirected for socioeconomic reinsertion into civilian life in accordance with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

Implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (2016/17: 1 national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document adopted; 2017/18: 1 National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration active in 6 regions; 2018/19: 1 national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme fully operational in 6 regions)

The full-scale national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative was implemented in collaboration with the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and the Commission on Integration in the Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions. A total of 1,432 ex-combatants were processed for integration into the army as part of the *Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination*. Since April 2019 support had been provided for the revision of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy through daily working session

Elements of armed movements, including women and children, verified, disarmed, registered and demobilized, including children separated from armed groups (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 10,000; 2018/19: 10,000)

Through an accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration initiative, a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements, including 2 women, were verified, disarmed, registered and demobilized. No children combatants associated with armed movements were recorded

Increase in the number of former combatants of armed movements and associated members, including women, benefiting from community violence reduction and reinsertion projects (2016/17: 15,773; 2017/18: 10,000; 2018/19: 10,000)

A full-scale national programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization reintegration and integration initiative resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered, 127 of whom were redirected for socioeconomic reinsertion in accordance with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

Community violence reduction was used as a stop-gap measure, together with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, to deal with young people at risk, including people associated with armed groups and women

Increase in the number of youths at risk, women, special-needs groups and community members benefiting from community violence reduction programmes (2016/17: 116,798 direct beneficiaries (34 community violence

A total of 35 community violence reduction projects were implemented (9 in the Timbuktu region; 6 in the Kidal region; 12 in the Mopti region; and 8 in the Gao region). The total number of direct beneficiaries was 5,874 (3,665 men and 2,209 women) and 195,610 indirect beneficiaries. Owing to local

reduction projects); 2017/18: 120,000 (30 community violence reduction projects); 2018/19: 120,000 (30 community violence reduction projects)	demands, some project costs were lower than anticipated, which allowed for more projects to be initiated during the reporting period. A larger number indirect beneficiaries were reached owing to some projects linked to areas with larger households
Increase in the delivery of efficient and effective HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infection prevention, treatment, care and support within the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 6,000 ex-combatants and their dependants; 2018/19: 6,500)	A total of 1,747 registered combatants in the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and 115 members of the <i>Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination</i> support teams were informed of HIV services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical and logistical support in disarmament and demobilization camps and other pre-designated locations for 10,000 persons affiliated with armed movements	Yes	The full-scale national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative was implemented with MINUSMA technical and logistical support. The initiative resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered
Conduct of the identification, verification, profiling and registration of armed groups as well as sensitization, psychosocial education, civic reconciliation and orientation activities in both demobilization camps and communities	Yes	An accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered and processed. Prior to the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative, a sensitization tour was held in the northern regions  In addition, MINUSMA supported the pre-registration of 74,918 combatants by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission from the different signatory and compliant armed groups ahead of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Implementation of socioeconomic reinsertion targeting up to 10,000 former combatants	127	The full-scale national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered, 127 of whom were deemed unfit for integration. While the initiative targeted elements for integration, the elements declared unfit were redirected for socioeconomic reinsertion into civilian life in accordance with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme
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	11	Workshops and training sessions were held in the area of human rights, data processing and gender mainstreaming to build capacity for the effective implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in different areas

effective implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme		The higher number of activities stemmed from the increase preparation, capacity and understanding of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative
Conduct of 6 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	2	Sensitization workshops were held in Ber and Timbuktu. The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced and as such it was decided to conduct a strategic planning exercise for a holistic approach for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sensitization before proceeding with other sensitization sessions
Provision of advice and technical support to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on critical issues that may arise during the implementation phase of the programme	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, including in the development of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration process and military training for those ex-combatants that were considered fit for integration into the army, and in the review of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy
Implementation of 30 community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects for up to 10,000 former combatants and associate members as a stop-gap measure, including contributing to the prevention of violent extremism and de-radicalization efforts	35	The full-scale national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had not commenced. An accelerated disarmament, demobilization reintegration and integration initiative resulted in a total of 1,747 elements of armed movements registered, 127 of whom were redirected for socioeconomic reinsertion in accordance the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme  Community violence reduction was used as a stop-gap measure together with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to handle young people at risk, including people associated with armed groups
Inclusion of 120,000 youths at risk, women, members of special-needs groups and community members in community violence reduction programmes	195,610	A total of 35 community violence reduction projects were implemented (9 in the Timbuktu region; 6 in the Kidal region; 12 in the Mopti region; and 8 in the Gao region). The total number of direct beneficiaries was 5,874 (3,665 men and 2,209 female), with 195,610 indirect beneficiaries. A larger number of indirect beneficiaries were reached owing to some projects linked to areas with larger households
4 workshops and monthly meetings to raise awareness and provide advocacy and technical advice to national institutions and child-rights organizations to support the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification and reinsertion of children associated with armed	Yes	Awareness was raised and technical support was provided for the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification and reinsertion of children associated with armed groups/movements through: bimonthly monitoring visits to detention centres; 4 regional workshops on child age assessment for 120 child protection stakeholders in the Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao regions and in Bamako; 3 meetings

forces/movements as well as grave violations against children

of the country task force on monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children; and 12 regular monthly meetings held with the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families, jointly with UNICEF, to provide technical advice, monitor grave violations against children and support the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification and reinsertion of children associated with armed forces/movements

2 workshops with armed groups and stakeholders to develop and strengthen preventive measures against the radicalization and recruitment of children, and to develop a prevention strategy and interventions and responses to support the reintegration of children associated with armed groups

2

Workshops were held for 63 representatives of armed groups, civil society and government officials in Bamako on the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and on the dissemination of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) (including, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and the preventive role of communities) to develop and strengthen preventive measures against the radicalization and recruitment of children and to support the reintegration of children associated with armed groups

Provision of advice through 1 training session to build the capacities of the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families on the provision of an appropriate response to grave violations against children, and 6 meetings on national initiatives required to prevent child recruitment and sexual violence, address impunity and respond to the needs of separated children and survivors of sexual violence

Yes

One training session was held to strengthen the capacity of the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families in order to improve the response to grave violations against children. Technical advice and guidance were provided on how to address impunity and respond to the needs of separated children and other child victims. Nine meetings were organized, and joint interventions on specific cases were conducted; and 6 meetings were held on mainstreaming child protection concerns and a coordinated response. In addition, the operational and technical capacities of the regional directorates for the advancement of children were also assessed through a government-led study. The report of that study will guide future capacity-strengthening interventions for the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families

16 visits to 8 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 child rights in coordination with MINUSMA and UNICEF

14

Visits to the eight disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites were conducted. Child screening, awareness-raising and training of members of armed movements on child protection and child rights in coordination with UNICEF and the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families were held during the two phases of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization reintegration and integration initiative in the Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu regions. Two visits were planned but had to be cancelled owing to security concerns

During the visit, 11 suspected child combatants were identified. At the advanced verification stage, they all presented new valid identification cards likely produced to counter the child protection measures that

		were in place. All 1,747 combatants processed during the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative were sensitized individually on the six grave violations against children
8 visits to the 8 disarmament and demobilization sites (1 visit each) to raise the awareness of members of armed groups regarding conflict-related sexual violence during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process had not commenced
48 monitoring and evaluation visits, by MINUSMA disarmament, demobilization and reintegration field teams, to the cantonment sites during the conduct of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, including visits to community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion project sites in the regions	120	Visits to the community violence reduction projects and to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration cantonment sites for the implementation of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
Broadcast of 24 new radio productions on issues related to cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects	60	Radio productions were broadcast  The higher number of productions was attributable to the coverage of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as well as community violence reduction projects to increase visibility and efforts in this area

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Establishment and implementation of a national security sector reform strategy by the Government, including resource mobilization (2016/17: 1 strategy drafted; 2017/18: 1 strategy adopted; 2018/19: 1 strategy implemented)

The National Council on Security Sector Reform continued to implement its national security sector reform strategy in collaboration with the Commission on Integration in order to address army integration in the broader security sector reform process. The security sector reform action plan to further operationalize the strategy was developed and pending adoption at the government level

Drafting, adoption and implementation of a national counter-terrorism and extreme violence strategy and action plan (2017/18: 1 strategy adopted; 2018/19: 1 strategy implemented) and drafting, adoption and implementation of a border security strategy (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1 strategy drafted and adopted; 2018/19: 1 strategy implemented)

The Government of Mali continued to implement its national policy on countering violent extremism and terrorism with the support of MINUSMA and other partners. One central organ and permanent secretariat in Bamako were created and became fully operational. Two regional offices were established in Mopti and Gao, and equipment, materials and office supplies were provided for their operationalization. Sensitization and awareness-raising activities were launched for religious actors, as well as youth and women groups under the leadership of the central organ

The national border security strategy and action plan were adopted and commenced implementation

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 (number of Malian police unit cells dedicated to addressing gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence: 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 2)

Increase in the percentage of female personnel employed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces (police: 2016/17: 11.9 per cent; 2017/18: 17 per cent; 2018/19: 18 per cent; gendarmerie: 2016/17: 5 per cent; 2017/18: 5 per cent; 2018/19: 7 per cent; national guard: 2016/17: 6.5 per cent; 2017/18: 8 per cent; 2018/19: 9 per cent; armed forces: 2016/17: 6 per cent; 2017/18: 9 per cent; 2018/19: 9.5 per cent)

The Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime benefits from infrastructure, criminal investigation equipment, capacity-building, national, regional and international coordination and legislative and regulatory reform support (2016/17: 1 building hosting the Specialized Judicial Unit and its special investigation brigade located in Bamako is operational; 2017/18: rehabilitation of detention cells within the Specialized Judicial Unit and the special investigation brigade building is finalized and 75 per cent of the officers of the Unit and the brigade are trained on applicable international instruments relating to terrorism and transnational organized crime; 2018/19: 100 per cent of the officers of the Specialized Judicial Unit and the special investigation brigade are trained on applicable international instruments relating to terrorism and transnational organized crime; construction of additional buildings in Bamako and of buildings to host the regional antennas of the Unit in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu begins, and

Malian Defence and Security Forces were equipped and trained to provide quality and conflict-related, sexual violence-sensitive support to victims. Two operational police unit cells were supported

One training session was organized on the reception and referral of victims of gender-based violence, with 14 operators of the hotline specialized in addressing gender-based violence and 15 representatives of the Bamako police stations

One meeting was held with the gendarmerie about the implementation of the second gender-based violence cell

One handover ceremony was organized for a quick-impact project for the construction of 30 latrines for female soldiers in three military camps, and one training course on conflict-related sexual violence was organized for 30 Malian police officers. 25 Malian Defence and Security Forces instructors were educated on conflict-related sexual violence during a training-of-trainers on monitoring child rights' violations

The representation of female personnel employed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces constituted 14.01 per cent for police, 2 per cent for Gendarmerie, 6.25 per cent for the National Guard and 9.5 per cent for the armed forces

In an effort to increase in the percentage of women in the Malian Defence and Security Forces, several activities and advocacy initiatives were carried out by MINUSMA at both the political and the technical levels

100 per cent of the officers of the Specialized Judicial Unit were trained on applicable international instruments relating to terrorism and transnational organized crime

Construction of additional buildings in Bamako and buildings to host the regional antennas of the Unit in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu did not commence owing to the absence of a decision by the Ministry of Justice

100 per cent of criminal investigation equipment was provided

provision of officers with criminal investigation equipment)

Progress towards the security reinforcement of prisons detaining accused and/or convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime, through improved materials and increased capacities and awareness of national and local authorities and prison officials (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1 prison reinforced to protect it from internal and external security incidents; 2018/19: 2 prisons reinforced to protect them from internal and external security incidents)

Security plans were developed, and simulation exercises were organized in 4 prisons in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Koulikoro that were used to detain accused and/or convicted terrorists and perpetrators of organized crime. 80 per cent of the safety and security equipment for the 4 prisons was acquired, while the remaining equipment was in the process of procurement

With funds from the Trust Fund, a project was also developed to build a high-level security wing in the prison of Dioila for suspects and detainees condemned for terrorism-related charges

Risk reduction of HIV infection and promotion of positive behaviour among Malian Defence and Security Forces (2016/17: 1,000 sensitized Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel and dependants; 2017/18: 1,200; 2018/19: 2,000)

3,273 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel and dependents were sensitized on HIV awareness and prevention

Mass campaigns on HIV were organized in conflict zones where access to basic HIV services was limited, and more people than foreseen attended, particularly dependants

<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 session on strategic planning and change management, 1 workshop on monitoring and evaluation, 1 workshop on human resources and the co-location of a security sector reform capacity in the National Security Sector Reform Commissariat, and 1 national seminar on security sector reform with all relevant actors from civil society organizations, government institutions and the international community	Yes	Advice was provided and 4 workshops were held in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the of the National Security Sector Reform Commissariat on the elaboration of the action plan of the national security sector reform strategy document  Support was provided for the organization of one high-level meeting with the participation of all armed movements to agree on the criteria of integration and attribution of rank to the movements' combatants
Advice to and capacity-building of parliamentarians and parliamentary assistants on the democratic governance of the security sector for the National Assembly and other legislative bodies, including 1 workshop on the public expenditure of the security sector and 1 training session on the democratic governance of the security sector	2	Meetings were held in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute to provide technical assistance to the National Assembly in Mali to improve legislative oversight, political, institutional and reform process. A training session on the democratic governance of the security sector was held with the parliamentarian assistants  One workshop on the public expenditure of the security sector could not be conducted owing to the unavailability of parliamentarians, who were engaged in the preparation of the legislative elections
2 workshops to support civilian oversight mechanisms at the National Assembly and 1 national seminar on security sector reform with civil society organizations, the Government of Mali and the Commission on Integration	2	Workshops were held in support of civilian oversight with civil society and government representatives  One national seminar on security sector reform was organized with civil society organizations, the Government of Mali and the Commission on

		Integration, co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister
6 sensitization and capacity-building workshops for civil society on the implementation of national security sector reform, including 2 workshops on gender-responsive security sector reform	6	Workshops were held in Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Ségou with participants from all regions, including Koulikoro, Kayes, Sikasso and Timbuktu, in which a total of 120 participants attended, including 40 women. Two workshops were tailored on gender-responsive approaches
5 assessment field missions to the regions in northern Mali with the Commission on Defence and Security, including 2 perception surveys of the local population on their relationship with security institutions	No	The assessment field missions were not conducted owing to unavailability of parliamentarians of the Commission on Defence and Security, who were engaged in preparation for legislative election
2 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, children's and youth groups, on the integrated national strategy on counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism	2	Workshops were organized to support the implementation of the national security and defence strategy: one workshop with the National Council on Security Sector Reform and civil society, including amendments in the strategy document; and one workshop with the Commissariat the National Council on Security Sector Reform on the elaboration of the action plan of the national security sector reform strategy
	4	Workshops were organized in Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro and Sikasso to support the implementation of the national border security policy. The workshop foreseen in Mopti was not held owing to the unavailability of the national border committee. Instead, support was given to the implementation of the national policy on small arms and light weapons counter-proliferation
	5	Workshops were organized in Bamako, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu with civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups on the integrated national strategy on counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism
Provision of technical advice to the parliamentary committee on defence and security on the formulation of a strategic plan for the democratic oversight of the security sector, and conduct of 2 workshops to support civilian oversight mechanisms, including the parliamentary committee on defence and security	2	Meetings were held in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute to provide technical assistance to the National Assembly of Mali (the parliamentary committee on defence, security and civilian protection) in a bid to improve legislative oversight, political, institutional and reform process
3 joint field assessment missions, of MINUSMA, the Malian Defence and Security Forces, the G-5 Sahel, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the European Union and other partners, in support of the national border security strategy in order to identify practical support measures and	No	The Mission decided to prioritize advice and technical support meetings with the Direction Nationale des Frontières to identify accessible border posts to be enhanced before conducting field visits. Six border posts were identified (Gogui, Kouremali, Mankoro, Kadiana, Koury and Bnema) and will be enhanced with office supplies, the printing of an additional 887

develop detailed budgets and project proposals for the implementation of the strategy		copies of the borders policy and action plan, and the drilling of six boreholes
1 workshop with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, Malian partners, civil society and international partners on the development of a “do no harm”-based civilian disarmament strategy in support of broader stabilization efforts, and the development of a mixed task force in that regard	Yes	<p>Advisory meetings were held with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, which led to the capacity-building workshop initiative in support of the control of armed forces in the field</p> <p>One capacity-building workshop was organized with the inspectors of the national Army on internal control and one on internal audit, in support of the “do no harm” civilian disarmament strategy. One workshop was organized with 120 youth leaders and defence forces on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and the prevention of youth recruitment into extremist groups as well as prevention of radicalization of forces in field missions. The additional workshops were organized at the request of the national authorities</p>
Provision of technical advice and support to 3 local civil society organizations (in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu) with a security sector reform mandate for the sensitization of 1,000 civilians	Yes	<p>One sensitization workshop on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was organized with three local civil society organizations in Bamako</p> <p>The location and, consequently, the precise number of civilians sensitized changed owing to security risks, but totalled an estimated 1,000</p>
Monthly technical working group gathering together all international stakeholders involved in security sector reform, and bimonthly political coordination meetings chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	7	Meetings of the technical working group were held. The number of meetings was adjusted to the presence and availability of international actors
1 joint security sector assessment mission of the African Union, ECOWAS and the United Nations, led by MINUSMA, including regional validation workshops and submission of the final report to the Malian authorities in Bamako	No	<p>The joint security sector assessment mission was not held</p> <p>However, one joint workshop was organized in Bamako by the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel in collaboration with MINUSMA for all international and national partners to discuss lessons learned on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in field operations, to help advance the Malian security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p>
Provision of technical advice, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, to support the process of vetting Malian territorial police and facilitate the applicant screening process	Yes	Technical advice was provided through one advisory meeting held with the armed groups to explain the necessity of common agreement on territorial police, through the organization of the technical coordination working group meetings, bringing together all international partners, as well as the organization of one workshop with the Commissariat à la Réforme du Secteur de la Sécurité to discuss the territorial police

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 of national legislation on sexual violence and recognition of the victim status of survivors of sexual violence	Yes	Technical assistance and advice were provided through a total of 5 meetings and training sessions to specialized government bodies to ensure security sector reform plans, including conflict-related sexual violence provisions
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	9	Awareness-raising and capacity-building training sessions were organized on sexual and gender-based violence/conflict-related sexual violence for civil society organizations  The higher number of sessions stemmed from additional requests from civil society organizations
Provision of advice and technical support to Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the mainstreaming of child protection into the implementation of the national security sector reform strategic plans and on the handling of grave child rights violations, through 1 workshop and meetings	10	Meetings were held to ensure the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence committed by Malian Defence and Security Forces
Provision of advice and technical support to Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the mainstreaming of child protection into the implementation of the national security sector reform strategic plans and on the handling of grave child rights violations, through 1 workshop and meetings	Yes	Advice and technical support was provided to the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the mainstreaming of child protection into the implementation of the national security sector reform strategic plans and on the handling of grave child rights violations, through 1 workshop in Mopti for 30 representatives of the Government and civil society and 16 meetings on the multidisciplinary child age assessment as a contribution to the implementation of the national security sector reform strategic plans
Provision of advice and technical support to schools and academies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration of child rights and protection into their curricula and training programmes, through the organization of sensitization and capacity-building workshops and the provision of child protection training materials	Yes	Support was provided to schools and academies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration of child rights and protection into their curricula and training programmes, through the organization of 9 training sessions for 175 participants (including 56 girls and women) as well as through the development of two specific child protection training materials (one for the military and one for the police, gendarmerie, civil protection and garde nationale). The official handover ceremony of the child protection training materials produced was postponed to August 2019 at the request of the Malian authorities
Weeklong or longer training sessions for 6,400 Malian Defence and Security Forces students on various modules, ranging from general policing skills to community policing, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, deontology, human rights and gender, as identified in the 2018–2019 joint training programme	7,656	Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel benefited from weeklong training courses  In addition to the training courses scheduled, the Mission supported the Malian partners on specific additional key training needs (pre-deployment training for personnel assigned to the central and northern regions; securing the electoral process;

		awareness-raising on improvised explosive devices and preventive excavations)
Support for the conduct of 2 workshops for the joint specialized counter-poaching unit of the Malian armed forces and the forest guard, on the use of force and human rights in the conduct of field operations	2	Training workshops were organized in collaboration with the non-governmental organization The Wild Foundation to enhance capacity of 2 mixed anti-poaching brigades (70 elements of the forest guard and Malian armed forces) and the provision of 1 ultralight motorized aircraft, in support of community safety as well as the fight against trafficking and poaching in Gourma
Provision of technical advice on and support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit through the delivery of infrastructure and equipment, capacity-building and national, regional and international cooperation events, and advice on draft laws and regulations	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through 26 training sessions and workshops, criminal investigation equipment and legislative assistance
Provision of technical advice on and support for the establishment of regional offices of the Specialized Judicial Unit in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu	No	Advocacy efforts were made with the Ministry of Justice for the establishment of regional offices of the Specialized Judicial Unit. Mopti was prioritized owing to the urgency of the current security situation, but the specific location of the office in Mopti had not been decided
Deployment of a prosecution support cell with MINUSMA international justice staff	No	The prosecution support cell was not deployed  The decision against deployment was taken considering the nature and sensitivity of the cases handled by the Specialized Judicial Unit, and the magistrates' independence and access to the files
Support for the implementation of the national policy on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism and the related action plan	Yes	Support was provided to the Government of Mali for the implementation of the national policy on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism. One Central Organ and Permanent Secretariat in Bamako were created and was made fully operational. Two regional offices were established in Mopti and Gao and equipment, materials and office supplies were provided for their operationalization. Sensitization and awareness-raising activities were launched for religious actors, youth and women groups under the leadership of the central organ
Support for prison security, including through advice, technical and material support, capacity-building and awareness-raising, for national and local authorities and prison officials, especially in connection with the detention of accused and convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime	Yes	Technical, financial and organizational support was provided to the Malian authorities, who endorsed the internal regulations of Gao and security plans of Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Koulikoro prisons, the latter of which held high-risk security detainees  Projects and capacity-building activities were developed/held on promoting socioprofessional reinsertion of detainees while preventing violent extremism (the agricultural center of Kenioroba was handed over to the National Direction of Prison

		Administration); training programmes and capacity-building sessions were held in the north and centre)
		One new data management system for prisons was created and installed. 80 per cent of safety and security equipment was acquired for the four above-mentioned prisons
		Capacity-building, mentoring and technical support sessions were held with the prison authorities and agents on security and management issues in prison settings (at least 57 in the north and centre of the country)
		Two investigations were held in Mopti to identify the possible support within the framework of prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in the region
Sensitization of 6,500 ex-combatants on the risk of HIV and AIDS, and provision of voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, treatment, care and support services	1,862	<p>A total of 1,747 registered combatants in the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and 115 members of the <i>Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination</i> support teams were reached by HIV services. Every individual that was found to be HIV-positive was referred for treatment, care and support</p> <p>The number of ex-combatants provided with HIV services depended on the progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p>
Sensitization of 2,000 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence prevention and the provision of access to treatment, care and support services	3,273	<p>Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants were provided with HIV and conflict-related sexual violence information, of whom 1,378 were tested for HIV. Those individuals who tested HIV-positive were referred for treatment, care and support</p> <p>Mass campaigns on HIV were organized in conflict zones where access to basic HIV services was limited. More people than foreseen attended these campaigns</p>

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

44. The human rights situation in Mali remains of serious concern, as a result of the deterioration of the security situation, particularly in the centre of the country and along the borders with Burkina Faso and the Niger. Grave human rights abuses and violations were reported in the context of violence across communal lines, activities by terrorist groups and national counter-terrorist operations. In that context, the Mission 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.

45. The Mission conducted 60 human rights monitoring and 14 fact-finding missions within the country and documented 372 cases of serious human rights violations (47 cases) and abuses (325 cases), involving at least 1,573 victims, including at least 134 women and 97 children. These cases occurred mainly in the context of either violence across communal lines or activities by violent extremist armed groups, or during counter-terrorism operations. A total of 259 cases occurred

in the Mopti and Ségou regions, 48 in the Timbuktu region, 26 in the Gao region, 17 in the Ménaka region, 12 in Bamako, 8 in the Kidal region and 2 in the Koulikoro region. Community self-defence armed groups were responsible for 163 cases of human rights abuses. In addition, the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims and other violent extremist armed groups were responsible for 118 cases. Signatory, non-signatory and splinter armed groups were the perpetrators of 45 cases of human rights abuses. The Operational Coordination Mechanism committed two cases of human rights abuses in the course of the reporting period. Moreover, the Malian Defence and Security Forces were responsible for 44 cases of human rights violations and other State authorities for 4 human rights violations.

46. 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, 12 cases were addressed by the State authorities throughout the period. Fourteen special investigation missions were conducted within Mali to document and verify allegations of serious violations/abuses of human rights and/or international humanitarian law, including in relation to the 23 March Ogossogou attack. MINUSMA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded that the attack had been planned, organized and coordinated and amounted to a crime against humanity. The Mission also provided technical and logistical support to that investigation and in situ support following the 9 June Sobane-Da attack that resulted in 35 civilian casualties, including 22 children.

47. MINUSMA and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provided support for the strengthening of national institutions, in particular the Specialized Judicial Unit, including to its special investigation brigade, including through mentoring sessions and the provision of investigative equipment to improve criminal analysis capacity and the national magistrates school for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in the context of the fight against terrorism.

48. Technical assistance and advice, as well as capacity-building and equipment, were provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, which, to date, has received 13,449 testimonies. In addition, the Commission's national investigation team, which became operational on 19 March, commenced investigations through its six regional branches.

49. The Mission continued to support public awareness-raising events and capacity-building to increase the population's understanding of the rule of law and key aspects of the formal justice system, enhance confidence in judicial authorities and increase access to justice.

50. The country task force on monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict co-led by MINUSMA and UNICEF verified 670 grave violations affecting 510 children, 182 of whom were verified as associated with armed forces and groups, 301 were maimed and/or killed, 16 were victims of sexual violence and 11 abducted. In addition, 49 attacks were documented against schools and hospitals mostly perpetrated by extremist groups and unidentified armed elements, as well as 138 instances of denial of humanitarian assistance against children. Active engagement was undertaken with armed movements to address grave violations committed against children. Significant progress was made in the implementation of the action plan against grave violations signed by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, while the Platform firmly pledged to sign its action plan before December 2019.

51. After three years of advocacy, MINUSMA reached a major milestone on 1 March 2019 during the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

on Sexual Violence in Conflict when the Government of Mali and the United Nations signed a joint communiqué on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence in Mali. MINUSMA has been working with its partners in the Government, civil society and other United Nations entities to develop an implementation plan to translate the communiqué into practical action.

52. Following a comprehensive approach, MINUSMA provided technical assistance, capacity-building and sensitization sessions on conflict-related sexual violence for national institutions, including the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, associations for victims of gender-based violence and armed groups.

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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 human rights and international human rights law violations (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 21; 2018/19: 40)

12 cases of human rights and international human rights law violations/abuses were addressed by the State authorities. The lower number of cases was attributable to the pace at which national authorities addressed such violations. MINUSMA continued to advocate before State authorities regarding the importance of and need to take actions to address human rights and international human rights violations

Human rights abuses continue to be raised with armed groups in order to improve compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40 cases of alleged abuses raised; 2018/19: 40)

48 cases of human rights abuses were raised with armed groups in order to improve compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law. This represents a higher number of cases of human rights abuses imputed to armed groups than expected, based on previous reporting periods

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 (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 35; 2018/19: 50)

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. To support the Government in this area and improve stakeholders' capacity with regard to implementing mitigating measures in the field, MINUSMA organized five awareness-raising sessions with respect to the human rights due diligence policy in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka with 226 participants (including 47 women), including representatives of the Malian national partners and United Nations entities

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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 southern regions of Mali, including Bamako, in particular to document and report on, in a timely manner, the planning, direction or commission by individuals and entities of acts that violate international human

Yes

MINUSMA conducted 418 visits of detention facilities and 60 human rights monitoring missions in Bamako and the regions

rights law or international humanitarian law, as part of the sanctions regime

12 special and in-depth investigation missions within Mali to document and verify allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including allegations of human rights violations that may be committed by the G-5 Sahel force during its operations

Yes

14 Special and in-depth investigation missions were conducted within Mali to document and verify allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including allegations of human rights violations imputed to the G-5 Sahel joint force during its operations. Increased violence in the centre required the deployment of more investigation missions

12 missions (by staff from Bamako and the regions) to follow up on programmatic activities in the northern regions to support civil society partners and national authorities in promoting and protecting human rights

No

Owing to the deterioration of the security situation in the centre of the country, investigation missions on mass killings and human rights monitoring missions had to be prioritized over missions to follow up on programmatic activities

However, two exploratory missions were conducted in Mopti and Timbuktu to assess the possible implementation of the project on reducing the risk of radicalization of young men and women in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions by raising awareness of human rights, democracy and citizenship, and through access to vocational training

Support for the functioning of a youth centre in the Mopti region (refurbished in 2017/18) and for the establishment/refurbishment of youth infrastructure in the Timbuktu and Kidal regions in order to sensitize, train and equip young women and men to promote peace education, human rights and the fight against violent extremism and radicalization

No

A comprehensive project combining vocational training and sensitization to human rights, democracy and citizenship for vulnerable young people was developed in the Mopti region and Timbuktu. However, due to the deterioration of the security situation in the centre that constituted a major constraint to the finalization of the project and the need to focus on investigations on mass killing as a priority in the same region, the Mission decided to defer the implementation of the project to the 2019/20 period

1 week-long seminar, in collaboration with 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

Yes

A training session was organized on international human rights law and international humanitarian law in collaboration with the International Institute of Human Rights-Foundation René Cassin (Strasbourg) from 11 to 16 February 2019 in Bamako, which saw the participation of eight international experts. The week-long seminar was attended by 102 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders (including 22 women) from Mali and 10 other countries

Provision of support, technical advice and capacity-building (including training sessions) in the area of human rights to Malian magistrates, in particular the Specialized Judicial Unit and the national magistrates' schools, for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international

Yes

Support, technical advice and capacity-building were provided in the area of human rights to Malian magistrates for the prosecution of crimes constituting violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in the context of the fight against terrorism. A workshop on human rights and terrorism-related detention was organized in Bamako. The 17 participants, including one woman, comprised a

humanitarian law, including in the context of the fight against terrorism		variety of actors, mainly officials from the judicial and defence sectors, from Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Bamako
Provision of technical advice and capacity-building and monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, 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	Yes	14 meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice, 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
Provision of technical support and office and information technology equipment to magistrates and human rights organizations for the judicial treatment of past human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights	Yes	<p>Technical support was provided to magistrates for the judicial treatment of past human rights violations, through the organization of a 2-day training session to strengthen the capacity of justice auditors to ensure their compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law in the performance of their duties</p> <p>In terms of provision of office and information technology equipment to magistrates and human rights organizations for the judicial treatment of past human rights violations, the Mission had planned to support the magistrates of the <i>Tribunal de grande instance</i> of Bamako in the handling of 3 cases of sexual violence committed in the northern regions of Mali. However, owing to a decree changing the jurisdiction of the tribunals, the magistrates in Bamako were no longer competent for those cases and magistrates in the north had yet to resume their functions</p>
Provision of technical assistance and advice to the Ministry of Human Rights and State Reform, the Constitutional Court and the National Human Rights Commission in carrying out their respective mandates, particularly in promoting and protecting human rights	Yes	<p>The Mission continued to support the National Human Rights Commission of Mali, including by enabling the participation of a commissioner in the July 2018 summer session of the International Institute of Human Rights-Foundation René Cassin in Strasbourg, and of two members of the Commission in the annual conference of national human rights institutions in Geneva. A two-day forum was also organized to provide and exchange information with partners on the Commission's 2018–2020 strategic plan, and an expert from the National Human Rights Commission of the Niger was deployed to assist the National Human Rights Commission of Mali in strengthening its legal and operational capacity to obtain "A" status in conformity with Paris Principles</p>
Weekly discussions with representatives of armed groups in volatile areas (including in the regions of Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu) to address human rights issues, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights	Yes	54 discussions were held with representatives of armed groups in Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu to address human rights issues

Provision of advice and technical support to the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of human rights into their curriculum and training sessions through the organization of 24 sessions for the sensitization of armed groups and the Malian Defence and Security Forces on core human rights principles and international humanitarian law	Yes	Several training sessions were conducted to provide advice and technical support to the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure their compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. 44 training sessions were held for the sensitization of 1,279 members (of whom 175 were women) of the Malian Defence and Security Forces on core human rights principles and international humanitarian law
Systematic implementation of the human rights due diligence policy in all support provided by MINUSMA to non-United Nations security forces and the conduct of systematic background checks of key individuals and stakeholders allegedly involved in human rights violations, and sensitization sessions for national counterparts, including signatory armed groups, on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy	Yes	31 projects were assessed against the human rights due diligence policy relating to the support provided by MINUSMA to non-United Nations security forces, and 5 sensitization sessions were organized for national counterparts, including signatory armed groups, on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy in Bamako, Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti
12 sensitization sessions and support for civil society organizations, including local media and youth associations, on monitoring, reporting on and engaging in advocacy of the promotion and protection of human rights, including during the 2018 electoral process	Yes	26 training sessions and support for civil society organizations, including local media and youth associations, were held with respect to monitoring, reporting on and engaging in activities that entail the promotion and protection of human rights, including during the 2018 presidential electoral process, in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Mopti  The higher number of sessions stemmed from the security space provided through joint missions and the integrated operations in the centre of the country
2 public reports on the situation of human rights in Mali issued by MINUSMA	Yes	2 public reports were issued on human rights abuses perpetrated in the Mopti region (Koumaga and Koulogon Peul). In addition, a press conference was held on 2 May 2019 to share the preliminary findings of the human rights investigation into the Ogossogou massacres of March 2019
4 public information campaigns on human rights days, including 5 radio spots, 2 radio debates, 5 radio interviews, 4 video reports, 1,000 posters, 3,000 brochures, 5,500 T-shirts and 6 roll-up stands	Yes	5 public information campaigns were implemented  A sensitization campaign on human rights and elections was conducted in July 2018 for the presidential elections, including the production of 2,500 posters  Sensitization activities were organized in Bamako and in the regions for the celebration of Human Rights Day in December 2018, which included the production of 2,000 brochures on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights throughout the country, 1,000 posters, 5,500 t-shirts, 1 video report on human rights protection, 5 kakemonos, 4 billboards and 14 banners

Materials to support the activities organized in the Timbuktu, Gao, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal regions for the 16 days of activism included 1,700 t-shirts, 3,000 brochures and 14 banners

A total of 500 t-shirts and 1,000 posters were produced for International Albinism Awareness Day

A total of 500 t-shirts and 1,000 posters were produced for International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

In addition, 8 radio interviews, 4 radio reports, 1 debate and 2 full radio broadcasts were produced on human rights, as well as 1 video report on the mission in Koulogon and 1 video report on human rights

An increase in the outreach and public information activities and products was necessary owing to the organization of the presidential elections and the need to sensitize communities in order to counteract the increasing trends of intercommunity violence in the regions, particularly in the centre of the country

Scaling-up of the open source mobile text messaging-based platform RapidPro in order to maintain communication and information-sharing with individuals and communities at risk and to disseminate and receive information on human rights, including the reporting of violations and abuses in remote and hard-to-reach *cercles*

No  
An assessment of the feasibility of the project revealed that, given the specificity of the project and its very technical aspect, its implementation would require the involvement of private telephone companies and information technology experts, which would increase considerably the cost for beneficiaries. Consequently, the Mission assessed that the project would not have the impact sought and decided that it be suspended

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is fully operational in the northern regions and carries out regular missions to collect victims' testimonies (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 3 offices operational; 2018/19: 6 offices operational)

Continued support was provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The six regional antennas were fully operational, and the Commission has collected 13,449 depositions (victims' testimonies)

Increase in the percentage of cases investigated by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission out of the total testimonies collected (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 50 per cent; 2018/19: 80 per cent)

The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission conducted its first investigations since its creation, with three special investigations carried out on three emblematic cases in Mali: *La répression de la société civile en 1962*; *La révolte suivie de la rébellion de Kidal en 1963* and *La répression paysanne de Ouelessebouyou en 1968*. The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission has so far conducted three investigations among the identified 10 cases

Increase in the number of victims' associations supported in achieving accountability and redressing victims (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 10; 2018/19: 15)

Support was provided to 14 victims associations in the process of accountability and seeking redress for victims, through the organization of meetings, workshops and sensitization sessions

Increase in the percentage of women working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2016/17: 20 per cent; 2017/18: 35 per cent; 2018/19: 35 per cent)

Women comprised 20 per cent of staff working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The lower percentage of women stemmed from a lack of women being appointed. MINUSMA will continue its advocacy for greater inclusion of women in the peace process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical advice and support to judicial and law enforcement oversight bodies, in particular through quarterly technical meetings	No	A coordination mechanism between the Mission and the judicial and law enforcement oversight bodies was not operational in the 2018/19 period owing to the deterioration of the security situation in the centre of the country that necessitated the refocus of provision of support and resources on transitional justice processes
Provision of logistical support (including through the provision of vehicles, offices and radio communications) to the International Commission of Inquiry	Yes	Limited logistical support was provided to the International Commission of Inquiry in order to facilitate recruitment of secretariat staff and the provision of vehicles and office space prior its deployment in Mali. The International Commission of Inquiry has been fully operational since September 2018
Provision of technical assistance and advice, capacity-building and equipment to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in its day-to-day activities in Bamako and in the field, as well as in conducting field investigations into serious human rights violations and organizing victims' hearings	Yes	Technical assistance and advice was provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, including capacity-building and equipment to strengthen its capacity to fulfil its mandate. Support was also provided to the strengthening of the Commission in conducting field investigations into serious human rights violations and organizing victims hearings
Provision of technical support and office and information technology equipment to 15 victims' associations in the northern regions and civil society coalitions to help them carry out their activities on transitional justice and to claim victims' rights to remedy and reparations	Yes	14 victims associations were provided with support in the process of accountability, including claims relating to victims' rights and the right to seek redress before the judicial system

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Adoption by the Ministry of Justice of a national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation (2016/17: none; 2017/18: strategy drafted; 2018/19: strategy adopted)

Despite the Mission's efforts and support to the Ministry of Justice to develop a national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation, the strategy was not adopted by the Ministry of Justice during the reporting period

Increase in the population's understanding of the rule of law and knowledge of their fundamental rights and legal obligations under the formal justice system through the availability of international and national legal texts and attendance at public awareness-raising events (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40 national legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice; 2018/19: 80 national legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice)

80 national legal texts were featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice, and 17 public awareness-raising and capacity-building events were held (5 in the Gao region, 11 in the Timbuktu region and 1 in the Mopti region). These actions were aimed at increasing the population's understanding of the rule of law and key aspects of the formal justice system, which enhanced confidence in judicial authorities and increased access to justice

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical and operational support and capacity-building for the strengthening of access to justice to fight against impunity for serious and destabilizing crimes	Yes	<p>Technical and operational support was provided for strengthening access to justice for serious and destabilizing crimes</p> <p>Four investigations were conducted: 1 concerning 3 incidents related to intercommunal violence in the centre (Koulogon, Ogossogou and Sobanou), including an assessment of the feasibility and relevance of the exhumation of a mass grave in Ogossogou; and 3 related to attacks against MINUSMA</p> <p>The capacities of 7 local non-governmental organizations to deliver access to justice in Gao and Ménaka were enhanced through the provision of technical support</p>
Provision of technical support to the Malian national police and judicial authorities in handling grave child rights violations, through 1 workshop and meetings	Yes	<p>Technical support was provided to the Malian national police and judicial authorities on case management for grave violations against children: 1 regional capacity strengthening workshop for 26 judges, prosecutors, police and <i>gendarmérie</i> officers was organized jointly with UNICEF in the Koulikoro region, during which MINUSMA provided technical assistance and facilitated the modules. 4 meetings were held with the Specialized Judicial Unit on grave child rights violations. As a result, MINUSMA was able to monitor the appropriate management of 17 cases related to children associated with armed groups</p>

Support for 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 to the draft of a basic training curriculum for prison officials and correction officers. The training curriculum was handed over to the National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration to be shared with the National Institute for Judicial Training
Support for lawyers in providing free legal assistance (2017/18: initial visits of Malian lawyers to Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu; 2018/19: regular presence of Malian lawyers in central and northern Mali)	No	<p>Support was provided through 1 workshop in Timbuktu for paralegals and jurists working for the <i>Bureaux d'assistance juridique et judiciaire</i> and legal clinics to promote better access to justice for the population of the region by improving the quality of legal assistance provided by paralegal services</p> <p>In addition, meetings were held with the international non-governmental organization Avocats sans frontières/Canada to discuss possible collaboration regarding the provision of legal and administrative assistance for victims of the Ogossogou attack. Malian lawyers in central and northern Mali were not regularly present owing to security reasons</p>
Organization of 10 public awareness-raising events and radio programmes, including debates and interviews with relevant actors, on national laws and international standards applicable to justice	17	<p>Sensitization sessions focused on national laws and international standards were held in the Bamako, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka regions in August 2018 while 4 sensitization activities were conducted in Bamako and in the Timbuktu region in October 2018</p> <p>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</p>
Monitoring of an estimated 10 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes, in cooperation with the Specialized Judicial Unit	Yes	<p>Monitored several criminal cases: 18 cases related to terrorism and transnational organized crime at the Court of Bamako; 3 cases pertaining to serious crimes, including incidents of intercommunal violence (Koulougou, Ogossogou and Sobanou, Mopti); 2 criminal cases on serious crime in Timbuktu and Mopti; 3 cases of alleged terrorism-related crimes in Gao; and 5 cases of crimes against peacekeepers, including 2 attacks against MINUSMA force in Bandiagara <i>cercle</i> and in Aguelhok</p> <p>An assessment of the judicial response to sexual violence incidents in conflict was conducted in Bamako and in the Timbuktu and Gao regions</p>

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**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

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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Implementation of action plans, signed by signatory parties (Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and Platform) for an end to grave violations against children (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1 signed and implemented by Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad; 2018/19: 1 signed by Platform)

7 regional meetings and 6 capacity-building and advocacy workshops were organized to facilitate the implementation of the action plan signed by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad for 290 of its focal points and political and military leaders in the Gao, Ménaka, Kidal and Timbuktu regions

Despite the efforts undertaken with the Platform, including 3 regional meetings and 2 capacity-building and advocacy workshops for 110 political and military leaders of the Platform in Gao, Ménaka and Mopti, the movement parties did not finalize the signing of their action plan but pledged to do so before December 2019

National legislation and regional initiatives adopted to strengthen national child protection system mechanisms and initiatives (2016/17: none; 2017/18: none; 2018/19: national law drafted and at least 2 strategies adopted)

One ministerial decree was adopted to strengthen the national child protection system, defining a core strategy for the protection of children's rights in Mali. This decree has been instrumental for the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and its guidelines in Mali and for the establishment of the Malian Implementation Monitoring Committee for the Safe Schools Declaration, which has adopted and implemented an annual action plan. The "Child Protection Code" was drafted and is under review for adoption

Armed groups and armed forces sign a binding commitment and establish implementation plans to address sexual violence (2016/17: 1 commitment signed and 1 implementation plan established by the Platform; 2017/18: 1 commitment signed and 1 implementation plan established by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad; 2018/19: 1 commitment signed and 1 implementation plan established by the Malian armed forces)

One joint communiqué was signed by the Government of Mali on 1 March 2019 to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence in Mali. A technical framework and a draft action plan were defined in collaboration with national Ministries. The partners agreed on the necessary activities to support the implementation of the plan during the 2019/20 period

Reduction of risks of HIV infection among women and girls in conflict zones by facilitating access to HIV information, treatment, care and support services (number of women and girls sensitized and provided with HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing: 2016/17: 1,000; 2017/18: 1,500; 2018/19: 1,600)

1,830 women and girls were provided with awareness-raising information on the prevention of HIV and conflict-related sexual violence. Mass sensitization events allowed for economics of scale gains, meaning that a slightly larger target group could be reached

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Follow-up, established through 11 meetings with parties to the conflict, on their commitment to prevent and end grave violations of children's rights, including child recruitment and use, in accordance with Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1539 (2004)</a> , <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> , <a href="#">1882 (2009)</a> and <a href="#">1998 (2011)</a> , including on the implementation of subsequent action plans signed by parties	14	Meetings were held in the Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti regions with the Government and armed groups on their commitment to prevent and end grave violations against children in accordance with Security Council resolutions. The meetings contributed significantly to the implementation of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad action plan
Support for the implementation of the child rights action plan and engagement of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform through 1 training session for focal points, 4 regional workshops and 3 community awareness-raising campaigns in northern regions (on grave violations committed by armed groups, the content of the plan/issues raised and the long-term impact of armed conflicts on children)	Yes	Support for the implementation of the child rights action plan was provided. The Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad was supported in the implementation of the action plan through 1 training session in the Kidal region for the designated 26 focal points, as well as 4 regional workshops and 3 community-level awareness-raising campaigns in the Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka regions  Despite the Mission's efforts, the Platform had not finalized the signing of its action plan
5 training-of-trainers sessions in the regions on monitoring violations of children's rights, for 80 Malian instructors (from police and military academies) and child protection focal points	5	Training-of-trainers sessions were facilitated in Bamako and in the Gao, Mopti, Ménaka and Timbuktu regions on monitoring violations of children's rights for 114 Malian instructors (from police and military academies) and child protection focal points from the Malian Defence and Security Forces. The higher number of participants was attributable to the specific request by the Government of Mali
5 training sessions in the regions to build the child protection capacities of Malian security and defence institutions (military, police and gendarmerie), government authorities and national partners, including civil society and children's rights organizations, in promoting children's rights and the protection of conflict-affected children	5	Capacity-building and advocacy sessions on children's rights and child protection were organized in Bamako and in the Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal regions for 222 representatives of the Malian security and defence institutions (military, police and gendarmerie), government authorities and national civil society partners
4 training sessions in the regions to build the capacities of government authorities and national partners, including civil society and children's rights organizations, in monitoring and reporting on conflict-affected children and providing appropriate response	4	Training sessions were organized in the Mopti and Gao regions and in Bamako to build the capacities of 140 government authorities and national civil society partners

<p>Advocacy with the national parliament, the Children's Parliament and stakeholders through meetings and 3 workshops in Bamako on the review and adoption of the 2002 child protection code and grave violations against children</p>	No	<p>Despite the Mission's efforts, the workshop could not be conducted owing to the unavailability of the national parliament</p> <p>However, advocacy to promote the 2002 child protection code review and adoption was conducted with the national parliament jointly with MINUSMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. A radio show was also organized to sensitize the Government and civil society on the protection of children's rights</p>
<p>1 workshop with judicial authorities and stakeholders on the protocol signed between the United Nations and the Government of Mali on the handover of children associated with armed forces and armed groups</p>	1	<p>Workshop was held for 26 criminal judicial authorities and stakeholders in the Koulikoro region on the protocol signed between the United Nations and the Government of Mali on the handover of children associated with armed forces and armed groups</p>
<p>1 workshop with armed groups and stakeholders on protecting education from the armed conflict in Mali, including the prevention of attacks against education facilities and any other actions having a negative impact on education</p>	1	<p>Capacity-building and advocacy workshop was organized in Bamako for 20 members of armed groups and movements on the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and its guidelines by non-State actors to improve the protection of schools against attacks and military use</p>
<p>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 on Children and Armed Conflict</p>	Yes	<p>4 quarterly reports were submitted on grave violations committed against children. 1 comprehensive annual report on capacity-building activities has been drafted, instead of 4 quarterly reports as initially planned</p> <p>All but one of the capacity-building workshops were delayed until the last quarter, owing to political delays. To conserve time and efficient reporting, the section decided to produce one comprehensive annual report on capacity-building activities instead of the four quarterly reports as initially planned</p>
<p>Daily monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children and 12 field missions (in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Mopti) to monitor grave violations of children's rights and continue dialogue with the leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias</p>	Yes	<p>Daily monitoring and reporting were conducted and 12 field missions were carried out in Bamako and in the Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Mopti regions to monitor grave violations of children's rights, and continued dialogue was performed with the leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias</p>
<p>Public information campaigns on child rights days and on the promotion and protection of children's rights, including the prohibition of child recruitment and use, sexual violence, killing and maiming and attacks against education and health care, through 23 roll-up banners, 6 radio spots, 2 video reports, 600 posters, 600 brochures, 5 billboards and 1,000 T-shirts</p>	No	<p>3 public information campaigns were conducted, for: International Children's Day, including 1 sensitization activity in the Mopti region, 500 t-shirts and 4 banners; the <i>Salon de l'enfance de Bamako</i>, including 1 sensitization activity; and the Day of the African Child, including 500 t-shirts and 1,000 posters</p> <p>The lower number of items stemmed from the need to produce additional material for other events, such as the presidential elections, and the need to sensitize</p>

		communities in order to counteract the increasing trends of intercommunity violence in the regions, particularly in the centre of the country
3 quick-impact projects supporting the actions of State institutions and civil society organizations, including child rights advocates, in preventing and responding to grave violations against children	4	Quick-impact projects supporting the actions of State institutions and civil society organizations were approved, with a focus on children's rights, in particular in relation to education and prevention of child recruitment into armed groups
5 consultations with national institutions on conflict-related sexual violence, including the gendarmerie, the police and the military, in Bamako with representatives from the northern regions	8	Consultations with national institutions were conducted, including 2 high-level sessions with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
5 meetings for associations of victims of gender-based violence and members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to provide technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including mainstreaming reparations for victims into the reconciliation process	5	Meetings, including training and sensitization sessions, were conducted for 2 associations of victims of gender-based violence and members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
5 meetings with the armed groups (Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and Platform) and the Malian armed forces to solicit commitments against conflict-related sexual violence	5	Meetings were held with armed groups and Malian armed forces to review the implementation plans and with the Government to renew their commitment to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence
3 technical meetings to assist national authorities in resource mobilization, including teams of experts on investigations of conflict-related sexual violence	3	Meetings were held to assist national authorities in resource mobilization on investigations into conflict-related sexual violence
Maintenance of a hotline on sexual and gender-based violence and standard operating procedures for an appropriate response to conflict-related sexual violence or sexual violence	Yes	Maintenance of the hotline was ensured through technical and logistic support and training sessions for the operators of the hotlines and military officers
Increase awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence through 2 conferences during the commemoration of the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence against Women (25 November-10 December 2018) and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June 2018)	2	Conferences were organized involving civil society organizations and government and national institutions to commemorate and celebrate the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence against Women and the International Day for 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 implementation plans of the Platform and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad	8	4 quarterly reports, 2 training reports, 1 submission to the Secretary-General's annual report and 1 annual progress report were drafted to highlight the activities conducted
Support for the implementation plans of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform to address conflict-related sexual violence, through 2 workshops for focal points, 2 training-of-trainers sessions and 6 sensitization sessions	Yes	2 workshops for the Platform and Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad focal points were organized, as well as 2 training sessions to ensure the smooth passage of their implementation plans. 6 sensitization sessions were organized for armed groups to raise their awareness on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence
Sensitization of 1,600 women and girls in conflict zones on HIV/AIDS and conflict-related sexual violence prevention, and provision of HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, care and support services	Yes	1,830 women and girls were sensitized on HIV/AIDS conflict-related sexual violence prevention, of whom 758 were tested for HIV. Every individual that was found to be HIV-positive was for treatment, care and support
1 outreach campaign to increase awareness of the fight against HIV-related stigma and discrimination among people living with HIV and key populations in conflict zones	1	An outreach campaign, including a capacity-building workshop and sensitization activities on the fight against HIV-related stigma and discrimination, was carried out for 1,383 community leaders, members of civil society organizations, people living with HIV, people living with a disability and key populations in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions

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

53. 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, providing equipment, outreach programmes and advocacy. These efforts supported the return of judicial authorities and intensified the support for government efforts to combat impunity, including the operationalization of courts in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions, and the implementation of a national justice reform strategy. As for Kidal, the operationalization of a court and prison will depend on the effective return of judicial and prison authorities to the region, which currently hampered owing to the presence of armed groups. Continued support was also provided relating to the integration of traditional justice practices and the formal justice system, notably in Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal.

54. MINUSMA 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 and logistical support. Notwithstanding the volatile security situation that has led to absenteeism and the relocation of some local authorities, notably in Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal, there have been continued efforts by the Mission and the Government to appoint and deploy judicial and prison officials to northern and central Mali.

55. The Mission continued to conduct training and mentoring activities for national penitentiary staff to enhance their response to prison incidents and improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners, given that upholding humane detention conditions and focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration are essential in the fight against radicalization in prisons. On 1 March 2019, the Mission supported the adoption of an integrated security plan and the organization of a simulation exercise in Koulikoro prison, in which high-risk prisoners are held, including terrorist suspects. This was the first session in a series of exercises to be replicated in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions.

56. MINUSMA continued to engage and coordinate closely with national and regional authorities, technical and financial partners and the United Nations country team to sustain peace, support joint recovery initiatives when possible and fulfil the Mission's mandate more effectively, while taking into account the linkages between development, humanitarian and peace efforts in Mali, particularly through quick-impact projects and the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali. It should be noted that quick-impact projects focused on supporting basic public services, livelihoods and employment generation, as well as small infrastructure construction, in support of efforts to strengthen national institutions and communities and increase confidence between the Mission and the Malian population.

57. The Peacebuilding Fund launched two cross-border projects (between Mali and Burkina Faso and between Mali and the Niger) to promote the political participation and employment of young people. The two projects promoted conflict prevention and management in local communities and the participation of young people in decision-making mechanisms, and supported trust-building measures between local communities, the defence and security forces and actors of the penal chain by integrating human rights into their operations.

58. The presence of civil administrators at their duty stations in northern and central Mali stagnated, presenting a slow increase from 29 to 30 per cent during the reporting period, despite an executive order by the Prime Minister on 2 April 2019 instructing civil servants appointed to the north and centre of the country to redeploy to their relevant duty stations by 30 April 2019. The prevailing security situation was one of the key factors for the absence of civil servants, in particular in remote areas.

59. Regarding the operationalization of district-level interim administrations, on 27 March, the President signed a decree defining the modalities for the progressive transfer of competencies, including human and financial resources, to regional, *cercle* and municipal councils. This is expected to help to meet the allocation of 30 per cent of the State's budgetary revenue to the territorial collectivities, as stipulated in the Agreement.

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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**Actual indicators of achievement*

Progress towards the implementation of the national justice reform strategy (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; 2018/19: all Justice and Corrections Section activities under the Emergency Programme are fully implemented)

Achieved

All activities under the Emergency Programme were fully implemented

Establishment of a framework on the role of, and the relationship between, traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system (2016/17: 0 (no existing framework); 2017/18: framework established; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved

A framework on the role of and the relationship between traditional justice practices and the formal system was established by the Ministry of Justice, with technical and financial support from MINUSMA

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: 9; 2017/18: 13; 2018/19:13)

13 of 18 tribunals were fully operational (2 of 4 in the Gao regions; 4 of 5 in the Timbuktu region; and 7 of 9 in the Mopti region). The tribunal in Kidal is not operational owing to the absence of State authorities and the relocation of the Prosecutor to Gao. The presence of judicial authorities in the Mopti region remained irregular owing to instability

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) (2016/17: 7; 2017/18: 13; 2018/19: 13)

11 of 17 prisons were fully operational (1 of 4 in the Gao region; 3 of 5 in the Timbuktu region; and 7 of 8 in the Mopti region). The prison in Kidal is not operational owing to the absence of State authorities in Kidal, including prison authorities. Ongoing rehabilitation of the prison in Djenné (Mopti area) and ongoing construction of the prison in Koro through 2 quick-impact projects will further expand the overall prison operational capacities in the country by the end of 2019. The current number of fully operational prisons is slightly lower than expected owing to the state of insecurity, notably in the Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka regions, which is blocking infrastructure projects and the full deployment of staff required for full operationalization

*Planned outputs**Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)**Remarks*

Support, as appropriate, for traditional justice mechanisms, including the development of a legislative framework to harmonize the role of traditional and formal justice systems, the capacity-building of traditional justice actors, support for the operationalization of the function of traditional justice actors, and awareness-raising with regard to the role of traditional and formal justice systems

Yes

5 workshops were held to support the complementarity between traditional and formal justice in Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal; 2 working sessions were held to develop the legislative framework to harmonize the role of traditional and formal justice systems; 3 workshops were organized in Timbuktu on the peaceful settlements of conflicts and the complementarity between traditional formal justice

Advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff on national and international criminal justice standards, techniques and best practices, in Bamako and the northern and central regions	Yes	7 advisory sessions were held in Gao and Mopti on national and international criminal justice standards, while 2 working sessions were held in Bamako on reforming the Criminal Procedural Code
Strengthening the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, including through advice and technical support	Yes	Support was provided for 19 coordination meetings with the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders (5 in Gao, 7 in Timbuktu and 7 in Mopti), which greatly strengthened, through advice and technical support, the regional criminal justice frameworks
Provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the national justice reform strategy	No	The Ministry of Justice is planning on, but has yet to develop, a national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice for the full operationalization of 13 tribunals and 13 prisons (including the ability to store and analyse statistics of prisoners), through advice, advocacy, provision of expertise, technical and operational support and capacity-building	Yes	<p>Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Justice, in the context of which 13 tribunals and 11 prisons were fully operational. Certain prisons and tribunals were not fully operational, owing to insecurity that blocked the required redeployment of staff and infrastructure improvements, leaving some staff relocated to regional hubs and some prisons not fully secured</p> <p>22 capacity-building workshops and 21 working sessions were held on laws and international standards applicable to access to justice and detention conditions, in support of the operationalization of tribunals and prisons. In addition, data management systems were installed in 7 prisons, and safety and security equipment acquired for 4 prisons</p>

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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*

Number of integrated regional stabilization strategies, including objectives, targets and supporting initiatives, revised in accordance with prevailing conditions and priorities at the national and regional levels (2016/17: no strategies; 2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 5)

Of the existing 5 draft regional stabilization strategies, revisions were ongoing for 3 (Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal). Finalization was not possible owing to changing contexts, ongoing decentralization processes and the lack of interim authorities' presence

While waiting for a conducive environment for the strategies to be revised, MINUSMA provided capacity-building training to local administrators, elected officials and technical services, to equip the Malian authorities to undertake such strategic planning themselves

Number of implemented peace dividend projects, including confidence-building towards the Mission and mandated tasks, social cohesion and inter-/intra-community conflict resolution, security institutions and the rule of law,

A total of 152 peace dividend projects were implemented during the reporting period (105 quick-impact projects funded by MINUSMA and 47 projects funded by the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali)

operationalization and effectiveness of State authorities and support for the peace process (2016/17: 171; 2017/18: 150; 2018/19: 130)

Mobilization of financial resources for stabilization and recovery initiatives as a result of good offices and strategic advocacy (2016/17: \$33.8 million; 2017/18: \$37 million; 2018/19: \$20 million)

A total of 10 new contributions to stabilization and recovery initiatives were mobilized, totalling \$14.7 million. The lower level of contributions mobilized stemmed from changing donor country policies

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation and coordination of approximately 80 quick-impact projects funded by the Mission in support of confidence-building towards the local population, in the areas of training and capacity-building, livelihoods, income generation and community-based infrastructure/equipment, and to support access to basic services, in line with the Malian regional and national priorities and plans and in coordination and complementarity with the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team	105	Quick-impact projects were implemented in support of confidence-building towards the local population, in the areas of training and capacity-building, livelihoods, income generation and community-based infrastructure/equipment, and to support access to basic services, in line with the Malian regional and national priorities and plans and in coordination and complementarity with the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team. The low cost of several projects allowed for a greater number of projects to be implemented
Coordination with national and regional authorities, the United Nations country team, technical and financial partners and civil society for the implementation of peace dividend projects that are aligned with the 6 regional stabilization strategies and take into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns	Yes	Regular consultations took place within the framework of the technical and financial partners coordination mechanisms, and with the central Government and civil society coordination groups, to assess and support coordinated efforts, including on the implementation of peace dividend projects aligned with the regional strategies
Provision of support, through the organization of 6 capacity-building workshops, for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the regional governmental technical institutions of Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti of regional stabilization plans for the respective regions, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns	2	Support was given to capacity-building projects for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the regional governmental technical institutions, notably for Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu and Mopti  The lower number of capacity-building workshops was attributable to the lack of finalization of the stabilization plans by government counterparts and the inconsistent presence of national staff in the relevant locations
Monthly consultations with, and provision of technical support in the areas of early recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding to, the authorities at the regional levels in the Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions to reinforce local capacity and technical skills in line with the delivery of their identified basic services	Yes	A total of 85 consultation meetings were held by which technical support was provided to the authorities at the regional levels

<p>Joint mapping through the structure of the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones with the authorities at the national and local levels and the United Nations country team to jointly review recovery and development needs in northern and central Mali in order to ensure a harmonized understanding and foster programmatic synergies</p>	Yes	<p>In coordination with the Mission, the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones and the technical and financial partners coordination mechanism, joint mapping on interventions in the north and centre were updated</p>
<p>Logistical and technical support for the Government and development and humanitarian partners, including the United Nations country team, on the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement and the facilitation of joint needs assessments and missions in northern and central Mali, including technical and financial partners when relevant</p>	Yes	<p>Technical support was provided through participation in coordination meetings and working groups, including with the United Nations country team, and through joint needs assessments. Logistical support was provided to a total of 570 personnel from government and development and humanitarian partners for movements within the Mission area</p>
<p>Development of the third phase of the Peacebuilding Fund in areas possibly identified under a peacebuilding priority plan for Mali, including cross-border initiatives to support community efforts to enhance social cohesion and address inter-/intracommunity conflicts</p>	Yes	<p>4 projects were funded and launched with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, and 1 project was extended in areas identified in the peacebuilding priority plan for Mali</p>
<p>Mobilization of additional funding (to increase the 2017/18 level) through the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali through regular donor liaison in order to continue to support the Malian institutions in critical areas of direct relevance to the stabilization and recovery efforts, including the implementation of the peace agreement</p>	Yes	<p>A total of 10 new contributions to the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali were mobilized through regular donor liaison, totalling \$14.7 million</p>
<p>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 national authorities</p>	Yes	<p>Coordination meetings with donors, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations were held (10 Trust Fund coordination meetings with donors and partners; 1 quarterly Trust Fund coordination meeting with donors; 15 bilateral meetings with donors; and 1 global report presentation to donors)</p>
<p>Support for the promotion of a culture of peace and reconciliation through cultural and traditional activities in conflict-affected areas, in close coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</p>	Yes	<p>A total of 4 UNESCO projects were initiated in the Timbuktu region through quick-impact projects to support a culture of peace and reconciliation</p>

Outreach and visibility activities, including monthly bulletins, reports and visual tools, to increase awareness among a wide range of stakeholders, such as national and regional authorities, technical and financial partners, local populations and communities, about MINUSMA-supported projects in the area of stabilization and recovery in central and northern Mali	Yes	A total of 150 public information activities were supported to increase awareness on stabilization and recovery efforts
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**Expected accomplishment 4.3:** Restoration of State authority and decentralized services in central and northern Mali

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of State officials who have returned to their respective duty stations, at the regional, <i>cercle</i> and <i>arrondissement</i> levels, in the central and northern regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni (of a total of 195 positions: 2016/17: 55 per cent filled; 2017/18: 32 per cent; 2018/19: 70 per cent)	In the north and centre of the country, the effective deployment rate of civil administrators to their assigned duty stations, which refers to the number of officials with a sustained presence in their area of assignment, stood at around 30 per cent. Persistent security constraints in Mali hindered the deployment and redeployment of civil administrators to their duty stations in the northern and central regions	
Establishment and functioning of interim administrations, where provided by law (2016/17: 5 regions; 2017/18: 32 <i>cercles</i> ; 2018/19: 53 communes)	Nominations took place at the <i>cercle</i> level but not at the commune level. The establishment of commune-level interim authorities remained pending, owing to the slow pace of implementation of the peace agreement. However, <i>cercle</i> -level nominations could be considered a positive step forward. At the commune level, no interim authorities had been established in the 133 communes of the 5 regions of the north (Gao, Ménaka, Kidal, Timbuktu and Taoudenni). At the <i>cercle</i> level, 21 out of 24 interim authorities had been established and were partially operational. In the Taoudenni region, nominations for 3 <i>cercle</i> -level interim authorities were pending (Foum el'Alba, Boû Djébéha and Al-Ourch)	
State resources adequately transferred from the central Government to the decentralized entities in accordance with article 14 of the peace agreement (2016/17: 14 per cent; 2017/18: 22 per cent; 2018/19: 30 per cent)	The rate of transfer of resources from the State to local authorities was 21.35 per cent at the end of the reporting period. In the context of the prevailing security and political situation in the centre and north of Mali, the transfer of resources had slightly increased from 19.77 per cent (31 December 2018) to 21.35 per cent (30 June 2019)	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 capacity-building training session for 20 special advisers of regional governors appointed to streamline efforts on reconciliation, local governance, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and gender mainstreaming	Yes	A capacity-building training-of-trainers session for local government officials was held. In addition, a follow-up 10-day capacity-building training session for decentralized authorities was organized
Quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Territorial Administration to review progress in the restoration and extension of State authority in northern and central Mali	Yes	Quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Territorial Administration on the restoration and extension of State authority in northern and central Mali were

		held, including with the Direction générale des collectivités territoriales
Weekly logistical and technical support for local officials (governors, prefects, subprefects, mayors, regional and <i>cercle</i> councillors and interim authorities) in carrying out their duties with due diligence in northern and central Mali	Yes	Logistical support was provided, including the movement of personnel with local officials (governors, prefects, subprefects, mayors, regional and <i>cercle</i> councillors and interim authorities) and technical support through meetings, coordination, and rehabilitation projects
Weekly meetings in the regions with decentralized State technical services (including education, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and energy)	Yes	Meetings with decentralized State technical services were carried out on a weekly basis at the regional level
6 workshops in the regions (Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenni (workshop in Timbuktu), Ménaka and Bamako) to promote good and inclusive governance and decentralization for local government actors (governors, prefects, subprefects, mayors and regional and <i>cercle</i> councillors) as well as civil society	7	Workshops were held on public procurement, public administration, administrative litigation and conflict prevention, decentralization and inclusive governance. One workshop was held in Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Kidal and Ménaka. Due to the situation in Mopti, the Mission decided to re-prioritize this region instead of Bamako. This enabled 2 workshops to be held in Mopti, in the <i>cercles</i> of Djenné and Koro, to tackle the specific challenges of those 2 <i>cercles</i>
5 capacity-building sessions for interim administrations (in Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu/Taoudenni, Gao and Ménaka) on the institutional framework of the Malian decentralization policy	5	Capacity-building sessions were held for interim administrations in Kidal, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Gao and Ménaka. The authorities in Mopti had been elected since 2017, and therefore did not require capacity-building as interim authorities. The Mission conducted 1 session each in Timbuktu and Taoudenni
Technical assistance to the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Taxation in drafting a comprehensive framework for the collection of taxes and in developing the local taxation component of its portfolio	Yes	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Taxation was provided with the modernization of the registration process for the civilian population and through the recruitment of 2 assistants for the drafting of a comprehensive framework, including an institutional framework draft bill on the establishment of a territorial police force in Mali
Provision of technical and logistical assistance to interim authorities (regional councils) for the organization of 1 international workshop on regional experiences with decentralized cooperation, in coordination with ECOWAS and the African Union	Yes	One international workshop was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Collectivities, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel and ECOWAS on decentralization issues and experience sharing among 8 African countries

### Component 5: support

60. 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 12,618 military personnel, 1,748 police

personnel, 1,635 civilian personnel and 9 Government-provided personnel. The services included the construction and maintenance of accommodation and office facilities, including the expansion of existing facilities, to accommodate additional personnel on the basis of Security Council resolution 2423 (2018); the provision of air and ground transportation services for passengers and cargo and the associated equipment maintenance; the provision of medical services, including casualty and evacuation arrangements; continued medical and casualty evacuation services, with the deployment of aero-medical evacuation teams in Bamako and Mopti; the supply and resupply of various commodities, including rations and fuel; and the management of the information and communications technology infrastructure, including the systems that provide technological security to United Nations personnel and installations. In addition, MINUSMA continued to implement environmental mitigation measures that included the synchronization of generators to increase efficiency and the installation of light-emitting diode lighting. Security services were also 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, as well as sensitization and counselling on HIV/AIDS, and conduct and discipline training and sensitization, including the dissemination of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation) (2016/17: 98 per cent; 2017/18:  $\geq 90$  per cent; 2018/19:  $\geq 90$  per cent)

98.2 per cent (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation) (15,846 actual flight hours compared with 16,139 approved flight hours)

Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2016/17: 6.2 per cent; 2017/18:  $\leq 5$  per cent; 2018/19:  $\leq 5$  per cent)

A total of 6.5 per cent of prior-period obligations carried forward from the 2017/18 were cancelled in 2018/19

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2016/17: 12.7 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent  $\pm 3$  per cent; 2018/19: 17.4 per cent  $\pm 3$  per cent)

10.1 per cent of international posts were vacant on average  
MINUSMA focused on filling posts that had been vacant for long periods, based on its operations requirements

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2016/17: 27 per cent; 2017/18:  $\geq 35$  per cent; 2018/19:  $\geq 36$  per cent)

12 per cent of international staff was female  
In the context of the security situation, there was a high turnover of candidates, in particular at regional offices. MINUSMA is a dangerous and non-family duty Mission, and media reports also discourage female candidates. To increase female representation, managers are provided with gender and geographic data of the respective section/unit and are advised during the recruitment and selection process to give due consideration to gender parity and ensure qualified female candidates are given priority

Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: 43; 2017/18:  $\leq 48$ ; 2018/19:  $\leq 45$ )

57 working days for roster recruitments, on average, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection

MINUSMA Human Resources is in regular contact with programme managers, advising them on recruitment-specific rules and regulations, timelines and best practices. This remains an ongoing

<p>Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: 197; 2017/18: ≤130; 2018/19: ≤130)</p>	<p>regular exercise with all sections with vacant positions. The Mission is currently in the process of finalizing the recruitment plan in partnership and consultation with relevant stakeholders. While challenges remain owing to the increasingly fluid operational situation, the changing dynamics of the Mission and high turnover, the Mission intends to finalize its recruitment strategy to lower timelines</p> <p>252 working days on average, for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection</p> <p>The recruitment process is affected by the volume of applicants and substantive suitability screening in the context of Mission operations, official business travel and travel on rest and recuperation</p>
<p>Overall score on Department of Field Support Environmental Management Scorecard (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100; 2018/19: 100)</p>	<p>57 out of 100 points in the Environmental Management Scorecard</p> <p>Despite challenging conditions, MINUSMA scores well on the waste and water and wastewater pillars. Energy performance could be improved (e.g. relatively high demand and greenhouse gas emissions associated with generator fuel use). However, the Mission is making progress with respect to measures to reduce energy demand (e.g. installation of light-emitting diode lighting, which has improved from 2017/18) and increase the efficiency of generators (e.g. the proportion of generators that are synchronized has increased from 2017/18). Impact assessments could be more systematically undertaken to improve the wider impact component of the score</p>
<p>Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: ≥85 per cent; 2018/19: ≥85 per cent)</p>	<p>A total of 87.7 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality</p> <p>The high performance stemmed from the existence of the right customer relationship management tool for tracking all incidents and requests for services, as well as a light service management project that established a set of key performance indicators that all Missions should meet, and the generation of daily reports to keep track of progress and promptly take corrective action</p>
<p>Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2016/17: 45 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)</p>	<p>In line with MINUSMA compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy, United Nations Headquarters carried out an annual field occupational safety and risk management programme/occupational safety and health programme compliance evaluation (self-assessment). The Mission's occupational safety and health compliance level was rated at 52.5 per cent, which is under the minimum acceptable level of 70 per cent. The many issues that were raised are being discussed with the Chief Medical Officer for improvement, and efforts will be accelerated to increase compliance over the next evaluation period</p>
<p>Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: ≤20 per cent)</p>	<p>The Mission deviated 19.5 per cent from its demand acquisition plan</p>
<p>Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance</p>	<p>The overall score on the Department of Operational Support property management index was 1,492, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators</p>

indicators (2016/17: 1,634; 2017/18: ≥1,800; 2018/19: ≥1,800)

Percentage of contingent personnel in standards-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandum of understanding (2016/17: 77 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)

93 per cent of contingent personnel were in standards-compliant United Nations accommodations

Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2016/17: 92 per cent; 2017/18: ≥95 per cent; 2018/19: ≥95 per cent)

96 per cent of vendors were compliant with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (contractor delivery performance was 96 per cent; contractor conformity to quality specification was 96 per cent; and contractor stock management was 96 per cent)

<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 implemented most of the actions planned for the Department of Operational Support environment strategy with respect to: solar energy production for lighting and backup energy; light-emitting diode lights; generator synchronization in the main camps and building with double roofing to help reduce the Mission's greenhouse gas emissions; water consumption monitoring with the installation of a water meter in each camp to ensure a rational use of water supplied; a significant improvement in terms of the installation and operation of wastewater treatment plants in the main camps, and the improvement of a dumping site in some locations that fostered the Mission-wide reduction, from significant to moderate, of the risk associated with wastewater management; solid waste management, with minimum risks to the environment and the local communities in all MINUSMA sites; and the recycling of plastics and metal waste, which is still ongoing, and the monitoring of gas emissions from incinerators to prevent health and safety risks to MINUSMA staff and the local communities. The Mission closely monitored sites to track non-conformities in all sites (MINUSMA and contractors' sites) through regular environmental inspections, some of which were supported by raising staff/troops awareness on the Mission's environmental mandate and associated requirements
Support for the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	MINUSMA implemented the Department of Operational Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint by creating a supply chain pillar, comprising procurement, centralized warehousing, acquisition management and movement control sections/units
Implementation of standardized mission accommodation structures	Yes	The Mission is still in the process of upgrading all accommodations to United Nations standards, with kitchenettes and bathroom capsules provided for international staff, United Nations Volunteers, Staff

Officers and Contractors. A standard scale of space is also being implemented

### Aviation services

<p>Operation and maintenance of a total of 40 aircraft (11 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing) as well as a service capacity of 20 unmanned aerial systems</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>Aircraft operated and maintained (9 fixed-wing and 27 rotary-wing)</p> <p>The lower number of aircraft stemmed from the Mission's reconfigured fleet of aircraft, which included the rotation, repatriation, delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets</p>
<p>Provision of a total of 17,100 planned flight hours (7,909 by commercial providers and 9,191 by military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>Unmanned aerial systems operated and maintained</p> <p>The lower number of unmanned aerial systems stemmed from the non-replacement of 1 system following the expiration of the letter-of-assist arrangements, while 9 systems were realigned to contingent-owned equipment under memorandums of understanding</p>
<p>Oversight of aviation safety standards for 60 aircraft (inclusive of unmanned aerial systems) and 14 airfields and landing sites</p>	<p>16,036</p>	<p>Flight hours were provided (10,575 flight hours by commercial providers and 5,461 flight hours by military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation</p> <p>The lower number of aircraft stemmed from the Mission's reconfigured fleet of aircraft, which included the rotation, repatriation, delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets</p>
<p>Oversight of aviation safety standards for 60 aircraft (inclusive of unmanned aerial systems) and 14 airfields and landing sites</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Oversight provided for 36 dedicated aircraft, 10 unmanned aerial systems and 17 airfields and landing sites</p> <p>The lower number of aircraft stemmed from the Mission's reconfigured fleet of aircraft, which included the rotation, repatriation, delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets</p>

### Budget, finance and reporting services

<p>Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,099.5 million, in line with delegated authority</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Services provided for a budget of \$1,107.3 million in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The higher budget level stemmed from appropriated resources of \$1,074.7 million combined with authority to enter into commitments in the amount of \$32.6 million</p>
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### Civilian personnel services

<p>Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 1,900 authorized civilian personnel (811 international staff, 898 national staff, 2 temporary positions and 189 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Human resources services were provided to an average strength of 1,635 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)</p>
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performance management in line with delegated authority

Provision of in-mission training courses to 9,052 civilian personnel and support for out-of-mission training for 312 civilian personnel	2,443	Civilian personnel received in-mission training
	147	Civilian personnel received out-of-mission training
		The lower in-Mission training stemmed from the lower number of courses taken while reprioritized resource utilization affected out-of-Mission training
Support for the processing of 6,540 in-mission and 445 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 470 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	Yes	The Mission provided support for the processing of 4,099 in-mission and 565 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 282 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel
		The lower number of in-mission requests processed was attributable mainly to the Mission's adoption of the austerity measures limiting in-mission travel to only those that were absolutely necessary for the implementation of the mandate and critical operational requirements, while the higher number of out-of-mission requests was attributable primarily to strategic unplanned travel critical to the implementation of the mandate and building greater understanding on the organizational reforms
		The lower number of travel requests for training purposes was attributable mainly to the fact that priority was given to the travel of the trainers rather than the trainees

#### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 30 mission sites in 13 locations	Yes	
Implementation of 8 construction, renovation and alteration projects	7	Construction, renovation and alteration projects implemented (emergency repairs of Tessalit unpaved runway; rehabilitation of the Armed Forces of Mali camp in Tessalit; overhead protection in Kidal as well as overhead sleeping capsules protection Mission-wide; development of a new camp site to accommodate additional troops in Mopti; hard-wall building for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; Armed Forces of Mali camp (Amdaraoukhane bore hole drilling); installation of bore holes in mission area)
Operation and maintenance of 292 United Nations-owned generators	306	United Nations-owned generators installed, operated and maintained, of which 278 generators were in operation in 11 locations; 14 generators were under repairs; and 14 generators were on standby for emergency requirements
		The higher number of generators stemmed from the emergency acquisition of 14 generator sets in the 10–50 KVA range, to support closed-circuit television and data shelters installed in remote areas with 24-hour power supply, including back-up
	37	Boreholes operated and maintained

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities comprising 37 wells/boreholes and 24 water treatment and purification plants at 14 sites	24 42 14	Water treatment plants operated and maintained Wastewater treatment plants operated and maintained Locations
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 19 sites	Yes	Liquid waste collection and disposal were rendered through a contractor in 13 MINUSMA locations covering 26 sites, including treatment and testing  End-to-end water and wastewater management for all MINUSMA locations was solicited  Solid and biomedical waste treatment, collection and disposal were rendered by a contractor in 14 MINUSMA locations covering 27 sites  The higher number of sites was attributable to the reconfiguration of sites to improve facilities management services
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 7 sites, as well as catering services	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services were provided to 10 MINUSMA sites  The higher number of sites was attributable to the implementation of services in 3 additional locations
<b>Fuel management services</b>		
Management of the supply and storage of 47.5 million litres of fuel, comprising 15.6 million litres for air operations, 8.4 million litres for ground transportation and 23.5 million litres for generators and other facilities as well as oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 14 locations	15.0	Million litres of aviation fuel were supplied to aircraft  The lower volume of fuel stemmed from the reduced number of flight hours utilized
	8.9	Million litres of diesel fuel for ground transportation were supplied  The higher volume of fuel consumed was attributable to a 7.7 per cent increase in the total number of vehicles operated
	28.7	Million litres of diesel fuel for generator and other facilities were supplied in a total of 14 locations  The higher volume of fuel stemmed from a higher number of generators utilized in the Mission headquarters, camps and welfare facilities
<b>Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services</b>		
Provision of and support for 3,287 handheld portable radios, 1,427 mobile radios for vehicles and 259 base station radios	3,588	Handheld portable radios supported  The higher number of radios stemmed from additional handheld radios issued owing to unforeseen operational requirements, mainly the increased number of uniformed personnel and contractors in support of various projects, such as closed-circuit television and counter-rocket, artillery and mortar in Bamako and regional headquarters

	1,391	Mobile radios for vehicles supported	
		The lower number of mobile radios stemmed from a planned installation that did not materialized	
	255	Base station radios supported	
		The lower number of base station radios was attributable to the consolidation of offices in Bamako	
Operation and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast stations and 2 radio production facilities	Yes		
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communications, including 47 very small aperture terminals, 21 phone exchanges and 100 microwave links, as well as provision of 5 mobile phone service plans	38	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained for the provision of voice communications and support of business applications, videoconferencing, secured network, air-to-ground radio communications and voice recording for MINUSMA air fleet	
		The lower number of very small aperture terminals was attributable to decommissioned terminals that were replaced with high-speed links provided Mission-wide	
	28	Telephone exchanges operated and maintained for the provision of voice communications, teleconferencing, wireless digital enhanced cordless technology telephones, office desk telephones, residential connectivity to MINUSMA senior leadership and e-billing	
		The higher number of telephone exchanges stemmed from the installation of backup telephone exchanges	
	88	Microwave links operated and maintained for the provision of voice communications and support of business applications, videoconferencing, secured network, air-to-ground radio communications and voice recording for MINUSMA air fleet, high-speed redundant connectivity for camp security systems	
		The lower number of microwave links was attributable to decommissioning, owing to the relocation of the Mission headquarters and to replacements with newer versions offering faster speeds and fibre optics	
		The 5 mobile telephone service plans (long-term evolution system) was in the procurement process	
Provision of and support for 2,557 computing devices and 436 printers for an average strength of 2,790 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,038 computing devices and 32 printers for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	Support and maintenance service were provided for 2,557 computing devices and 436 printers for an average strength of 2,790 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,038 computing devices and 32 printers for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services and special requests	

Support for and maintenance of 122 local area networks and wide area networks at 12 sites	119	Local area networks (71) and wide area network (48) supported and maintained at 13 sites  Lower number of networks stemmed from the decommissioning of some Wi-Fi networks after implementing industry-leading network access standards in major regions (Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Bamako)
Analysis of geospatial data covering 1.24 million km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 5,000 maps	1.24	Million km <sup>2</sup> of geospatial data processed and analysed in support of the Mission's operations
	6,134	Maps produced  The higher number of maps produced stemmed from increased demand for maps in support of the Group of Five for the Sahel operations in the Mopti region
<b>Medical services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics/dispensary) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (35 level I clinics and 3 level II hospitals) in 3 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 3 hospitals/clinics	4	United Nations-owned level I clinics operated and maintained
	38	Contingent-owned medical facilities, including 35 level I clinics, and 3 level II hospitals in 3 locations  Contractual arrangements were maintained with 3 hospitals
Maintenance of a contractual arrangement with a commercial aero-medical evacuation team in 2 locations	Yes	106 patients benefited from commercially contracted aero-medical evacuation team services for ground and air medical evacuation in 2 locations
Maintenance of arrangements for medical evacuation to 3 medical facilities (1 level III and 2 level IV) in 3 locations outside the mission area, in Dakar, Nairobi and Cairo	Yes	A contractual arrangement was maintained for medical evacuation to 3 medical facilities (1 level III in Dakar and 2 level IV in Cairo and Nairobi)  28 patients were medically evacuated to a regional level III hospital in Dakar
Provision of staff counselling services to mission personnel	760	MINUSMA civilian and military staff benefited from psychosocial interventions, through individual sessions, group sessions, home/clinic visits, telephone sessions and managerial consultations
	1,382	MINUSMA civilian and military staff benefited from critical incident interventions, through individual sessions, group sessions, telephone sessions, trainings and managerial consultations
	4,465	MINUSMA civilian and military staff benefited from training and prevention activities, through new-arrival induction, as well as training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, resilience and mediation, and women's groups and peer helper support sessions

### Supply chain management services

Provide planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of an estimated \$135.1 million in goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	Yes	Local planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of \$227.3 million in goods and commodities in line with delegated authority  The higher acquisition level was attributable to higher average unit prices that are sourced competitively
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 30,245 tons of cargo within the mission area	14,994	Tons of cargo received, managed and distributed within the Mission area by road (13,367 tons) and by air (1,627 tons)  Rations and fuel requirements of troops were given priority by the Mission, taking up the capacity of logistics cargo as initially planned
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$402 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold, with a total historical cost of \$352 million, in line with delegated authority  The lower inventory value was attributable to the consumption of expendable goods during the period, as well as a project that reconciled and revised inventory downward

### Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 15,209 authorized military and police personnel (40 military observers, 451 military staff officers, 12,798 contingent personnel, 350 United Nations police officers, and 1,570 formed police personnel) and 19 government-provided personnel	Yes	Support was provided to an average strength of 14,366 military and police personnel, including: 12,618 military personnel (39 military observers, 440 military staff officers and 12,139 contingent personnel), 316 United Nations police officers and 1,432 formed police personnel and 9 government-provided personnel
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 53 military and formed police units at 14 sites	Yes	All contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment capabilities for all military and formed police units were verified, monitored and inspected for 53 contingents, comprising 43 military contingent units and 10 formed police units, at 13 sites  The lower number of sites stemmed from the closure of a site at Gossi
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 15,209 military contingents and formed police personnel	Yes	The Mission maintained the supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 13,571 uniformed personnel, comprising 12,139 military contingent personnel and 1,432 formed police personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,209 military and police personnel and 19 government-provided personnel	14,375	Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 14,366 military and police personnel and 9 government-provided personnel

Support for the processing of 117 in-mission and 29 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 81 travel requests for training purposes	Yes	Support for the processing of 4,099 in-mission and 565 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 282 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel
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### Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 813 United Nations-owned vehicles (429 light passenger vehicles, 126 special-purpose vehicles, 6 ambulances, 12 armoured personnel carriers and 166 armoured vehicles, as well as 74 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 3,522 contingent-owned vehicles, 7 United Nations-owned workshop and repair facilities, and 24 items of United Nations-owned material-handling equipment, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	1,048	United Nations-owned vehicles (421 light passenger vehicles, 152 special-purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 12 armoured personnel carriers and 175 armoured vehicles (including 3 armoured ambulances), 18 engineering equipment items, 39 material handling equipment items (for example, forklifts), 31 trailers and 192 other specialized vehicles and attachments)  The lower number of light vehicles stemmed from the write-off of vehicles due to accidents  The higher number of armoured vehicles stemmed from the deferred write-off of armoured vehicles  The higher number of material-handling equipment stemmed from unplanned acquisition
	7	United Nations-owned workshop and repair facilities operated and maintained
	3,985	Contingent-owned vehicles operated and maintained  The higher number of contingent-owned vehicles stemmed from increased troop deployment in the Mission with their contingent vehicles/equipment
	650	Average daily strength of passengers transported including through shuttle services

### Security services

Provision of security services through an emergency communications system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area, comprising 14 locations	Yes	Security services provided and security operations centre and quick reaction team activated 24 hours a day throughout the mission area at all locations, by maintaining 24-hour emergency communication system (Tetra network) and public announcement (loudspeakers) capability
	14	Locations
24-hour close protection services for 3 senior mission staff and all visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection services provided by close protection unit for 3 senior mission staff and all visiting high-level officials
Mission-wide site security assessment/ reassessment, including residential surveys for 100 per cent of the personnel who request them	Yes	Assessments and reassessments were conducted, including on residential security at 352 locations
Conduct of a total of 250 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff,	305	Sessions conducted for 1,694 participants

and 50 security briefings for visitors and delegations

Conduct, on a weekly basis, of Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions, for a total of 47 sessions for all new mission personnel

50

Sessions conducted

The higher number of sessions stemmed from higher personnel deployment

Conduct of security investigations on all incidents and accidents involving mission properties, civilian personnel, United Nations police and staff officers

Yes

Investigations conducted on 179 cases based on 946 reports received

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 4 main regional capital cities, throughout all mandated regions

Yes

Security for civilian staff was provided by the MINUSMA force and as demanded by the area senior management teams, while their protection was ensured under the military operations centre

### Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all personnel through prevention, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary and remedial actions

Yes

MINUSMA continued to reinforce the implementation of the United Nations three-pronged strategy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, with a strong focus on prevention

The Conduct and Discipline Team conducted the following: 114 training sessions for 3,238 personnel; 20 outreach and sensitization sessions for more than 1,000 members of the local population (young people, students, women and religious representatives), in which the concept of sexual exploitation and abuse, the reporting mechanism and zero-tolerance were explained; and 9 risk-assessment visits in contingent and formed police unit camps based in Mopti, Douentza and Diabaly, in order to raise awareness of and make recommendations on the importance of welfare and recreation facilities, and the non-fraternization policy with local population

In addition, 5 special investigation brigade reports and 14 cases were filed pertaining to alleged misconduct initiated through the misconduct tracking system; the Conduct and Discipline Team received and processed all allegations in accordance with the established guidelines, procedures and legal frameworks

### HIV

Organization of 25 induction training sessions for new arrivals within 6 weeks of their deployment, 5 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 100 civilian mission personnel, 27 mass sensitization programmes for 6,500 military and police personnel, 3 refresher

61

Induction sessions conducted for 1,009 new arrivals in Bamako and the regions

7

Mandatory orientation sessions conducted for 112 Mission personnel in Bamako, Mopti and Gao

111

Mass sensitization sessions organized for 6,512 civilians, military and police personnel

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training sessions for 150 uniformed personnel, 3 peer education training sessions at 3 mission locations, 2 voluntary and confidential counselling and testing workshops for 3 HIV counsellors, and 3 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 60 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians.	3	Refresher training sessions conducted for 186 Mission personnel
Undertake voluntary and confidential counselling and testing promotional campaign each quarter at different mission locations; maintain 5 functional static voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities in the Mission;	4	Peer education sessions organized in Bamako, Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao for 85 mission personnel
organize 2 United Nations CARES sessions, in Bamako and Mopti; and organize the World AIDS Day 2018 commemoration at all mission locations	3	Voluntary and confidential counselling and testing workshops were organized for 59 Mission personnel and 6 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 89 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians
	5	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing were functional in Bamako, Gao, Tombouctou, Mopti and Kidal
	12	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing campaigns were organized in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu, Kidal, Aguelhok and Tessalit for 1,968 mission personnel and contractors
	2	UN Cares sessions were organized in Bamako and Mopti in December 2018
		World AIDS-Day was commemorated in Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu during the period from 27 November to 18 December 2018

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.)

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	1 818.0	1 807.5	10.5	0.6
Military contingents	419 863.8	440 387.6	(20 523.8)	(4.9)
United Nations police	15 654.3	15 868.6	(214.3)	(1.4)
Formed police units	45 868.0	47 473.1	(1 605.1)	(3.5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>483 204.1</b>	<b>505 536.8</b>	<b>(22 332.7)</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	137 412.1	149 215.5	(11 803.4)	(8.6)
National staff	21 763.2	24 076.6	(2 313.4)	(10.6)
United Nations Volunteers	7 589.1	8 459.0	(869.9)	(11.5)
General temporary assistance	171.0	1 893.1	(1 722.1)	(1 007.1)
Government-provided personnel	358.9	466.6	(107.7)	(30.0)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>167 294.3</b>	<b>184 110.8</b>	<b>(16 816.5)</b>	<b>(10.1)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	810.6	415.6	395.0	48.7
Official travel	3 946.5	5 545.9	(1 599.4)	(40.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	91 482.6	105 659.2	(14 176.6)	(15.5)
Ground transportation	11 839.7	13 895.3	(2 055.6)	(17.4)
Air operations	165 422.1	127 914.9	37 507.2	22.7
Marine operations	1 699.4	1 965.3	(265.9)	(15.6)
Communications and information technology	79 718.4	70 838.5	8 879.9	11.1
Medical	9 929.0	7 891.3	2 037.7	20.5
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	87,972.2	78 044.3	9 927.9	11.3
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 849.1	150.9	3.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>456 820.5</b>	<b>416,019.4</b>	<b>40 801.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 107 318.9</b>	<b>1 105 667.0</b>	<b>1 651.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Staff assessment income	14 694.0	16 473.4	(1 779.4)	(12.1)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 092 624.9</b>	<b>1 089 193.6</b>	<b>3 431.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 107 318.9</b>	<b>1 105 667.0</b>	<b>1 651.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,074,718,900 gross (\$1,060,024,900 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$32,600,000 to meet the additional requirements for the expanded deployment of military contingent personnel.

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

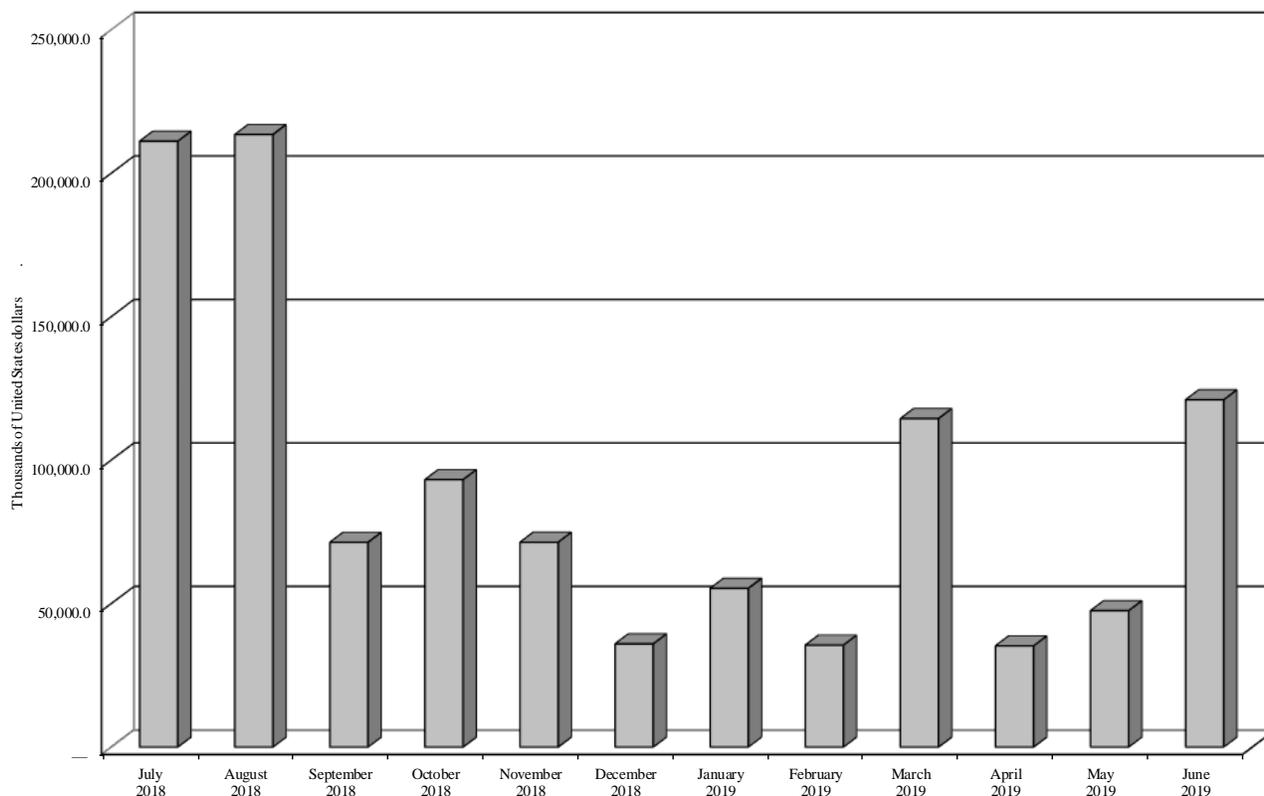
<i>Group</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>			<i>Revised distribution</i>
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Additional resources<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	
I. Military and police personnel	450 604.1	32 600.0	22 332.7	505 536.8
II. Civilian personnel	167 294.3	–	16 816.5	184 110.8
III. Operational costs	456 820.5	–	(39 149.2)	417 671.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 074 718.9</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 107 318.9</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				<b>3.5</b>

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

61. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from Group III, operational costs, to Group I, military and police personnel, and Group II, civilian personnel. Funds were deployed to Group I owing to additional requirements with respect to freight for the unplanned deployment of the major equipment of a combat convoy company and higher costs for the repatriation and deployment of the equipment of two troop-contributing countries, respectively, combined with improved major equipment performance and the higher number of deployed troops and formed police personnel meeting the self-sustainment standards. Moreover, funds were redeployed to Group II in order to meet the increased costs of international and national staff owing the lower actual vacancy rates compared with the rates applied in the budget for the period.

62. The Mission also had to meet the non-budgeted cost allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja extension 2 and the continued work on various supply chain management projects, such as the transport planning and transportation management project and the demand planning and supply network planning solutions, as well as post-Galileo stabilization work, including the physical inventory reconciliation and optimization project. The redeployment of funds from Group III was made possible by reduced requirements resulting from air operations owing to the Mission's implementation of cost-efficiency measures to optimize its fleet and flight operations in accordance with the Secretary-General's initiatives, which changed the planned fleet composition with respect to the delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets, combined with the consequential lower aviation fuel consumption levels.

### C. Monthly expenditure pattern



63. Higher expenditure in the months of July and August 2018 pertained to the creation of obligations with respect to the reimbursement of troop- and formed police personnel-contributing countries for the services rendered by their contingent personnel and for the related use of contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment equipment, as well as the commitment of funds for the Mission's mine detection and mine clearing programme based on the memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Mine Action Service. The heightened expenditure levels in the months of March and June 2019 pertained to the scheduled quarterly reimbursement payments to troop- and police-contributing countries for the services rendered by military contingents and formed police personnel and for the use of their associated major equipment and self-sustainment equipment.

### D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	8 920.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	976.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	14 645.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 542.5</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			91 785.7
Formed police units			11 122.0
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>102 907.7</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>			
Military contingents			54 722.4
Formed police units			5 501.3
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>60 223.7</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>163 131.4</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	2.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Intensified operational conditions factor	3.3	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–5.0		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	35 124.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 124.0</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 contingents</b>	(\$20 523.8)	(4.9%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) freight charges which stemmed from the additional costs associated with the deployment and repatriation of the major equipment of a number of contingents, combined with accrued prior-period liabilities; (b) major equipment, which stemmed from the better performance of improved equipment, as well as accrued liabilities; (c) self-

<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.

sustainment equipment, owing to the higher number of deployed troops meeting the self-sustainment standards as well as accrued liabilities; (d) travel, which stemmed from the costs associated with the unplanned deployment and repatriation of a number of contingents; and (e) mission subsistence allowance, owing to the higher actual average strength of Force headquarters staff deployed compared with the average strength of staff officers contained in the budget. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to rations, which stemmed from the credit received by the Mission with respect to acceptable performance levels applied for non-conformity of the contractor with United Nations rations standards regarding delivery, transportation and warehousing, combined with prompt payment discounts on invoices paid within 30 days.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$214.3)	(1.4%)

65. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the mission subsistence allowance, which stemmed from the lower actual vacancy rate of 9.7 per cent compared with 16.6 per cent applied in the budget for the period. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to the travel of police officers owing to the lower number of one-way tickets issued since some officers had extended tours of duty, as well as the lower cost of air travel as a significant number of police officers originated from neighbouring countries.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$1 605.1)	(3.5%)

66. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment, owing to the higher number of deployed formed police personnel meeting the self-sustainment standards, as well as accrued liabilities; and to formed police units reimbursement cost, owing to the higher rate of \$1,428 (from \$1,410) per person per month authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/285](#). The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to travel, owing to the lower actual cost of rotation travel with respect to some contingents and the non-deployment of one formed police unit; and by contingent-owned major equipment, due to greater equipment shortfalls that resulted in higher unserviceability and non-deployment of equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$11 803.4)	(8.6%)

67. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rate of 10.1 per cent compared with a rate of 17.4 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$2 313.4)	(10.6%)

68. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rates of 16.3 per cent and 16.1 per cent with respect to National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, compared with rates of 17.7 per cent and 19.8 per cent applied in the budget for the period, respectively. Furthermore, a high proportion of national General Service staff were at the G-5 grade level and above, whereas the G-4 level formed the basis for the approved resources for this category of staff for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$869.9)	(11.5%)

69. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the payment of higher administrative fees than budgeted and the increased payment of danger pay allowances, as more volunteers were deployed to entitled regional locations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$1 722.1)	(1 007.1%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for the Umoja extension 2, as well as functions centralized at Headquarters following the Umoja implementation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/288](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	(\$107.7)	(30.0%)

71. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 52.6 per cent compared with an average rate of 63.2 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	\$395.0	48.7%

72. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the delayed implementation of projects that required consultancy services in the regions owing to the volatile security situation, as well as the non-utilization of the budgeted resources for the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance project.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$1 599.4)	(40.5%)

73. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to non-training-related travel, owing to higher costs of within-Mission travel in order to facilitate priority trips for the professional development of the Mission field service personnel in the application of security and communication systems; as well as increased convoy movements to facilitate the movement of goods and supplies to the north and centre of the country; and the non-budgeted costs of the Security Council mission visit to West Africa. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to training-related travel, which were due to lower ticket prices.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$14 176.6)	(15.5%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) spare parts for air conditioners, overhead protection structures, generators and maintenance materials for wastewater treatment plants and water supply systems; (b) higher diesel fuel consumption levels based on the higher number of generators in operation, some with higher capacity, combined with higher fuel prices; (c) the non-budgeted acquisition of counter-rocket, artillery and mortar systems and ground artillery detection radar, both sense-and-warn systems, for the security and protection of four camps from

indirect fire, rather than the expansion of the more expensive Mission Secure Network camp protection system under letter-of-assist arrangements; (d) electrical supplies and overhead protection materials that had been deferred from the prior period owing to the delayed establishment of a new cable systems contract, as well as the procurement of more construction consumables for the maintenance of existing infrastructure and additional cables required for the installation of closed-circuit television cameras for enhanced security at major camps; (e) the acquisition of additional kitchenettes in connection with the upgrade of civilian accommodation to the same level Mission-wide, as well as the acquisition of additional bathroom capsules in order to enhance living conditions for civilian personnel in the regions; (f) the unplanned acquisition of generator workshops and water testing laboratories; (g) water and sewage pumps and pipes with fittings for water and sewage network maintenance; and (h) the purchase of wall-mounted cabinets and enclosures and other furniture items to support Mission personnel.

75. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to: (a) the non-finalization of the planned outsourcing contracts, in particular for cleaning services, with respect to 10 locations and hazardous waste disposal services, as well as the non-utilization of the national electricity grid in the context of the establishment of the Mission-consolidated headquarters, which is powered by the Mission generators; (b) the deferred construction of camps at Diabaly and Mopti to the 2019/20 period, due to changing Mission priorities; and (c) lower claims for residential security in Bamako, attributed to common residential quarters with centralized security, as well as the non-utilization of residential security by staff members in the north of the country who live in camps secured by the Mission's military personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$2 055.6)	(17.4%)

76. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the fuel for the Mission's fleet of vehicles, which stemmed from higher fuel consumption levels in the context of an expanded vehicle fleet combined with higher fuel prices, as well as the rental of vehicles in order to support the electoral process. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for liability insurance owing to lower premium charges for local insurance coverage.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$37 507.2	22.7%

77. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the Mission's implementation of cost-efficiency measures to optimize its fleet and flight operations in accordance with the Secretary-General's initiatives, which changed the planned fleet composition with respect to the delayed deployment and non-deployment of air assets, combined with the consequential lower aviation fuel consumption level. In addition, reduced requirements were realized with respect to liability insurance, which stemmed from the premium allocated for MINUSMA based on the total actual exposure of the Organization. The overall reduced requirements was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the operation of the Mission's unmanned aerial systems, specifically the services of a military intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platform, which was provided by one troop-contributing country based on a pro bono agreement that was later replaced by letter-of-assist arrangements on a cost basis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$265.9)	(15.6%)

78. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher cost for the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities and other engineering equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	\$8 879.9	11.1%

79. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the postponement of the planned expansion of the Mission Secure Network camp protection system in the context of austerity measures taken by MINUSMA as it reprioritized its expenditure programme with respect to the acquisition of counter-rocket, artillery and mortar systems and ground artillery detection radar under the facilities and infrastructure budget class of expenditure, rather than the more expensive camp protection system under letter-of-assist arrangements. The overall reduced requirements was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to: (a) the acquisition of equipment in order to upgrade the Mission's technology centre and operational site; (b) the need to acquire the Identity Service Engine software in order to optimize and standardize MINUSMA wired and wireless network (long-term evolution); and (c) the need to purchase spare parts for the long-term evolution solutions and public announcement system deployed to the regions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$2 037.7	20.5%

80. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the non-deployment of one commercial aero-medical evacuation team in the context of the reprioritization of the Mission's available resources and realignment of existing teams, and the late delivery of consumables and gas by suppliers with respect to purchases made in the 2017/18 period but delivered in the 2018/19 period, with no further purchases made in the 2018/19 period. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the acquisition of medical equipment owing to the purchase of an additional laboratory biochemistry analyser due to changed systems contract.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$9 927.9	11.3%

81. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) freight and related costs, attributable to the maximum utilization of the Mission's own fleet of transportation assets, with fewer tasks given to contracted inland transportation vendors, combined with a lower volume of engineering cargo transported to major regional hubs for further distribution to other regional locations, owing to some major engineering projects being deferred to the 2019/20 period; and (b) the delayed implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, due to the lack of progress in the programme, as well as other programmatic activities slated for northern and central Mali, owing to the fragile security situation. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to individual contractors related to communication technology installation, as well as the need for highly experienced international individual contractors hired to perform these activities due to harsh road and weather conditions, and other services, such as packaging material, legal defence counselling and publication materials.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	\$150.9	3.8%

82. The reduced requirements were attributable to the non-implementation of some quick-impact projects, which stemmed from the security situation in the northern and central Mali.

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

83. In the context of Security Council resolution [2423 \(2018\)](#) – by which the Council reiterated its serious concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSMA, stressed the need to fill gaps in the field of military helicopters and mine protected vehicles and to strengthen the Mission’s capabilities to enable it to implement its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats and emphasized the utmost importance of improving logistical support to ensure the security and safety of MINUSMA personnel – the pace of military deployment increased considerably in the 2018/19 period, with newly arriving troops deployed to increase the key capabilities of the Force as the security situation remained of grave concern, with continued unrest and complex attacks launched in the central and northern regions and mounting intercommunity violence and clashes in central Mali. MINUSMA had been reconfiguring its military and police posture in line with both its mandate and priorities and the recommendations of the military and police capabilities studies, which would enable it to support the expansion of civilian activities in key zones of intervention.

84. The increased pace of deployment of the Mission’s authorized strength of military contingent personnel has consequentially resulted in the lower actual vacancy rate of 2.0 per cent as at 28 February 2019, and was projected to average 4.5 per cent for the 2018/19 period, compared with the vacancy rate of 11.9 per cent approved for the budget. This led the Mission to implement a number of austerity measures to meet its priority operational requirements, within the approved resources for the personnel and operational groups of expenditures, and at the same time to seek additional resources in the total amount of \$32.6 million with respect to the military and police personnel group of expenditure, owing to the increased troop deployment levels, which cannot be accommodated from within the Mission’s existing resources beyond the austerity measures already instituted.

85. In context of the foregoing circumstances, the Secretary-General was authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$32.6 million gross to meet the additional requirements for the expanded deployment of military contingent personnel.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment	Expenditure	Variance	
	authority		Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
<b>Military contingents</b>				
Standard troop cost reimbursement	18 695.4	22 189.5	(3 494.1)	(18.7)
Recreational leave allowance	343.7	171.9	171.8	50.0
Daily allowance	504.6	473.5	31.1	6.2
Mission subsistence allowance	554.1	503.3	50.8	9.2
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	8 779.7	6 300.2	2 479.5	28.2
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	6 058.8	2 961.6	3 097.2	51.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34 936.3</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>2 336.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Formed police units</b>				
Formed police units cost reimbursement	631.6	–	631.6	100.0
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	(1 715.7)	–	(1 715.7)	100.0
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	(889.8)	–	(889.8)	100.0
Freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment	(362.4)	–	(362.4)	100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(2 336.3)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2 336.3)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Staff assessment income	–	–	–	–
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>32 600.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

86. The resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$32.6 million, without assessment, were fully utilized to meet the additional requirements related to the increased pace of deployment of military personnel, as well as associated expenditure related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment. The additional actual expenditure with respect to standard troop cost reimbursement was attributable to a higher-than-anticipated level of military contingent personnel deployment. The reduced actual expenditure with respect to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment resulted from the lower-than-anticipated cost of the equipment of contingents. The reduced actual expenditure with respect to recreational leave allowance stemmed from some contingent personnel not meeting the six-month threshold for entitlement to this allowance.

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

87. 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 \$30,948,100 to the Special Account for United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, representing additional resources authorized under commitment authority which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2019;

(b) Taking into account the amount of \$1,074,718,900 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 72/297 and decision 72/558, to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2019 in the total amount of \$24,542,500 from investment revenue (\$8,920,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$976,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$14,645,700);

(c) To assess the additional amount of \$6,405,600, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$30,948,100) and other revenue (\$24,542,500) for the period ended 30 June 2019.

## VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 73/320

### General Assembly

(Resolution 73/320)

*Decisions and requests to the Secretary General*

*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*

*Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates (para. 14).

The report on the 2018/19 performance of the Mission contains detailed information under Substantive and other programmatic activities (see paras. 19–21), which outlines the activities undertaken by the Mission in support of the implementation of its mandate. The programmatic activities were aimed at strengthening the capacities of local institutions and building a resilient infrastructure for peace, including the renovation and construction of camps and buildings, provision of supplies and equipment as well as capacity-building and community development projects.

*Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 15).

In MINUSMA, the Budget Review Committee, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with a membership composed of the senior leadership of the Mission, is the designated body within MINUSMA to make decisions on the use of resources, and to exercise the delegation of authority, governance and oversight on the use of resources. For the 2018/19 period, MINUSMA incurred \$1,105.7 million in expenditure, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,086.4 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.6 per cent in the 2017/18 period. The Mission continues to implement all recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies.