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Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: political engagement and implementation of the peace agreement in the north and the politically led strategy for the centre; protection of civilians; promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation; return of State authority, stabilization and the rule of law in central and northern Mali; and support.

The reporting period was marked by differences among Malian stakeholders and between the Government and the Economic Community of West African States over the timeline for the political transition, ending with the holding of democratic elections. The Mission continued to work on its two strategic priorities: (a) to provide support for the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; and (b) to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a comprehensive, inclusive, politically focused strategy that addresses the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protects civilians, reduces intercommunal violence, and re-establishes State presence and authority as well as basic social services in central Mali. The security situation remained complex and a significant deterioration in the situation was observed in several locations. In addition, important changes were announced with regard to international security cooperation architecture in Mali and the Sahel region.

MINUSMA incurred \$1,170.0 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,103.4 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 93.2 per cent in the 2020/21 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$1.6 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements for operational costs, attributable primarily to: (i) the non-deployment of aircraft and unmanned aerial systems owing to unsuccessful pledges from troop-contributing countries; (ii) construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance due to delays among vendors owing to the security situation, the global rise in fuel costs, poor road infrastructure and coronavirus disease (COVID-19)-related cross-border restrictions that hampered the movement of resources; (iii) the pace of implementation of programmatic activities owing to COVID-19 restrictions, the security situation and the political environment, offset in part by additional requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants for facilities, spare parts and the acquisition of generators for facilities and infrastructure; and (b) increased requirements for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to: (i) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation for military contingents owing to an increase in rotation costs compared with the budgeted amount because of landing restrictions in Gao, an increase in fuel and landing costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the payment of letters of assist from previous years owing to late submission by some troop-contributing countries; (ii) mission subsistence allowance for military contingents owing to the revised and higher rate, effective 1 January 2022, offset in part by reduced requirements for rations for military contingents owing to a lower average feeding strength and cargo movement request rate than budgeted.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	485 350.5	503 076.7	(17 726.2)	(3.7)
Civilian personnel	223 648.5	223 690.5	(42.0)	(0.0)
Operational costs	462 613.5	443 264.1	19 349.4	4.2
Gross requirements	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1
Staff assessment income	17 968.6	20 092.5	(2 123.9)	(11.8)
Net requirements	1 153 643.9	1 149 938.8	3 705.1	0.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military contingents	13 289	12 529	5.7
United Nations police	345	297	13.9
Formed police units	1 575	1 445	8.3
International staff	827	764	7.6
National staff			
National Professional Officers	150	137	8.7
National General Service staff	753	712	5.4
United Nations Volunteers			
International	200	183	8.5
National	6	6	—
Government-provided personnel	19	16	15.8

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V 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 2021 to 30 June 2022 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 February 2021 ([A/75/767](#)) and amounted to \$1,183,917,900 gross (\$1,165,937,500 net). It provided for the deployment of 13,289 military contingents, 345 United Nations police officers, 1,575 formed police unit personnel, 827 international staff, 905 national staff, 206 United Nations Volunteers and 19 government-provided personnel.
2. In its report of 29 April 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,175,162,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/75/822/Add.8](#), para. 64).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [75/302](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,171,612,500 gross (\$1,153,643,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the 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 [2584 \(2021\)](#).
5. In line with the resolution, the mandate of MINUSMA comprised two strategic priorities. The Mission's first strategic priority remained to provide support for the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali by the Malian parties, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, and the political transition. The Mission's second strategic priority was to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a comprehensive, inclusive, politically focused strategy that addresses the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protects civilians, reduces intercommunal violence and re-establishes State presence and authority as well as basic social services in central Mali. Within these overall strategic priorities, MINUSMA contributed to expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: support for the political transition and implementation of the peace agreement; protection of civilians and security support; protection and promotion of human rights; extension of State authority and the rule of law; and mission support.
6. The present report provides an assessment of actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the 2021/22 budget. In particular, the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, are compared with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. The reporting period was marked by differences among Malian stakeholders and between the Government and the Economic Community of West African States

(ECOWAS) over the timeline for the political transition ending with the holding of democratic elections. Implementation of the political transition was slow, and in December 2021 Malian authorities announced the extension of the original timeline beyond February 2022. Following a lack of agreement on the extension of the transition period with the Malian authorities, ECOWAS imposed additional financial and economic sanctions on Mali. Significant efforts continued by all parties to agree on a new transitional timeframe. In close coordination with other partners, MINUSMA worked intensively during this period to facilitate the resolution of political and institutional impasses by engaging with key national, civil society, regional and international stakeholders. In the meantime, progress on the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation remained limited, with national stakeholders mainly focusing on the political transition process.

8. The 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation remains the only viable framework for longer-term peace and stability in Mali, and is at the core of the Mission's mandate. Despite growing insecurity and increasing tension between key stakeholders, the ceasefire between the signatory parties continued to be sustained. However, persistent lack of trust between signatory parties, as well as the diversion of attention and efforts to address the political impasse around the transition, led to further delays and hampered progress on implementing the agreement's key provisions, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, key institutional reforms and the launch of projects under the sustainable development fund.

9. Nevertheless, some progress on institutional reforms was achieved, including the submission of the draft electoral law to the transitional legislative body for adoption. In addition, political consultations across Mali were convened by the Government – the national dialogue on the reform process – with the outcomes informing recommendations on reforms to address the root causes of recurring crises in Mali. While the national dialogue consultations sought to address some of the previously perceived lack of social and political inclusivity in reform processes, some stakeholders continued to express concerns around the shrinking political and civic space, including the persecution of critical political and opinion leaders and the suspension of some foreign media. Against this backdrop, a significant increase in disinformation and misinformation activity in Mali was also observed during the reporting period. Changes in the political environment also had an impact on the relationship between the Mission and the Malian authorities.

10. Extending and restoring State authority in central Mali continued to be challenging amid pervasive insecurity. The continued widespread absence of State authorities meant that violent extremist groups and local militias sought to fill local power vacuums, often exacerbating existing inter- and intra-community tensions. While some State authorities were deployed during the reporting period, their number fluctuated, and effectiveness remained extremely limited. Coordination and sequencing between military interventions, securing localities, redeploying authorities and providing basic services highlighted again the need for a comprehensive, politically focused and more inclusive strategy. While wide-ranging consultations for this strategy were pursued by the Government during the reporting period, local agreements and reconciliation efforts, community violence reduction initiatives, efforts to protect civilians and the protection and promotion of human rights remained critical complementary efforts for stabilizing central Mali.

11. The Mission also advanced its efforts to ensure that the overall implementation of mandated priorities would be informed by a revised political strategy and greater strategic and operational integration across mission components. To this end, a new results-based mission plan for 2021/22 was established in alignment with the results-based budgeting framework for the 2021/22 budget year. The Comprehensive

Planning and Performance Assessment System has been revised to assess the performance of the mission plan results framework and inform quarterly priority-setting, and its reports have also supported the preparation of the Secretary-General's quarterly report on Mali and the present performance report. In addition, the Mission is using several tools to improve performance and impact assessments, such as the Umoja-based strategic management application to track the implementation of its programmatic activities.

12. The security situation remained complex, with core drivers of conflict not having been sufficiently and systematically addressed. Over the course of the reporting period, a significant deterioration in the situation was observed in certain locations, including Ménaka and the tri-border area, and the threat of improvised explosive devices expanded to the south. At the same time, the Timbuktu region experienced relative calm. In central Mali, the Malian Defence and Security Forces intensified counter-terrorism offensive operations, raising concerns over the protection of civilians and allegations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Throughout the area of operations, national, international and MINUSMA forces were continuously targeted, including through improvised explosive device attacks. In this context, important changes were announced to the broader international security cooperation architecture in Mali and the Sahel region, most notably the withdrawal of Operation Barkhane and Task Force Takuba forces and their regional reconfiguration outside of Mali, as well as the withdrawal of Mali from the Group of Five for the Sahel.

13. The second half of the reporting period also saw a growing number of restrictions imposed on MINUSMA air and ground movements by Malian authorities. This affected in particular mission operations in central Mali, where access was blocked to specific locations of reported human rights violations and abuses. Furthermore, in the context of the ECOWAS sanctions imposed on Mali in January 2022, the rotations of MINUSMA uniformed personnel from seven West African countries were affected.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

14. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continued to have an impact on the implementation of the mandate. The Mission strived to maintain operational capacities with a reduction of staff exposure and health risks thanks to a continued mission-wide vaccination campaign, frequent COVID-19 testing, the continued use of personal protection equipment and the isolation of civilian and military personnel upon return to the mission area. Towards the end of the reporting period, in-office working arrangements were fully resumed and public health restrictions on meetings and gatherings ceased.

15. The activities of the Mission were, however, affected by the staffing availability (the expertise and managerial roles of staff in the implementation of various projects was deemed essential, from the moment of being deployed in the Mission efficiently and in a timely manner) owing to travel restrictions as well as severe disruption to the global supply chain. During the reporting period, the delivery of cargo was delayed, in particular owing to the unavailability of sea containers; the prices of supplies in general, and especially of lifeline commodities including fuel and food, increased significantly. The COVID-19 pandemic and the global supply chain disruption severely delayed the delivery of critical supplies along the main supply routes, increased delivery times and decreased the productivity and efficiency of mission operations. These challenges affected the Mission's ability to move cargo and conduct transportation operations. To meet some of the immediate needs, the Mission also had to purchase some materials locally.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

16. Programmatic activities remained essential for the implementation of the Mission's strategic objectives as mandated by the Security Council. Programmatic funds were critical to support mandate implementation in key areas, including support for the implementation of the peace agreement, the development of the revised centre strategy, support for the inclusion and engagement of the population in wider political processes, institutional reforms, the restoration and extension of State authority, the promotion of community dialogue, social cohesion and reconciliation, human rights, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction, and strengthening the meaningful participation of civil society, including awareness-raising on the content and objectives of the peace agreement, among others. Programmatic activities enabled the implementation of key tasks while ensuring complementarity and integration across mission components, including the police, military and civilian components.

17. Integrated planning enabled the coordination and effective division of labour, leveraging comparative advantages with the United Nations country team. Through its resource stewardship executive group, the Mission identified political and geographical priorities and provided guidance to ensure that the project committees and sections aligned projects and resources with the overall strategic vision. The Mission continued to improve mechanisms for the use and oversight of programmatic funding, ensuring the complementarity and comparative advantage of all activities through increased performance assessment and locally based needs identification. To enhance accountability, principals of the relevant pillars also exercised oversight and approved each programmatic activity. Overall, alignment with national priorities and appropriation are systematized and reinforced in all programmatic activities.

18. The Mission also used programmatic activities more strategically and systematically to address gaps and improve efforts to advance the implementation of the peace agreement, to support the development of the revised strategy for the centre and to make important progress on the implementation of action plans to prevent child recruitment in armed groups and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as contribute to the reduction of inter- and intra-community violence and the restoration of State authority in the centre and north of Mali. Strengthening internal mechanisms for programmatic funding oversight and alignment with other funding sources, including the trust fund and quick-impact projects, was a key priority for the 2021/22 budget period.

19. The status and nature of activities implemented were as follows.

Electoral support (15 projects)

20. The conduct of inclusive, free, fair and credible elections in a peaceful environment was a key priority of the Mission during the reporting period. Owing to the delay in the publication of an electoral calendar and the postponement of local, legislative and presidential elections to February 2024, most of the initiatives in this area were reoriented to activities facilitating the electoral reform process and creating conducive conditions for the holding of elections.

21. MINUSMA provided critical advisory support for preparations for the upcoming elections, including for the development of the electoral calendar, which was prepared and issued in June 2022. A capacity-building project for young female students on political participation and the electoral process in Mali was organized by a local non-governmental organization, with the support of MINUSMA, to contribute to wider election turnout. Two other projects on electoral system integrity and citizen

engagement and transparency were implemented to foster confidence in the electoral environment and citizen ownership of the electoral process.

Enhancing the delivery by the Government of Mali of support for the stabilization of the centre and the north (9 projects)

22. The development process for the centre strategy gained significant momentum in the reporting period, including through the Mission's support for the national-level consultation facilitated within the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali to validate the draft at the end of April. The national consultation process resulted in additional modifications being identified and requested. Consequently, the adoption of the draft was delayed, but the process was necessary to ensure inclusivity and buy-in for the strategy before its validation by the Council of Ministers.

23. The Mission worked closely with the Permanent Secretary, appointed in June 2021, and provided technical and logistical support for *cercle*-level consultations in Bankass, Koro, Bandiagara, Youwarou, Ténenkou and Djenné in May 2022 to ensure participation by local authorities in the final draft. The subsequent workshop organized jointly by MINUSMA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in June was key to building ownership and moving the strategy forward, with the participation of diverse stakeholders, including local authorities, the security apparatus and civil society. On 15 June 2022, the draft strategy was presented and reviewed by the Council of Ministers chaired by the Prime Minister. The support of MINUSMA for the broad-based consultative exercise proved effective, with Malian authorities at various levels demonstrating a willingness to expedite the adoption of the strategy, thus indicating greater buy-in and Malian ownership of the process. Furthermore, MINUSMA continued its support for a communal public restitution session that strengthened local government accountability and improved State-society dialogue and trust.

24. Following the Agreement Monitoring Committee session in October 2021, the Mission worked intensively and closely with the signatory parties to alleviate tensions and mutual mistrust, which proved effective as it sustained constructive dialogue and led the signatory parties to reaffirm their commitments to the peace agreement and its implementation.

Improving collaboration and building trust between civil society and national and local authorities (8 projects)

25. Capacity-building featured prominently in the support provided by MINUSMA in the reporting period. MINUSMA provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization in providing training for prefects, subprefects, mayors and affiliates deployed in the regions of Ségou, San, Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni and Kidal on basic public administration topics, including public procurement, gender mainstreaming in local budgeting, administrative litigation and civil registration.

26. In addition, the Mission and UNDP jointly initiated projects with civil society organizations, young people and women on a common pledge positioning on the Government's action plan, including the institutional reform agenda, resulting in recommendations being formulated and officially submitted to the Government through the Minister of State Reform. Though the Mission primarily focused its engagement and inclusion efforts on the political transition, efforts continued at the technical level to build the capacity and participation of women in the peace agreement monitoring mechanisms, culminating in the appointment of 15 additional women to the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its subcommittees.

Gender affairs and the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence (15 projects)

27. Projects were implemented with the aim of increasing the participation of women and young people from civil society, engaging the Government, civil society organizations and signatory armed groups to find a preventive, holistic and institutional response to conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. The action plan of the joint communiqué on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence was validated by the Government. In addition, increased awareness of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence and promotion of the law addressing gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence issues in Mali was supported through nationwide public celebrations, conferences and public events. These included targeted activities to promote the commemoration of key events related to preventing gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, advocacy, activities for the adoption and dissemination of the gender-based violence law and the production of outreach materials.

Disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and security sector reform (28 projects)

28. Technical advice was provided to support the development of the national security sector reform strategy for the holistic implementation of security sector reform in the country. Capacity-building activities and high-level meetings were held with national counterparts to support the definition and operationalization of national defence and security measures in support of the peace process. These activities supported the redeployment of reconstituted defence and security forces in the north and central regions of Mali to enhance security in those areas and the redeployment of civil administration and services. Vital infrastructure in northern and central Mali was renovated, equipped and made operational with trained staff to provide services for the prevention of infectious diseases, including COVID-19 and HIV, care, and support services for the Malian Defence and Security Forces, their dependants and the surrounding communities, while respecting confidentiality.

29. Meanwhile, 35 community violence reduction projects, comprising eight consortiums (the role of which was to encourage, enhance and sustain the work of local implementing partners to maximize available resources provided by MINUSMA), were implemented in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion process aimed at providing temporary jobs to members of war-affected communities and preventing the recruitment of at-risk young people into armed and criminal groups in northern and central Mali. Important support was also provided for capacity enhancement for institutions in charge of small arms and light weapons counter-proliferation, countering trans-border trafficking, community security and wildlife protection.

Human rights and protection (14 projects)

30. The Mission continued its support for State authorities, civil society and human rights defenders in strengthening and promoting human rights, including supporting children's rights and advocating against gender-based violence. MINUSMA provided participants of various training programmes with in-depth knowledge and practical tools to strengthen their capacities in human rights monitoring, investigations into human rights violations and abuses and the drafting of reports and statements on human rights, as well as in the management of projects. Participants of a few organizations grouped under the Cadres de concertation have helped to widen the Mission's coverage of human rights issues across the country and implemented a pilot project funded by MINUSMA in the district of Bamako and the regions of Mopti,

Ségou and Sikasso on human rights monitoring, investigations into serious alleged human rights violations and abuses and the publication of periodic public reports.

31. With the Mission's support, State authorities tried 47 terrorism-related cases and opened 15 investigations into cases of human rights violations involving the Malian Defence and Security Forces documented by the Mission in its various reports. The Mission also continued its advocacy and activities to increase awareness of human rights, including children's and women's rights, through outreach activities, reporting and radio broadcasts.

Justice and corrections (7 projects)

32. Progress in the fight against impunity was made as a result of continued technical assistance activities on crime scene management and the use of special investigative techniques and continued support for the development of a criminal policy on terrorism-related crimes and international crimes. This was through partnership between MINUSMA and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) regarding the jurisdiction of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime. This resulted in the finalization of a draft circular on a criminal policy and prosecutorial strategy for international crimes and terrorism-related crimes, submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in March 2022. MINUSMA and UNDP also continued to provide technical support for the revision of the Military Justice Code, which resulted in progress on the draft law on the revision of the Code.

33. The security renovation of the Mopti regional office of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its specialized investigative brigade was officially handed over to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, laying the ground for the activation of the Unit and its brigade in the centre. MINUSMA continued to support the prison administration in upgrading the security of its facilities and enhancing its management. MINUSMA completed the handover to the Malian authorities of equipment for a reinforced security area at the Dioïla prison. Also, MINUSMA and UNODC jointly supported the national directorate of prison administration in developing strategies to mitigate the risks of corruption in prison settings in Mali, a key feature for the effective functioning of the prison administration and respect for the rights of detainees.

34. In collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults and the national directorate for prison administration, the Mission organized a workshop on the national policy for the prevention and fight against violent extremism and terrorism in Malian prisons. In June 2022, MINUSMA, in collaboration with UNODC and national authorities, held a round table to evaluate the implementation status of the road map on the prevention of and the fight against radicalization and violent extremism in prison settings, as part of the Government's national policy. The prison-specific road map was adapted to comply with the new 2021–2025 national action plan.

35. Two missions were organized to strengthen the effective functionality of justice institutions and to increase confidence in the justice system, which took place in May and June 2022: a mission to Ansong, and the first visit of the judge of Gourma-Rharous to his jurisdiction since his nomination in 2019 and the first visit of a judge since 2016. Inspection missions to oversee the operationalization of jurisdictions and the functioning of judicial and penitentiary institutions were facilitated by the Mission's technical and logistical support in Mopti and Gao.

Stabilization and recovery (3 projects)

36. MINUSMA strategically supported the Direction générale des collectivités territoriales and 52 communal councils in holding sessions of their Comités

communaux d'orientation, de coordination, et de suivi des actions de développement. These sessions were carried out with the aim of supporting the decentralization and regionalization reforms and of reinvigorating the consultation mechanisms at the communal level. It also provided the *collectivités territoriales* with the proper tools to be adequately equipped with efficient consultation structures advocating for social cohesion, peace and reconciliation. This included sessions in the regions of San, Bandiagara, Douentza, Mopti and Kidal.

C. Mission support initiatives

37. The global increase in fuel prices had an impact on the Mission, as it reprioritized its approved resources to accommodate the increased expenditure under the Mission's petrol, oil and lubricants budget line in facilities and infrastructure and air operations, which was also compounded by the related increase in consumption due to a growing percentage of generators that are reaching the end of their useful life and, therefore, are less efficient. Additional resources were also required under facilities and infrastructure, as the Mission had undertaken and successfully completed projects related to security enhancements, rehabilitation works and the completion of troop camps in Mopti and Gao.

38. In addition, the Mission reprioritized its resources to reflect increased requirements for national staff, as a testament to its continued progress in the recruitment of national staff, as demonstrated in the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates for both the national General Service staff and National Professional Officer categories. The increased requirements for national staff were further compounded by the increased salary scales owing to a revision effective March 2022.

39. On 9 January 2022, ECOWAS imposed financial sanctions on Mali, in response to the revised timeline for the transition and elections. In turn, Mali closed its land and air borders with ECOWAS countries. The sanctions had an impact on the Mission's financial, aviation and movement control operations. Alternative solutions were implemented to mitigate the interruption of financial transactions, but this caused some delay in the receipt of funds for MINUSMA personnel and vendors. The Mission's capability to perform medical evacuation flights was affected, owing to the closure of the international border and ECOWAS countries' airspace for MINUSMA flights and the consequent introduction of new flight clearance procedures, which added a time delay. In addition, the rotation of aircrews and the timely delivery of equipment, spare parts and supplies were also affected.

40. The Mission's air operations, which showed significant underexpenditure, were affected by: (a) the delay in the deployment of two, and the non-deployment of four, military fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, owing to an unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country; (b) the non-deployment of six light-armed military helicopters owing to the absence of pledges from troop-contributing countries; (c) the non-deployment of two unmanned aerial systems owing to incomplete aeronautical infrastructure; and (d) the non-deployment of two military unmanned aerial systems resulting from an unsuccessful pledge from one troop-contributing country.

D. Regional mission cooperation

41. Cooperation with regional partners remained a key strategy to advance peace and stability in Mali and to respond, in particular, to the political transition impasse as well as transnational security threats, most notably cross-border incursions by the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara from the Niger into Mali. On the political front,

MINUSMA continued to work closely at both the technical and political levels with the African Union and ECOWAS to foster collective agreement with Malian authorities around the political transition timeline. The Mission also coordinated its good offices efforts with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).

42. Regarding support for non-United Nations security forces, logistics support for the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel was carried out in line with the MINUSMA mandate and the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, until the Malian decision to withdraw from the Joint Force. Coordination continued with other security actors, such as the European Union training mission, the European Union capacity-building mission, the European Union-led Task Force Takuba and the French Operation Barkhane. After the announcement of the withdrawal and reconfiguration of French forces on 17 February 2022 and of Group of Five for the Sahel forces on 16 May 2022, close coordination between the French forces, the Malian authorities and MINUSMA continued so as to facilitate an orderly transition and the handover of responsibilities, bases and assets.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

43. The Mission continued to advance coordination with the United Nations country team, including ensuring collective coherence for mandate implementation in the context of the complex challenges in Mali. Work continued to be focused in particular on support for the political transition process, as outlined in phase I of the Mission's road map for mandate implementation (S/2021/300, annex). MINUSMA and United Nations country team agencies continued to implement a set of integration projects in the areas of electoral preparation and reform, including a focus on increased women's participation, the rule of law and the fight against impunity.

44. After the successful holding of new elections and the conclusion of the political transition, longer-term transition planning under phase II will be undertaken in coordination with the Government of Mali and the United Nations country team.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: support for the political transition and implementation of the peace agreement and reconciliation in Mali

45. In line with the strategic objectives and the priority tasks set out by the Security Council in its resolution 2584 (2021), the Mission continued to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, the political transition and elections, as well as to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a comprehensive politically led strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence and re-establish State presence, State authority and basic social services in central Mali, through the implementation of its mandated tasks.

46. The reporting period was marked by an increasingly tense political environment, with divergent positions among national stakeholders on key aspects of the transition, notably regarding the extension of the transition beyond February 2022 and the Government's reform agenda. Following a failure to reach an agreement on the extension of the transition period and the subsequent announcement by Mali in December 2021 that it would not meet the 18-month transition timeline, ECOWAS imposed additional economic and financial sanctions on 9 January 2022. To advance the transition process and address the political impasse, the Mission continued actively to engage national stakeholders, alongside other representatives of the

international community, including as the Chair of the local follow-up committee composed of the African Union, ECOWAS and MINUSMA.

47. The reporting period was marked by some progress around institutional reforms for the political transition, including the finalization of the electoral calendar and the launching of the constitutional revision process. The Mission's flexible and proactive approach yielded results, centred on bringing stakeholders to the table in coordination with ECOWAS and regional and international partners. The Mission's extensive involvement in the local follow-up committee also supported the finalization of a revised electoral calendar, presented on 28 June 2022, which detailed the 24-month chronogram for the completion of the political transition, culminating with the constitutional referendum and local, legislative and presidential elections by 4 February 2024. This timetable was accepted, with the ECOWAS financial and economic sanctions progressively lifted following the ECOWAS summit on 3 July 2022.

48. The national dialogue on the reform process, concluded in December 2021, represented an important milestone for the inclusion of key stakeholders in wider institutional reform processes, and consultations were well received at the regional and local level. The Mission's technical and coordination support for the consultations in three central regions and for civil society organizations resulted in the development of a common pledge and a list of recommendations provided for the national dialogue. The transition charter, which was revised in February 2022, increased the number of National Transition Council members as recommended by the national dialogue, with the aim of improving representation in the Council. The Mission also provided technical support for national authorities to establish a monitoring committee for recommendations for the national dialogue, as well as a commission for the monitoring of the timetable for political and institutional reforms. The latter mechanism was established to monitor and report on progress made on agreed benchmarks to further guide decisions regarding the eventual lifting of remaining ECOWAS sanctions on Mali.

49. The Mission continued to provide extensive technical support for the preparation of free, fair, inclusive and credible elections. The adoption of the electoral law, enacted on 24 June 2022, represented a significant step forward for the preparation of elections, in particular as it provides the legal framework for the establishment of an independent electoral management body, details territorial restructuring for electoral constituencies and finalizes an agreement on the drafting of a new constitution. The Mission also supported transitional authorities through the conduct of a special voter registration operation countrywide and in Malian embassies and provided technical support for the annual voter registration process from 1 October to 31 December 2021.

50. Progress in the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali remained slow, being significantly affected by the political transition as well as continued tension between signatories. However, the Mission continued to engage with signatories, the Minister of Reconciliation and government interlocutors, including through the facilitation of five meetings of the international mediation. To overcome the political impasse and resume the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, the Mission continued to focus on facilitating inclusive dialogue and effective participation in transitional governance bodies and processes for political parties, signatory movements and civil society organizations, in particular women's and youth associations, religious leaders, labour unions and other sociopolitical and economic stakeholders. The meetings sought to foster exchanges around the lack of progress in the peace agreement and prompt information-sharing among signatories, while also urging the parties to constructively engage for the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting. While the

Agreement Monitoring Committee and its subcommittees have not met since October 2021, the Mission's support for the Technical Security Committee and its associated activities continued to demonstrate cooperation between parties at the technical level, including through the facilitation of two meetings.

51. The Mission's technical and logistical support resulted in specific gains in the inclusion and engagement of civil society, women and young people in the transition and peace process. The Mission's good offices and advocacy, in coordination with partners, resulted in the Government agreeing to add 15 women to the peace agreement follow-up mechanisms. Of these, 3 women will be added to the Agreement Monitoring Committee and an additional 12 women will be added to the four follow-up subcommittees. The Mission also supported national authorities in the establishment of the women observatory, including by facilitating workshops with female leaders.

52. In addition, progress was made on the draft bill for territorial reorganization, as a key step toward improving service delivery to the population. The draft bill framed an institutional architecture for the decentralized layers of local administration and is in line with the peace agreement. In accordance with the peace agreement and as an important step forward in transitional justice, the Mission also supported the Government in adopting the national reparation policy law as proposed by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.

53. Notably, MINUSMA observed a significant increase in misinformation and disinformation in the reporting period, covering a wide range of issues, including the political transition, the peace process and international security partners in Mali. Disinformation campaigns were increasingly systematic and synchronized on a large scale to utilize local and pan-African networks as well as social media. To address this, the Mission continued to explore new ways to counter increasing misinformation and disinformation in Mali, including through outreach, radio and social media, as well as direct engagement with civil society leaders and the Malian population.

54. To advance its second strategic priority, the Mission strengthened its support and engagement with the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali. The Mission worked closely with the Permanent Secretary, appointed in June 2021, to hold extensive consultations within the five regions in central Mali and to revise the centre strategy. Coordinated efforts sought to ensure that the strategy would address the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence and re-establish State authority as well as basic social services. The Mission's support for consultations included convening a broad range of regional and local officials, civil society organizations, trade unions, women's, youth and minority groups and other stakeholders. In addition, the Mission provided support to the permanent secretariat through the recruitment of its human resources to enhance its specific technical expertise throughout the reporting period.

55. The Mission's support for the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali was key to advancing the centre strategy, including through the facilitation of national-level consultations and the eventual completion of the draft. The strategy is based on four pillars: (a) peace, security and social cohesion; (b) governance and justice; (c) humanitarian and economic recovery; and (d) communication and coordination. It retains governance mechanisms through the permanent secretariat at the national level and five regional coordination committees, under the lead of the governors. These committees have been promulgated through decisions by the governors in all five regions but are currently only operational in the Mopti and Ségou regions. As at 30 June, the draft of the 2022–2024 stabilization strategy for the regions of the centre was awaiting endorsement by the Council of Ministers. The Mission's support for the broad-based consultative exercise proved effective, with Malian

authorities at various levels demonstrating a willingness to expedite the adoption of the strategy, thus indicating Malian buy-in and ownership of the process.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress in the completion of the political transition towards improved democratic and inclusive governance within constitutional order and in line with the peace agreement, including a constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with national stakeholders towards effective engagement in the implementation of transitional road map

Achieved

Constitutional reform process is concluded with the holding of a constitutional referendum

The constitutional reform process was not concluded owing to the decision by the transition authorities to extend the transition period. Following extensive consultations with the transition authorities, ECOWAS and partners, the constitutional referendum will take place on 19 March 2023. On 10 June, the President issued a decree creating the committee for the drafting of a new constitution. Members of the committee for the drafting of the new constitution were subsequently nominated on 29 June

Increase of representation of women in the parliament (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 28 per cent)

26.44 per cent representation of women in parliament

The lower percentage was attributable to the delayed electoral timeline

The electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and is in conformity with international standards on elections (2019/20: partially aligned; 2020/21: partially aligned; 2021/22: 1)

The electoral code, adopted on 17 June 2022, is partially aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and is in compliance with international standards

All relevant national electoral stakeholders are provided with technical tools and information to facilitate the organization of peaceful, open, inclusive and accountable elections (2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 8; 2021/22: 8)

Achieved

Sustained participation of female candidates for the general elections (percentage of female candidates elected: 2019/20: 27.9 per cent; 2020/21: not achieved; 2021/22: 30 per cent)

The target was not achieved as the general elections were not held owing to political instability and the transition, which delayed the electoral process. Throughout the political transition, the Mission supported 1,100 young women through workshops to build their capacity on electoral procedures

Number of *communes* provided with technical and security support: (2019/20: 703/703 *communes*; 2020/21: 703/703 *communes*; 2021/22: 703/703 *communes*)

Achieved

Increase in the participation of women's organizations in preparation for elections (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 2; 2021/22: 2)	Achieved
Increase in the number of activities by youth organizations in the prevention of election-related violence (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 2; 2021/22: 2)	Achieved
The territorial restructuring process leading to the readjustment of electoral boundaries is completed and related law is voted at the National Assembly (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1)	<p>The law for territorial restructuring was drafted with significant support from the Mission. Significant steps were made in the draft bill to improve service delivery to the population by framing a more coherent institutional architecture in the relevant decentralized layers of local administration. At the end of the reporting period, the draft law was under the review of the Office of the Prime Minister. Once approved by the Prime Minister, the bill will be voted at the National Assembly</p> <p>Though the adoption of the bill on territorial restructuring was delayed, the adoption of the electoral law on 17 June 2022 marked significant progress for the restructuring of territorial administration</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices, including 2 meetings with political parties and 2 meetings with civil society representatives, including youth, women and religious leaders	6	<p>Good offices meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including 2 meetings with civil society representatives and 4 meetings with the local follow-up committee</p> <p>The higher number of good offices was attributable to the ongoing political transition and wider efforts to support engagement around the electoral chronogram</p>
2 capacity-building workshops for women's organizations to increase their participation in electoral processes	2	Capacity-building workshops
10 workshops with political parties, youth, women and civil society organizations, aimed at establishing prevention mechanisms against election-related violence	10	Workshops
2 workshops for youth, women and civil society organizations and good offices to support constitutional reform processes and representative participation in the constitutional referendum	No	The workshops were not held as the constitutional referendum was postponed to March 2023 by Malian authorities. The Mission reoriented its support for 2 round-table meetings organized in Gao and Timbuktu with young people, women and signatory armed groups on the constitutional reform processes

6 meetings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to operationalize the 5 coordination mechanisms (United Nations Gender Thematic Group task force; national working group on women in peace and security; Spotlight Initiative; gender-based violence subcluster; #FemmesMali2020) to promote and improve the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in the peace process and the political transition	27	Meetings	The higher number of meetings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs was attributable to the Mission's increased effort to support female participation in the political transition. The Mission supported three working groups, including regular monthly meetings with the United Nations Gender Thematic Group task force, the Groupe de dialogue autonomisation des femmes and the group for the national action plan for Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)
Monthly meetings and 3 workshops to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in particular through logistical support, the involvement of women in the organization of the Open Days on Women, Peace and Security, and the review of the national action plan	5 12	Workshops Meetings	The higher number of workshops was attributable to MINUSMA conducting 5 workshops on annual planning for the national action plan for the period 2019–2023 on Security Council resolution 1325, on the conference for young leaders of civil society and political parties relating to Council resolution 2250 (2015) and on participation and mobilization for the empowerment of women in the implementation of the peace agreement
10 regional meetings, in support of the continued national dialogue, to consolidate and communicate the recommendations of local communities towards the constitutional review	No		The regional meetings were not held owing to the constitutional review process being rescheduled to March 2023. In addition, the recommendations of the national dialogue on the reform process were not operationalized until the end of June 2022, which was a precondition for the regional meetings. In the light of these delays, the Mission reoriented its support for government initiatives to promote citizen political awareness and participation in the reform process. In lieu of the regional meetings, the Mission held meetings in the Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu/Taoudenni, Kidal and Ménaka regions with regional actors, including State authorities, armed groups and regional civil society organizations, for sensitization on the modified transition charter, the electoral chronogram and their effective participation in the ongoing and upcoming political and institutional reforms, including in the decision-making process of the constitutional review
Provision of technical, logistical and operational support for the review of the constitution and the organization of a constitutional referendum in coordination with the United Nations country team, and the printing of 5 million copies of the new constitution	No		This output was delayed because the constitutional referendum and the constitutional review were postponed, following the 2 military coups. The constitutional referendum has been scheduled for March 2023 and a committee of 25 members has been appointed by the President to lead on the draft of a new constitution

10 workshops to support the strengthening of technical and operational capacities for the election-related operationalization of the new regions created in 2012	10	Workshops
2 workshops for consultations with a view to reviewing the electoral law and adopting a new electoral legal framework incorporating the recommendations and suggestions of the various actors in the process	10	Workshops were organized in Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Gao, Ségou and Kayes on sensitization for the new electoral law The higher number of workshops was attributable to increased efforts by the Mission to expand consultations on the electoral law
2 million copies produced of: (a) the new legal framework governing elections; (b) the new electoral Civic Education Guide; and (c) the manual for polling station workers for the presidential, legislative and <i>commune</i> elections	No	This output was delayed because of the late adoption of the electoral law, on 17 June 2022
2 round-table meetings and 2 training sessions aimed at enabling the Government of Mali to brainstorm on and carry out required legislative and electoral reforms	1 2	3-day round table with more than 750 participants Training sessions with 70 participants The lower number of round-table meetings was attributable to the wider political transition process and negotiations around the prolonged electoral chronogram
5 capacity-building workshops and technical advice to support the election management bodies, civil society organizations and the media with the implementation of civic education, voter sensitization and outreach programmes ahead of major events of the electoral process	7	Capacity-building workshops to provide technical advice to support the election management bodies, civil society organizations and the media on the electoral process The higher number of workshops was attributable to MINUSMA technical support for the political and institutional reform process
Monthly meetings and 2 high-level workshops with the Malian electoral management bodies, local authorities, the Ministry of Justice and the Constitutional Court to guide the successful management of electoral disputes	14	Achieved
6 workshops on the prevention and mitigation of election-related conflicts for electoral management bodies, civil society organizations, women's organizations, local authorities, political parties, Malian security forces, signatory groups and the media (1 workshop in each location)	6	Workshops

1 workshop at the national level for civil society organizations, women's and youth groups, community and religious leaders and political actors to debrief them on lessons learned and best practices in the electoral processes	1	Workshop
6 workshops with members of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Malian civil society organizations and political parties in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Ménaka and Kidal to help identify potential candidates for elections and advocacy mechanisms to ensure that the perspectives, needs, concerns and priorities of women and youth are taken into account at all levels of the electoral process, and that Malian law No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015, which mandated a quota of 30 per cent women in elective and nominative positions, will be respected	65	Workshops The higher number of workshops was attributable to the facilitation of 65 workshops through the Vestibule de veille des femmes et des filles project in 6 regions, including the district of Bamako, for inclusive elections and the transition, as well as the wider political and peace process
Minimum of 50 armed escorts and 300 patrols deployed to assist the Malian security forces in support of the electoral process	No	This output was delayed because of the postponement of the various electoral processes to 2023 and 2024
4 multimedia products, 2 dedicated press briefings, 2 press tours to the regions and at least 10 radio productions, including debates, interviews and programmes and 60 radio spots (public service announcements) to inform Malian citizens and voters about the electoral procedures to prevent conflicts triggered by the electoral process	5 2 10 146 0	Multimedia products Dedicated press briefings Press tours in 10 regions Radio productions Radio spots The higher output was attributable to the Mission's strengthened effort to inform Malian citizens about the political transition and peaceful resolution of disputes No radio spots were held on electoral procedures owing to the fact that elections were delayed

Expected accomplishment 1.2: 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 session of the 4 thematic subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened and reports are drafted (sessions per subcommittee: 2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: 4; 2021/22: 12)

The Independent Observer, mandated by the peace agreement to assess and report on the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, provides regular reports and contributes to the sustained engagement of signatory parties (2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 3)

The High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement, the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation and other government institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement take charge of the coordination of international support (number of coordination meetings: 2019/20: 6; 2020/21: partially implemented; 2021/22: 12)

Good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with national stakeholders during the political transition period to resolve points of contention (number of good offices meetings: 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 12; 2021/22: 7)

Sustained coordination with various partners/actors contributes to the peace process, notably within the framework of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (number of initiatives: 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 4; 2021/22: 5)

1 plenary session of the 4 subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee in October 2021

The lower number of plenary sessions was attributable to transitional authorities pausing the sessions until the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting. There was a general stagnation in the peace agreement implementation during the period, also as a result of political and security dynamics linked to the ongoing political transition

5 reports provided

The higher number of reports was attributable to 1 additional note produced by the Independent Observer on 15 November for the attention of the international mediation on the risks of blockages in the implementation of the peace agreement. In addition, the Independent Observer produced a second additional report in June 2022 on the implementation of the agreement

2 meetings held in Rome and Gao, on 31 August 2021 and 17 March 2022

The lower number of coordination meetings was attributable to the wider delays in peace agreement implementation during the reporting period, in particular as the transition authorities focused on negotiations with ECOWAS for the lifting of sanctions on Mali, in the context of the revised electoral calendar

12 good offices meetings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with national stakeholders took place during the reporting period. The Mission's extensive involvement in the local follow-up committee also supported the finalization of a revised 24-month chronogram, published on 30 June, for the completion of the political transition, culminating with local, legislative and presidential elections by 4 February 2024

The higher output was attributable to the political and security situation following the ECOWAS sanctions against Mali and the need for increased mission support to resolve points of contention

Achieved

Increased participation of women in the Agreement Monitoring Committee (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 31 per cent)

44 per cent

The higher percentage was attributable to the Mission's technical and logistical support, which resulted in specific gains in the inclusion and engagement of civil society, women and young people in the transition and peace process. Important developments included the agreement by transitional authorities to add 15 women to the peace agreement mechanisms, of whom 3 will be in the Agreement Monitoring Committee. This brought the total number of women in the Committee to 12, out of 27 total members

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and monthly sessions of its 4 thematic subcommittees organized and technical assistance contributed by the Mission, including the coordination of preparatory meetings, along with the dissemination of the reports on their respective monthly sessions, and management of documents related to the implementation of the peace agreement	4	<p>Agreement Monitoring Committee meetings were held on 27 July and 5 October 2021, and 2 subcommittee meetings were held</p> <p>The lower number of sessions was attributable to transitional authorities pausing the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its subcommittee meetings until the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting linked to the ongoing political transition</p>
12 coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other relevant stakeholders in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement	24	<p>Coordination meetings</p> <p>The higher number of coordination meetings was attributable to the Mission's effort to maintain the momentum of the peace agreement throughout the transition, and efforts to facilitate the holding of a high-level decision-making meeting to finalize the details for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and agreement on the broad parameters of the political and institutional reforms needed for the full implementation of the peace agreement</p>
Monthly coordination meetings with the international mediation and international community and production of reports	5	<p>Sessions of the international mediation</p> <p>The lower number of sessions was attributable to growing tensions between the signatory movements and the Government over the leadership and functions of the Strategic Permanent Committee. In the meantime, the Government wanted to hold an Agreement Monitoring Committee meeting only after tangible progress was made in the implementation of the peace agreement, notably through the holding of a high-level decision-making meeting</p>
2 meetings with the actors of the Nouakchott Process and 2 meetings with the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, bringing together Sahel member States, regional organizations and international partners	4	Meetings

1 meeting on inter-mission cooperation between MINUSMA and UNOWAS in support of the peace process and its regional dynamics	1	Meeting of the working group on regional dynamics in West Africa and the Sahel between MINUSMA and UNOWAS
6 coordination meetings and 3 workshops to promote partnerships and strengthen the capacity of Malian women to contribute fully and effectively to the implementation of the peace agreement and raise awareness on the role of women in the peace process	22	4 coordination meetings to promote partnerships and strengthen the capacity of Malian women The lower number of coordination meetings was attributed to the prioritization of support for workshops to increase female participation in the peace agreement 18 workshops The higher number of workshops was attributable to a strengthened effort by the Mission to enhance female participation in the peace process, including through the nomination of additional women to the Agreement Monitoring Committee
Outreach, radio and multimedia campaigns on the Mission's mandate and the progress made in the implementation of the peace agreement, including 80 sensitization sessions with local communities and key target audiences in Bamako and central and northern Mali, supported by information and visibility materials; 5 multimedia products; radio debates, programmes and interviews totalling 100 production activities; and the organization of Peace Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers	1 123 196	Organization of Peace Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers Radio productions Outreach activities in Bamako and central and northern Mali The higher output was attributable to the Mission's increased prioritization of strategic communications and public information, to support wider awareness of the Mission's mandate

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Increased implementation of the stabilization strategy in the centre in parallel with heightened engagement, participation and contribution to the implementation of the national politically led strategy for the centre by national stakeholders, including political parties, elected officials and civil society (including women's, youth and religious groups)

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increased number of meetings between the populations, structures of the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali, the State organs and elected local officials with the aim of establishing and sustaining mechanisms for local communal exchanges towards stabilization of the centre (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 6)

Achieved

Civil society organizations (including women's and youth organizations) collaborate on joint analysis, statements and activities to better monitor the implementation of the peace agreement and participate in the enhancement of the politically led strategy for central Mali (2019/20: 206; 2020/21: 160; 2021/22: 180)	50 civil society associations took part in training sessions on the peace agreement	The lower number was attributable to security constraints, which limited the Mission's ability to reach civil society organizations in northern and central Mali
Increased implementation of stabilization mechanisms by the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali on the action plan with a focus on the governance and communication pillars and sustained cooperation among relevant structures (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 2)	Achieved	
The Cadre de concertation of the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au Centre is functional and held regular meetings at both central and decentralized levels (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 48 at the central level and 12 at the decentralized level)	Achieved	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 meetings between the populations and different structures of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali, including newly elected local officials	4	Meetings held in Mopti and Ségou
2 meetings for the development of a sustainable partnership on the implementation of the stabilization strategy organized by elected local officials with civil society organizations, including youth, women, traditional and religious leaders, in order to promote leadership and national ownership in the sociopolitical reconciliation processes	8	<p>4 meetings with youth organizations in Mopti, including the Mopti regional council, on the regional council and the political framework for crisis management in the centre</p> <p>4 sessions with opinion leaders, women and young people as part of the implementation of the inclusive community charter for peace, security and development in the Mopti region</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the progress on the development of the stabilization strategy by national authorities, as well as the Mission's strengthened support for wide-ranging consultations</p>
Quarterly confidence-building initiatives to increase understanding among all segments of the population and local stakeholders of the peace agreement and the stabilization strategy for the centre to prevent and manage local conflict, improving civil-military relations	Yes	

10 activities to support civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, and local authorities in the implementation of the stabilization strategy for the centre	7	Activities to support civil society organizations The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the remaining activities to July 2022, owing to the unavailability of the actors concerned
3 meetings at the national level and 81 awareness-raising sessions with civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, to strengthen their networks and build capacity for transparency, accountability and citizen engagement in the Bamako, Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Kidal, Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions	3 50	Meetings Awareness-raising sessions The lower output was attributable to security constraints, coupled with the unavailability of the actors concerned, who were invited to political sessions organized during the same period by the Government in the regions
12 videoconference thematic sessions facilitated for the women and youth of the Working Group Women, Youth, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel on progress regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and their inclusion in the peace and reconciliation process	1	Videoconference The lower output was attributable to the fact that the activity was not carried out owing to changes in the UNOWAS workplan
3 workshops to promote partnerships and strengthen the capacity of Malian women to contribute fully and effectively to the implementation of the stabilization strategy for the centre in order to promote leadership and national ownership in the sociopolitical processes	3	Workshops
Monthly reconciliation meetings with relevant parties to support the Government in the resolution of conflicts in the centre of Mali	11	Reconciliation meetings, which supported the preparation of regional workshops on the review, validation and implementation follow-up of the national reconciliation strategy The lower output was attributable to security constraints, with the last meeting rescheduled to the 2023/24 budget period
Awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence in partnership with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and women's networks in the Mopti region	8	Awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence conducted in 6 regions (Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu and Ménaka) for more than 10,000 participants

Component 2: protection of civilians and security support

56. Security deteriorated further in the reporting period, in particular around the Ménaka, Gao and Ansongo regions and the Mopti and Douentza regions. In the increasingly asymmetric threat environment of Mali, MINUSMA maintained its robust posture to support the Malian authorities in securing and stabilizing areas affected by the threat or presence of armed conflict and advanced efforts for the protection of civilians, support for the restoration and extension of State authority and

the operationalization of the Malian Defence and Security Forces, with a particular focus on its reconstituted units. MINUSMA continued to provide support to the Malian authorities for the implementation of defence and security measures of the peace agreement. However, political blockages obstructed key implementation priorities, in particular relating to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations.

57. Following the announcement on 17 February 2022 that France would begin a coordinated withdrawal of its forces under Operation Barkhane from Malian territory, a tripartite agreement was made between MINUSMA, Barkhane and the Malian Defence and Security Forces to strengthen coordination and communication in support of a seamless transfer of responsibilities. On 1 May, the Government announced that it would be withdrawing from the Group of Five for the Sahel, including the Joint Force. Subsequently, the Group headquarters relocated from Bamako to N'Djamena on 30 June. These developments had an impact on the implementation of the Mission's operational and logistics support to the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel. The Mission continued its coordinated support and engagement with the security partners of Mali and the Government throughout these transitions, ensuring continued support for security and the protection of civilians.

58. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions, with particular support for the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces units in the north, in adherence with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. The Mission's provision of support to the Malian Defence and Security Forces by way of support for the reconstituted units directly enabled the sustained presence of four reconstituted battalions located in Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka. Though additional elements were not deployed in the reporting period in the context of the wider political negotiations, the battalions in Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka were involved in security operations. In support of wider security sector reform efforts, the Mission also supported the operationalization of local security committees in 11 regions and supported the official adoption of the national security sector reform strategy and its action plan.

59. The Mission continued to implement its adaptation plan to effectively support the implementation of the peace agreement, to respond to increased armed group activity and to facilitate a comprehensive, politically led Malian strategy to protect civilians, while also ensuring the safety and security of its peacekeepers. The mobile task force conducted its first operation in the vicinity of Ménaka and Ansongo from June to November 2021. The task force focused on sustained protection and security operations following attacks on the commune of Ouattagouna on 8 August 2021, during which over 55 civilians were killed. The extended presence of the task force in the area helped to stabilize the situation, including through the facilitation of investigations and the provision of support to affected communities. Though progress was made in the execution of the adaptation plan in the reporting period, some critical enabling equipment still has not been acquired, including rotary-wing assets with enhanced air capabilities required for conducting night operations. Efforts are under way to ensure the full implementation of the MINUSMA adaptation plan, with a particular focus on generating and deploying outstanding capabilities. This remains even more critical in the context of the progressive withdrawal of the Barkhane forces, which entails a significant shift in the overall security architecture of Mali, as well as a reduction in the number of international forces present in Sector East. While the impacts of the withdrawal have been mitigated to some degree through the implementation of the adaptation plan, the withdrawal of Barkhane attack aviation assets and close air support resulted in a loss of deterrence against terrorist armed

groups. The reduction in these capabilities and the overstretched force presence will continue to have an operational impact on mission operations.

60. Despite the Malian Defence and Security Forces intensifying operations in central Mali, civilians were exposed to violent attacks and increasing human rights violations. In the tri-border area, the withdrawal of the French forces from Mali in some cases eased the pressure on violent extremist groups, who further exploited inter-community rivalries and expanded their presence and control. The Mission's protection of civilian work focused on localities deemed most exposed to violence in central Mali as well as the Gao and Ménaka regions through community engagement, dialogue initiatives and targeted deployments.

61. The Mission's early warning tracking system continued to support integrated responses to prevent and mitigate threats or attacks against civilians. In the reporting period, MINUSMA adapted its early warning deployment systems to counter evolving threats in Mopti, Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu. The Mission also increasingly leveraged temporary operating bases as forward staging points for civilian components to join ongoing operations and remain overnight in areas where they are not present under normal circumstances. Targeted operations, including in Sector East, yielded positive effects, with the Mission's presence in northern and central Mali remaining essential to protect population centres. This security support remains essential to provide space for the peace process to unfold and facilitate the return of State administration to these areas. However, insufficient mobile forces and air and early warning assets prevented MINUSMA from reaching some incidents in time to prevent loss of life and damage to infrastructure, including in Djebok and Tessalit. In addition, freedom of movement restrictions put in place by the Government, in the context of ongoing Malian Defence and Security Forces counter-terrorism operations, limited the Mission's use of intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance assets and affected force and police operations in central Mali. These constraints had an impact on the protection of civilians.

62. The threat posed by improvised explosive devices continued to increase in complexity, with 244 such devices recorded in the reporting period. Though improvised explosive device casualties saw an overall increase of only 6 per cent as compared with the previous year, the number of fatal casualties increased by 32 per cent, demonstrating a clear evolution in the threat in terms of both tactics and the lethality of devices. The majority of casualties related to such devices occurred in Mopti, Kidal and Timbuktu. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping agenda, MINUSMA continued to provide critical explosive threat mitigation to enable peacekeepers to operate safely and enable mission mandate delivery and freedom of movement. Efforts continued to enhance the preparedness and support the effective performance of the Mission's uniformed units through predeployment and in-mission training, as well as building sustainability through training-of-trainers and mentoring programmes. In this regard, MINUSMA took immediate steps to address the most immediate improvised explosive device threat mitigation equipment gaps through the provision of electronic countermeasures in central Mali, and reinforced explosive threat mitigation planning along with threat-specific specialist training and support for peacekeepers in northern Mali.

63. To enable the deployment of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to the north and centre of the country in support of the restoration of State authority and protection of civilians, MINUSMA continued to provide context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation training to the forces to enhance their capability to respond to explosive threats. Five additional Malian Defence and Security Forces improvised explosive ordnance disposal teams were trained in the reporting period, bringing the total to 37 teams with enhanced capacity in explosive hazard management since the Mission's inception, enabling them to deploy to high-risk areas

and provide security to civilian populations. To protect civilians against the threat of explosive devices, MINUSMA continued to deliver education to populations at risk and put in place a rapid response mechanism to assist survivors of explosive incidents. Consequently, four improvised explosive devices were detected by civilians and were reported to local authorities, before they were neutralized by the Malian Defence and Security Forces in early 2022.

64. Accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as the full disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, did not move forward in the reporting period in line with the decisions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, awaiting the high-level decision-making meeting. The high-level meeting planned to address the following: (a) completion of the integration of the remaining 1,235 ex-combatants, out of a total of 3,000, within the framework of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; (b) consensus on national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration based on the Government's offer to integrate a total of 26,000 ex-combatants in two phases; (c) recommencement of the socioeconomic reintegration of specified categories of ex-combatants and women designated from the five northern regions; (d) consensus on the outstanding political and institutional reforms; and (e) the launch of the 16 approved projects under the sustainable development fund.

65. In response to the rapidly evolving threat environment, MINUSMA continued to implement community violence reduction activities, in support of its second strategic priority, reaching over 403,757 community members across central and northern Mali. To reduce conflict at the local level and strengthen reconciliation, the Mission also provided technical support to the Malian authorities to adopt the national strategy for national reconciliation and social cohesion and its associated action plan. Through support for local mediation, reconciliation and confidence-building mechanisms, the Mission supported the signing of six local peace agreements, including in Bankass, Ogossagou, Kalasiguida, Korombana, Konio and Fakara. These have translated into improved protection of civilians and increased freedom of movement for the population, with enhanced access to fields, pastures and weekly markets.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Improved capacity to sustain security in the north and the protection of civilians in the centre

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Malian Defence and Security Forces units are reconstituted, reformed, capable and returned to the north, and reformed units are also deployed to the centre

1,765 elements of the reconstituted battalion redeployed. The Mission supported the rotation of 189 out of a total of 340 elements from the reconstituted battalion to be rotated between Kidal and Gao

Number of recorded civilian violent deaths and injuries (2019/20: 1,911; 2020/21: 913 civilians were killed and 918 civilians were wounded; 2021/22: 1,500)

1,153

The lower number of recorded civilian deaths and injuries was most likely attributable to an increase in so-called survival pacts, where local populations are forced into obedience to repressive rules set by violent extremist groups in exchange for protection. In addition, the Mission faced constraints accessing some areas, which may have also led to underreporting

Number of incidents of direct violence or threats of direct violence against civilians (2019/20: 1,324; 2020/21: 1,190; 2021/22: 1,000)	265	The lower number of incidents or threats of direct violence against civilians was most likely attributable to underreporting owing to the access constraints faced by the Mission in an increasingly asymmetric threat environment. In addition, survival pacts imposed on civilian populations by violent extremist groups may have influenced the figures
Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams trained and equipped to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali (2019/20: 29; 2020/21: 32; 2021/22: 34)	37	The higher number of teams trained was attributable to the requests of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to train more response teams in explosive ordnance disposal
Increase in the creation and implementation of, and interaction with, security advisory committees in the northern and central regions (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 26 regional committees; 2021/22: total of 18 committees, including 4 regional committees and 14 local committees)	3 regional committees, including 99 meetings held in Mopti, Timbuktu and Ménaka	The lower number of security advisory committees in the north and centre sectors was attributable to the security situation in regions where Malian security forces are not present

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly coordination meeting to improve the ability of the Technical Commission on Security to monitor ceasefire and investigate violations, update security arrangements and monitor and support the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	7	The lower output was attributable primarily to the challenging relations between signatories as well as the wider stalling of meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee
1,100 military foot patrols in areas of influence and protection of civilian hotspots	2,278	Patrols The higher output was attributable to the complexity of the security situation, in particular the withdrawal of some of the Mission's security partners, which led to MINUSMA increasing patrolling to mitigate the security vacuum
8 force-led operations and at least 20 mission-integrated operations, coordinated with Malian armed forces and international partners, where relevant, to work towards a safe and secure environment	10 54	Force-led operations Mission-integrated operations, coordinated with Malian armed forces and international partners This higher output was partly attributable to the withdrawal of some of the Mission's security partners, which led MINUSMA to increase activities in specific areas. Although the Mission overachieved its target, the areas reached remained limited owing to a lack of resources, in particular air assets and more mobile forces

1,100 manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions (intelligence and escort missions based on operational needs and capabilities)	1,489	<p>Manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased efforts to gather intelligence in the light of deteriorating security conditions. However, owing to the deteriorating security situation and the increased improvised explosive device threat, many of the missions were in preparation for and support of convoy and force protection operations</p>
6,480 United Nations police patrol days in the northern and central areas of Mali in support of the Malian security forces (2 patrols x 360 days x 9 team sites)	4,904	<p>United Nations police patrol days</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to several factors: (a) the quarantine period of 3 units that rotated between October 2021 and February 2022; (b) increased freedom of movement restrictions put in place by Malian authorities, which had an impact on the Mission's patrol in some areas; (c) 2 Bamako-based units conducted only 1 patrol per day; and (d) the Egyptian unit is still not operational owing to the blockage of its contingent-owned equipment in Dakar. The equipment was released but has not yet been transported to the Mission.</p>
242 technical and practical training sessions for 6,900 Malian security forces on various modules, to further enhance their aptitude in the areas of community policing, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, ethics, human rights and gender	283	<p>Technical and practical training sessions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, which required the Mission to reduce the number of trainees per session and plan more sessions in order to provide training to a maximum number of participants</p>
	3,365	<p>Malian security force personnel trained</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the implementation of COVID-19 protection measures, which required a reduction in the number of trainees per session. In addition, certain training courses required prerequisite qualification or a set number of trainees, which often led to a reduced class size or the cancellation of the class</p>
5,500 United Nations-Malian security forces joint patrol days (2 patrols per formed police unit x 11 formed police units x 5 days x 50 weeks)	688	<p>United Nations-Malian security forces joint patrol days</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the limited capacity of the Malian security forces</p>
1,100 long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel (11 formed police units x 2 long-range patrols x 50 weeks)	634	<p>Long-range patrols</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to a deteriorating security environment, including the increasing threat posed by improvised explosive devices, which required specialized equipment</p>
Provision of advice and technical support for the training institutions of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and to the European Union training mission in Mali to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of matters related to the protection of civilians, with a focus on gender, into their training sessions	3	<p>Training sessions provided</p>

7,250 advisory activities, including monitoring and capacity-building activities that include a gender perspective, such as on-the-job training, co-location, operational support and projects, provided to the Malian security forces (police, gendarmerie, national guard and civilian protection) through co-location in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti 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	4,767	Advisory activities	The lower output was attributable to the limited capacity and availability of the Malian security forces
24 meetings on technical advice to the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, as well as general and regional directorates of the Malian security forces, on the development of training programmes and a strategy for addressing transnational and serious organized crime, the rule of law and gender mainstreaming, sensitization on the human rights due diligence policy and logistical assistance in the investigation of serious and organized crimes as well as war crimes and crimes against humanity	45	Meetings	The higher output was attributable to the efforts of United Nations police to address non-collaboration from the Malian security forces by engaging chiefs, and the willingness of some personnel to become involved in the collaboration
Coordination and intelligence assistance to the Malian security forces regarding information related to imminent threats to civilians through the close and prompt sharing of information through the established early warning mechanism in accordance with peacekeeping intelligence policy	Yes		
50 radio interviews, 10 interactive radio sessions for callers to voice their concerns live on the radio and 5 radio debates with a diverse range of participants to encourage listeners to discuss security concerns and to increase awareness of security issues and the Mission's work to address them	87 12 7	Radio interviews Interactive radio sessions Radio debates	The higher output was attributable to increased insecurity and the Mission's efforts in improving community-based early warning
8 infantry troop-contributing countries, with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness and avoidance skills) provided with mentoring and training assistance prior to deployment and when in-mission	Yes		

100 per cent of infantry battalions and combat convoy companies, and 9 formed police units deployed to central and northern Mali, trained in context-specific search and detection, including 20 dedicated improvised explosive device threat mitigation training courses for tactical commanders and mission planners	100	Percentage of infantry battalions and combat convoy companies trained
	5	Formed police units received search and detect training The lower output was attributable to the fact that not all planned training courses could be provided owing to delayed rotations
	30	Dedicated improvised explosive device threat mitigation training courses for tactical commanders and mission planners The higher output was in response to the identified needs of the force for enhanced planning capacities
2 troop-contributing countries and their explosive ordnance disposal companies provided with context-specific training and mentoring in accordance with United Nations standards, prior to deployment and strengthened in-mission, as well as those of the explosive ordnance disposal teams of 4 combat convoy companies once in-mission to ensure that they are qualified to conduct basic improvised explosive device response tasks	Yes	
1 improvised explosive device disposal team in Timbuktu to cover operational gaps and 100 per cent of MINUSMA supercamps provided with explosive-detection dogs capacity as part of the Mission's efforts to protect assets and personnel against the threat posed by explosive hazards	Yes	
18 troop- and police-contributing countries provided with basic improvised explosive device threat mitigation courses and the provision of awareness training to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian components, including 100 per cent of Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments courses supported with explosive threat awareness	25	Troop- and police-contributing countries provided with basic improvised explosive device threat mitigation training, including 1,756 personnel provided with basic improvised explosive device threat mitigation training. In addition, 100 per cent of the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments courses were supported with explosive threat awareness The higher output was attributable to operational needs and the request from troop- and police-contributing countries
65 improvised explosive device threat-related information packages delivered to the Mission and 100 per cent of requests by the mission leadership responded to, providing support and technical advice on explosive threat mitigation	Yes	

6 training courses on context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation to fully enable 2 additional Malian Defence and Security Forces response teams in advanced explosive ordnance detection and disposal, as well as the provision of technical advice and mentoring to strengthen and sustain the Malian explosive threat mitigation training capability and to respond to explosive threats countrywide	5	Training courses on context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation provided The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of 1 training course owing to the impact of ECOWAS sanctions
	5	Additional Malian Defence and Security Forces response teams trained on advanced explosive ordnance detection and disposal The higher output was in response to requests by the Malian Defence and Security Forces to train more response teams in explosive ordnance disposal

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Enhanced effective community-based mechanisms for conflict management and protection of civilians

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees owing to violence during the reporting period, whether they are still displaced or have returned to their areas of origin (2019/20: 50,000; 2020/21 386,454; 2021/22: 40,000)

A total of 423,231 persons were recorded as internally displaced persons and refugees. This marks an increase of 36,777 individuals, compared with the 386,454 individuals recorded in 2020/21

The increase in internally displaced persons and refugees was attributable to the deteriorating security situation, in particular in north-eastern Mali, following the intensification of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara operations in the Ansongo *cercle* and in the Ménaka region since March 2022. This was also true in central Mali, notably around Douentza and Bandiagara. Counter-terrorism operations conducted by the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their partners also in some cases led to the increased displacement of the population towards the Niafouké and Timbuktu areas

Increase in engagement and community participation in community-oriented policing activities to support outreach and advocacy for a community-based policing approach (number of citizens sensitized: 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 4,160; 2021/22: 18,000)

106 awareness-raising sessions were facilitated, reaching 1,430 citizens (932 women and 498 men) to support outreach and advocacy for community-based policing

The lower number of citizens sensitized was attributable to the deteriorating security environment

Increase in the number of municipalities covered by functioning community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians (2019/20: not conducted; 2020/21: 56; 2021/22: 70)

63 municipalities

The lower output was attributable to insecurity, in particular in Douentza. In addition, community-based mechanisms for early warning were not able to function in areas where violent extremist groups imposed “survival pacts” on local communities

Increased percentage of rapid responses taken by MINUSMA following early warning of imminent threats where impending or ongoing violence was stopped (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 50 per cent; 2021/22: 75 per cent)

100 per cent

The higher output was attributable to the early warning and rapid response mechanism triggered at least 13 times. The Mission responded each time, whether by gathering additional information on the threat, coordinating efforts with local authorities and the Malian Defence and Security Forces or, when within reach and when assets were available, deploying ground or air assets to the area depending on the circumstances, resources available and terrain

Regional reconciliation support teams and established municipal reconciliation committees are operational (2019/20: 32; 2020/21: 45; 2021/22: 42)	7 regional reconciliation support teams were established at the regional level, and 45 reconciliation support teams were established at the municipal level The higher output was attributable to the buy-in and motivation demonstrated by the actors concerned (regional and municipal reconciliation committees) and the pressing need to extend them in <i>communes</i> of Ménaka and contribute to the reduction of intra- and inter-community conflicts
Number of women and girls sensitized and provided with HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing to reduce the risk of HIV infection in conflict zones (2019/20: 2,014; 2020/21: 3,366; 2021/22: 3,000)	3,182 women and girls sensitized and provided with voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing The higher output was attributable to effective mobilization carried out by trained peer educators among 100 women leaders from local civil society organizations
Increase in the number of community dialogues undertaken in support of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation at the subnational level to manage local conflicts (2019/20: 7; 2020/21: 33; 2021/22: 42)	30 community dialogues undertaken The lower output was attributable to the security situation that prevailed in Kidal and Ménaka, which prevented the holding of the sessions on schedule, which ultimately were postponed until after 30 June 2022

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48 sessions of awareness-raising and advocacy with local authorities, influencers (such as religious bodies and prominent individuals) and civil society (including women and youth associations) to support community-oriented policing in 5 regions (Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka)	157	Awareness-raising and advocacy sessions to support community-oriented policing in 5 regions The higher output was attributable to the diversity of actors, which led to an increase in the number of the sessions
36 coordination meetings with the Government to follow up with the Malian security forces to develop regional strategic and operational plans	41	Coordination meetings The higher output was attributable to the Mission's continued technical-level cooperation and positive relationship with Malian partners
17 meetings of the mine action working group coordinated to protect the civilian population from explosive hazards and 12 tailored explosive threat information products with partners provided, as well as 4 coordination meetings to provide technical advice and support for Malian institutions to progress towards the operationalization of a national governance structure	17 12 4	Meetings of the mine action working group Tailored explosive threat information products provided Coordination meetings

4 Malian civil society organizations provided with capacity development for the prevention and protection of populations at risk of explosive hazards to increase the sustainability of the national mine action response	5	<p>Malian civil society organizations provided with capacity development</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the Mine Action Service partnering with more national civil society organizations throughout the budget year than initially expected</p>
≥40,000 beneficiaries provided with explosive ordnance risk awareness, as well as referral and provision of assistance to victims of explosive incidents, and/or community violence reduction initiatives to strengthen community resilience to explosive ordnance	66,800	<p>Beneficiaries were provided with explosive ordnance risk awareness</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the Mine Action Service partnering with more national civil society organizations throughout the budget year, reaching more beneficiaries than initially expected</p>
42 dialogues in support of efforts by the regional reconciliation support teams and municipal reconciliation committees to prevent, manage and address communal conflicts or election-related violence in identified priorities areas of the central and northern regions	30	<p>The lower output was attributable to the security situation that prevailed in Kidal and Ménaka, which prevented the holding of sessions on schedule. They were postponed to the 2022/23 budget period</p>
10 training sessions for members of the regional reconciliation support teams and municipal reconciliation committees to strengthen their capacity to promote social cohesion and reduce local inter- and intracommunal conflicts and election-related violence in the central and northern regions	6	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the postponement of sessions to the 2022/23 budget period, owing to the security situation that prevailed in Kidal and Ménaka, which prevented the holding of sessions on schedule</p>
10 training sessions for focal points on the protection of civilians and early warning in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Goundam, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok and Ansongo	5	<p>Training sessions completed, with 1 training per regional office</p> <p>The lower output is attributable to the postponement of sessions to the 2022/23 budget period owing to the security situation</p>
80 coordination meetings with protection of civilians stakeholders and established community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians to conduct protection of civilians risk and threat assessments and identify and monitor required responses in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok, Ansongo and Goundam	60	<p>Coordination meetings with the protection of civilians stakeholders</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to security constraints</p>
70 coordination meetings with the regional reconciliation support teams in each of the regions of Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu and Kidal to provide operational guidance and supervise the activities of established municipal reconciliation committees	35	<p>Coordination meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the conversion of the remaining coordination meeting into intra- and inter-community dialogue sessions that took place in the centre region to contribute to the decrease of community tensions in the centre of Mali</p>

8 awareness-raising campaigns to promote knowledge and use of the MINUSMA hotline among communities living in protection of civilians priority areas of concern	No	The output was not achieved owing to overall delays in the operationalization of the toll-free hotline. The Mission is currently finalizing plans to hire six contractors with local language proficiency to ensure full coverage of the call centre. The awareness-raising sessions will be held in the 2022/23 period
6 capacity-building activities for local government actors in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenni and Kidal, including the special advisers of regional governors on reconciliation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the regional directorates of the relevant transition ministry for women's affairs, in order to enhance their awareness and actions with regard to integrating a gender perspective into protection of civilians matters	8	Capacity-building activities for local government actors The higher output was attributable to requests from the regional directorates
Public information campaigns in support of security stabilization and the protection of civilians in order to strengthen public information activities, including through community outreach, in particular in the central region, to contribute to the Mission's efforts related to the protection of civilians, comprising 20 community sensitization sessions, at least 5 media briefings, 10 multimedia products, 50 radio products and coverage of MINUSMA activities and direct engagement to reinforce the capacity of a radio broadcast facility (studio) in the central region to contribute to the Mission's efforts related to the protection of civilians	20 11 9 230	Community sensitization sessions Media briefings Multimedia articles Radio productions The higher output was attributable to rising insecurity, as well as the Mission's strengthened effort to counter misinformation, in particular as it pertained to the protection of civilians
6 workshops to support the Malian police (4) and the gendarmerie (2) in designing and integrating modules on conflict-related sexual violence into the curriculum of the National Police Academy and the National Gendarmerie Academy	5	Workshops The lower output was attributable to 1 pending session with the gendarmerie officials being postponed to the 2022/23 budget period, owing to a lack of available staff within the Women Protection Unit, compounded with the training schedule at the Gendarmerie Academy
Up to 3,500 combatants of the signatory armed groups in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process provided with HIV prevention services in the cantonment camps and other predesignated locations	No	This output did not take place owing to the fact that the wider disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was not implemented by national authorities

1 World AIDS Day and 2 outreach campaigns organized to increase awareness of the fight against HIV-related stigma and discrimination among staff in conflict zones

Yes

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Reduced presence of armed movements and self-defence groups through reinsertion and community rehabilitation in the centre and through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the north

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of ex-combatants of armed movements participating in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in the north, including women and children, identified, verified, profiled and registered with demobilization cards (2019/20: 2,171; 2020/21: 2,300; 2021/22: 3,500)

2,497 combatants have been processed to date through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process

The lower output was attributable to the Government working towards holding a high-level decision-making meeting, as determined by the Agreement Monitoring Committee in October 2021. Based on the actions of the road map from the forty-fifth session of the Committee, the high-level meeting aimed to define: (a) the concept of a reconstituted army; (b) the issue of grades, functions and command of the integrated elements; and (c) the absorption of elements in other State services. However, the political transition delayed the timeline for the high-level meeting, and to that effect delayed progress in the overall peace process and the launching of disarmament and demobilization activities. Accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration has not been relaunched, partly owing to disagreements surrounding quotas

Number of former combatants of the armed movements, including women, benefiting from short-term socioeconomic reinsertion projects (2019/20: not launched; 2020/21: 1,800; 2021/22: 3,500)

No former combatants benefited from short-term socioeconomic reinsertion projects

The short-term socioeconomic reinsertion projects did not move forward in the reporting period, owing to the wider negotiations around the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. In previous periods and, to date, a total of 2,145 ex-combatants have benefited from socioeconomic support

Number of direct beneficiaries in community violence reduction projects, including members of self-defence groups in the centre of Mali (number of direct beneficiaries: 2019/20: 42,612; 2020/21: 30,057; 2021/22: 10,000)

6,835 direct beneficiaries (3,591 women and 3,244 men) supported by community violence reduction projects in central Mali

The lower output was attributable to the Mission's decision to also implement community violence reduction projects for 33,522 individuals in northern Mali, which resulted in a total number of 40,357 direct beneficiaries across the country

Number of community violence reduction projects implemented (2019/20: 32; 2020/21: 30; 2021/22: 30)

33 community violence reduction projects implemented

The higher output was attributable to the lower cost of projects and the additional funding available to address rising intercommunal tensions in Tessalit

Number of former elements of self-defence groups participating in the group disarmament and dismantlement process in the centre of the country, including women and children, identified, verified, profiled and registered with demobilization cards (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: delayed the development; 2021/22: 1,000)

Number of weapons and amount of ammunition collected from self-defence groups and registered and stored during the disarmament and dismantlement process in the centre (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: no weapons and ammunition collected; 2021/22: 1,000)

Number of weapons and amount of ammunition collected, registered and stored from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the north (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 2,300; 2021/22: 4,000)

No disarmament and dismantlement operations took place owing to the wider political negotiations under way

To date, there have been 352 elements of self-defence groups who took part in the disarmament and dismantlement process in central Mali

275 weapons, 16,161 ammunitions, 97 hand grenades, 2 rocket-propelled grenades and 2 mortar shells collected, registered and stocked so far in the centre region

The lower number of weapons collected was attributable to the fact that the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not implemented or relaunched in the reporting period, in the context of the wider political dynamics surrounding the peace agreement

2,147 weapons and 22,327 ammunitions collected

The lower number of weapons collected was attributable to the fact that the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not implemented or relaunched in the reporting period, in the context of the wider political dynamics surrounding the peace agreement

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Up to 3,500 combatants of the signatory armed groups in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and 1,000 combatants in the self-defence groups in the disarmament and dismantlement process provided with food, non-food items and medical identification, verification, profiling, registration and sensitization on psychosocial education, support for civic reconciliation and orientation activities at the cantonment camps and other predesignated locations	No	No disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations were conducted in the 2021/22 period owing to the wider political dynamics surrounding the peace agreement
Up to 3,500 former combatants in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, including those participating in the disarmament and dismantlement process in the centre of the country, provided with socioeconomic reinsertion	No	No disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations were conducted in the 2021/22 period due to the wider political dynamics surrounding the peace agreement
5 capacity-building workshops on advocacy and technical advice for national institutions regarding the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and	5	Capacity-building workshops

reintegration programme in order to strengthen the capacity of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration institutions		
5 capacity-building workshops to empower civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders, to advocate for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	5	Capacity-building workshops
30 community violence reduction projects targeting up to 10,000 direct beneficiaries comprising youth at risk, women, special needs groups, people associated with ex-combatants, self-defence groups and community members	33 40,357	Community violence reduction projects Direct beneficiaries (16,666 women and 16,856 men) in the north and 6,835 direct beneficiaries (3,591 women and 3,244 men) in the centre The higher output was attributable to the lower cost of projects and the additional funding available to address rising intercommunal tensions in Tessalit
8 workshops to sensitize host communities on the return/presence of ex-combatants within the communities, including for the host communities in the centre participating in the disarmament and dismantlement process for self-defence groups	8	Workshops
4 capacity-building workshops for community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion implementing partners and other stakeholders in the regions	4	Capacity-building workshops
All combatants of signatory armed groups in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme provided with age-based screening in cooperation with the Government and United Nations partners	No	No disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations were conducted in the 2021/22 period owing to the wider political context surrounding the peace agreement
8 visits to the 12 cantonment sites to verify and advocate for the release of children associated with armed groups and for the integration of a gender perspective, to raise awareness on conflict-related sexual violence and to train members of armed movements on child protection and child rights in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Quality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Population Fund	No	The lower output was attributable to the fact that the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not implemented in the reporting period, and thus no cantonment sites have been operationalized

24 new radio programmes broadcast on issues related to the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects, with regard to the disarmament and dismantlement process for self-defence groups in the centre	57	New radio programmes on issues related to community violence reduction The higher output was attributable to the focus on supporting community violence reduction in the context of the wider, delayed disarmament and dismantlement process for self-defence groups in central Mali
30 public perception surveys, showing trends on the understanding of, and support for, the MINUSMA mandate and peace initiatives as well as on public confidence in security conditions, State presence and stabilization measures	No	The activity was not achieved owing to the Mission's focus on other public information campaigns as opposed to perception surveys
≥30 interviews, debates or programmes on issues related to the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects	Yes	

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Reform of security institutions, including the implementation of the security provisions of the peace agreement

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Support for the redeployment of reconstituted defence and security forces in the northern and central region of Mali to enhance security in this area and the redeployment of civil administration and services (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 1 plan developed; 2021/22: 3,000 integrated Malian Defence and Security units redeployed in the north)	1,765 elements of the reconstituted units redeployed in the north The lower number of elements was attributable to the fact that the battalions in Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka were actively involved in national security operations, also with the support of the Mission, but continued to face capacity-related constraints. Owing to the insecurity posed by the threat from violent extremist groups, the battalion in Kidal remained reliant on international partners to secure the Kidal area. Additional personnel were not deployed in the reconstituted units owing to wider negotiation around reintegration issues
Implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, the national border policy and national strategy on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism by the Government (2019/20: under implementation; 2020/21: 1 national border sectorial strategy under development; 2021/22: 1 strategy)	Achieved. 1 national border sectorial strategy developed. Implementation consisted of 11 local security committees installed and capacity-building workshops
Implementation of a security sector strategy action plan and 2 complementary strategies (border and defence) (2019/20: 1 action plan and 2 complementary strategies adopted, and 1 national security policy elaborated; 2020/21: 1 action plan and 2 policies for 2018–2023 under development; 2021/22:	Achieved

1 action plan and 1 complementary strategy and 1 national security policy implemented)

Support transport, training and integration of ex-combatants into Malian Defence and Security forces (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 448; 2021/22: 4,000)

The Mission provided transport, training and integration of 1,092 ex-combatants into the Malian Defence and Security Forces, namely through the provision of transport for deployments and/or rotations

The lower number was attributable to the fact that no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations were conducted in the 2021/22 period owing to the wider political context surrounding the peace agreement

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 training workshops and 10 advisory meetings with the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat in support of the security sector reform process, the elaboration of a national security policy and the establishment of the territorial police	4 10	Training workshops Advisory meetings on the elaboration of a national security policy. However, the law establishing the territorial police was not approved in the reporting period, owing to sensitivities in the draft law following its initial tabling in July 2021
6 international coordination meetings on security sector reform in coordination with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, ECOWAS, the European delegation, the European Union training mission in Mali, the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali and MINUSMA substantive sections, and 6 security sector reform meetings organized to facilitate the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform	2 No	International coordination meetings on security sector reform The lower number was attributable to political negotiations under way with partners related to the political transition No security sector reform meetings were organized with these partners, owing to the wider international efforts being focused on negotiations for the revised electoral calendar and the lifting of ECOWAS sanctions on Mali
1 training workshop for parliamentarians and parliamentarian assistants and 3 workshops with civil society organizations, including women's and youth platforms, on the democratic governance and oversight of the Malian Defence and Security Forces	Yes	
1 training workshop on countering/preventing violent extremism for the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults, as well as 1 sensitization workshop for civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, religious leaders and members of the media, to support the implementation of the national strategy on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism	Yes	

3,000 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants sensitized on HIV/AIDS, the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence and the provision of access to treatment, care and support services	3,182	Members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants sensitized on HIV/AIDS The higher number was attributable to the strong mobilization of beneficiaries through the commitment of regional military authorities and local associations of military dependants
3 working sessions to provide technical support and advice for schools and academies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration of gender mainstreaming into their curricula and training programmes	3	Working sessions

Component 3: protection and promotion of human rights

66. During the reporting period, the human rights situation in Mali continued to deteriorate in the context of growing insecurity. According to MINUSMA monitoring activities, the number of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law increased in the reporting period. A total of 1,883 violations and abuses were documented, 1,157 of which occurred in the centre of Mali. The increase in human rights violations and abuses recorded was attributed to increased insecurity as well as counter-terrorism operations carried out by the Malian Defence and Security Forces in central Mali, which also prompted retaliatory attacks by violent extremist groups. These violations and abuses included extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions, other killings, abductions, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, as well as the destruction of civilian property, forced civilian displacement, the use of indiscriminate weapons, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations of children's rights. The situation of women and girls remained dire in parts of Mali, especially given that they have been the primary target of conflict-related sexual violence and subjected to various human rights cases of abuse by armed groups. Amid this multitude of violations and abuses, the Mission remained engaged with the relevant Malian authorities, through sustained advisory, logistical and technical assistance aimed at holding the perpetrators accountable, stemming the cycle of violence and supporting the creation of a protective environment.

67. With the Mission's extensive technical assistance, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad continued to implement activities planned within the framework of its 2017 action plan against the recruitment and use of children in armed groups and sexual violence against children. During the 2021/22 period, the two factions of the Platform coalition of armed groups signed an action plan against the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations of children's rights. MINUSMA also provided support to the Government to draft a prevention plan against grave violations of child rights and establish an action plan to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. MINUSMA maintained its logistical and technical assistance to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in support of the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement. Progress was made on transitional justice with the policy on reparations being successfully adopted and four chapters of the final report of the Commission drafted with technical support and guidance from MINUSMA. To date, the Commission has recorded over 29,000 victim statements, as a result of the Mission's technical assistance. In accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, MINUSMA conducted 79 risk assessments linked to support requests by the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel.

68. Moreover, MINUSMA strengthened its support for National Human Rights Commission investigations and for monitoring, investigation and reporting by civil society organizations on violations and abuses of human rights. The support provided by MINUSMA to these organizations helped them to establish a space for dialogue and constructive interactions with judicial authorities and security forces, as well as traditional and religious leaders and other relevant local actors, thus contributing to fostering local-level ownership on human rights promotion and protection.

69. However, the Mission's support for human rights defenders and Malian institutions was hampered by human rights violations and abuses by non-United Nations forces and by the presence of foreign military personnel. The number of alleged documented violations by Malian forces increased significantly during the reporting period. Despite increased insecurity and the spread of violent extremism, the Mission continued to monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses throughout the country, including through the facilitation of 115 human rights investigations and monitoring missions. Restrictions on the Mission's freedom of movement and the utilization of intelligence and reconnaissance assets, put in place by Malian authorities, affected the Mission's ability to systematically report and monitor human rights violations in some locations. To address this, the Mission utilized its comprehensive strategy to conduct remote monitoring and human rights investigations through focal points.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Mechanisms and initiatives adopted and strengthened to prevent and address human rights violations and abuses, with particular attention given to grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of reports published on the human rights situation in Mali (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 5; 2021/22: 9)

3 reports published

The lower number was attributable to the combination of 2 quarterly notes into one biannual report and the incorporation of the findings of some specific investigations on human rights violations and abuses falling within the quarterly time frames into the quarterly reports instead of publishing special investigations reports separately

Increase in the number of actions taken by State authorities, including investigations/disciplinary proceedings and judgments pronounced on alleged human rights violations and abuses transmitted by MINUSMA, including cases of conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of the rights of children (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 12; 2021/22: 15)

Achieved

Decrease in the number of human rights violations and abuses recorded (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 262; 2021/22: 100)

Increase of 81 cases (1,883 cases recorded)

The increase in human rights violations and abuses recorded was attributable to increased insecurity as well as to counter-terrorism operations carried out by the Malian Defence and Security Forces in central Mali, which also prompted retaliatory attacks by violent extremist groups

Number of vulnerable youths in the centre benefitting from a vocational training and sensitization programme that focuses on human rights, democracy and citizenship (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 62; 2021/22: 145)	182 vulnerable youths
Systematic assessment of and follow-up to mitigatory measures of United Nations human rights due diligence policy in cases of support for non-United Nations security forces provided by the Mission (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 70 per cent of projects assessed and 60 per cent of mitigatory measures followed up; 2021/22: 100 per cent of projects assessed and 80 per cent of mitigatory measures followed up)	<p>100 per cent of projects submitted for human rights due diligence policy review were assessed, and 41 per cent of mitigatory measures were followed up</p> <p>The lower number of mitigatory measures followed up was attributable to the difficulties, linked with the security context, in collecting data from the benefiting entities and in properly assessing the implementation of the recommended mitigatory measures</p>
National legislation and regional initiatives adopted to strengthen national child protection system mechanisms and initiatives (2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: delayed; 2021/22: 1 legislative reform adopted)	1 draft bill on the protection of education from attack entitled “Proposition de loi portant protection des écoles pendant les conflits armés en République du Mali” is currently under review by the National Transition Council and is pending adoption, as a result of advocacy by MINUSMA and its partners, including the Minister of Education, the United Nations Children’s Fund and international non-governmental organizations
Implementation of action plans signed by signatory armed groups (Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad and the Platforme) to end grave violations against children and prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence (2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: delayed and both carried out at 50 per cent; 2021/22: 2 action plans and both carried out at 60 per cent)	<p>3 action plans on grave violations against children instead of 2 carried out, at 60 per cent for Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad and 10 per cent for Platforme factions</p> <p>The high number of action plans was attributable to the split of the Platforme coalition of armed groups into 2 irreconcilable factions (pro-Fahad Ag Almahmoud and pro-Haballa Ag Hamzatta). Each of the factions signed an action plan against the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations of children’s rights on 26 August 2021</p> <p>All the activities planned by MINUSMA for the reporting period under the 3 action plans were successfully implemented, except 6 planned visits to the military camps of 1 signatory, which were postponed to 2022/23 for security reasons</p> <p>2 action plans on conflict-related sexual violence were signed by Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad and Platforme. Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad implemented 2 activities out of the 16 activities in the action plan (12.5 per cent), whereas Platforme conducted 2 activities out of the 15 activities in the action plan (13 per cent)</p>
Number of actors trained to improve capacity in monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements working in the field of conflict-related sexual violence (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 90; 2021/22: 140)	Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly human rights missions, including monitoring and investigation missions and weekly visits to detention facilities with a focus on the promotion and protection of human rights, including the respect of legal procedures for and conditions of detention	Yes	
Follow-up to the implementation of at least 80 per cent of recommended mitigatory measures in order to strengthen the monitoring of compliance by Malian authorities with international human rights standards	41	Percentage of recommended mitigatory measures followed up The lower output was attributable to the difficulties linked with the security context in collecting data from the benefiting entities to properly assess the implementation of the recommended mitigatory measures
Regular transfer, on a monthly basis, of cases of violations and abuses of human rights, including conflict related sexual violence and serious child rights violations, to the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Defence as part of a joint mechanism established in April 2016	10	Transfers of cases of violations and abuses of human rights. The lower output was attributable to the prevailing political and security context, preventing the Mission from engaging in dialogue with the relevant authorities and redynamizing the established mechanism
1 protection programme for victims, witnesses, sources, human rights defenders and other actors assisting human rights investigations led by MINUSMA	Yes	
1 week-long seminar on international humanitarian law, international human rights law and the protection of human rights, to be held in collaboration with the International Institute of Human Rights, on the protection of human rights for members of the Constitutional Court, magistrates, government officials and civil society representatives, with a focus on the centre	No	The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the session to the 2022/23 budget year for security reasons related to the growing political tensions in Mali as well as the closure of borders owing to international sanctions by ECOWAS, given that the majority of experts were travelling to Mali from abroad
7 training workshops and awareness-raising sessions in Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Kidal and Timbuktu to Malian Defence and Security Forces and to non-State armed groups on human rights	19	Training workshops and awareness-raising sessions conducted The higher output was attributable to the increased demand from partners and the joint sessions conducted
6 awareness-raising sessions for national and international counterparts and for United Nations country team representatives on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy	31	Awareness-raising sessions The higher output was attributable to the increased number of alleged human rights violations and abuses, as well as increased counter-terrorism operations facilitated by the Malian Defence and Security Forces. The Mission increased its awareness-raising sessions in this regard

9 workshops to provide advocacy, capacity-building and technical support to promote the strengthening of the national child protection framework, including 4 in Bamako with the Government (1), the parliament (1), the judicial authorities (1) and the youth network for the defence of children's rights (1), and regional workshops with local stakeholders (5)	9	Workshops
15 field missions (in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Mopti) to monitor and report on grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict and to continue dialogue with the leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias	15	Field missions
5 training sessions in the regions to build the capacities of government authorities and national partners, including civil society and children's rights organizations, on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on the grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict	5	Training sessions
3,234 items (roll-up banners, radio spots, posters, brochures, billboards and T-shirts) for outreach and awareness-raising campaigns on child rights days (International Day against the Use of Child Soldiers, Day of the African Child, International Day of the Girl Child, International Children's Day, to name a few) and on the promotion and protection of the rights of children in situations of armed conflict	3,234	Items
5 workshops with signatory armed groups: 2 meetings of the United Nations-Government-Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad joint technical working group; 2 meetings of the United Nations-Government-Platform joint technical working group and 5 regional awareness-raising campaigns to follow up with parties to the conflict in order to negotiate, implement, monitor and evaluate time-bound action plans to end and prevent the six grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, including the recruitment and use of children within armed forces and groups	5	Workshops

12 workshops (5 for national institutions; 5 for gender-based violence victims' associations, members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and Platform; 2 to assist national authorities with resource mobilization) to provide advocacy and technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including mainstreaming reparations for victims into the reconciliation process	11	Workshops	The lower output was attributable to the fact that 1 round table to assist the national authorities with resource mobilization was postponed at the request of the Government
10 awareness-raising sessions with communities in 5 regions to reinforce their early warning capacity and mechanisms on conflict-related sexual violence	10	Awareness-raising sessions	
8 field visits to support the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform in the implementation of their action plans on conflict-related sexual violence, and 5 dialogue sessions for members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to increase their capacity to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence	4	Field visits	The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the planned visits by armed group leaders owing to conflicting agendas
	5	Dialogue sessions	
4 key human rights campaigns organized and supported with outreach (Universal Children's Day, 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, and International Women's Day) through 50 radio productions; 5 multimedia products; and 2 dedicated press briefings, and media coverage of MINUSMA activities and workshops	62	Radio productions	
	5	Multimedia products	
	6	Media briefings	The higher output was attributable to the Mission's increased prioritization of strategic communications and public information, to support wider awareness of the Mission's mandate
4 workshops with stakeholders working on conflict-related sexual violence to reinforce their capacity on monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements	4	Workshops	

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Improved capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations and human rights defenders with regard to promoting and protecting human rights, particularly for vulnerable youth in the centre

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
At least one periodic report submitted by the State to a relevant United Nations human rights treaty body (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: delayed; 2021/22: 1)	No In the reporting period, the submission of the report from the State to the United Nations was delayed. However, in the first quarter of the 2022/23 budget period, the Government submitted its responses to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. This was a response to the first report sent on 5 November 2020. The second report will be presented at the twenty-third session of the Committee at the end of 2022
Annual National Human Rights Commission report is produced (2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 1)	No The annual National Human Rights Commission report for 2021 was validated during plenary sessions in July 2022 and published in December 2022
1 National Human Rights Commission strategic plan (2022–2024) adopted and the Commission obtains A status in conformity with the Paris Principles (2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 80 per cent of the activities of the strategic plan 2018–2021 implemented; 2021/22: National Human Rights Commission obtains A status)	Achieved
Civil society organizations, particularly in the centre, publish publicly available reports on human rights issues (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: delayed; 2021/22: 4)	No The publication of the reports was postponed owing to the political and security dynamics
Number of human rights monitoring missions conducted by national institutions and civil society organizations, in line with international standards (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 2; 2021/22: 4)	131 human rights monitoring missions conducted by the 4 consultation frameworks for human rights organizations in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso and the district of Bamako. The higher output was attributable to the increased number of incidents and human rights violations in the regions covered by the 4 consultation frameworks and the technical and logistical support provided by the Mission to these organizations, thus contributing to enhancing their capacity to conduct more missions than initially planned
Number of human rights clubs fully operational in Mali (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: postponed until October 2021; 2021/22: 15)	No There are currently no human rights clubs fully operational in Mali. This was attributable to the fragile security context, including targeted attacks by violent extremist groups on educational institutions. As such, the project on supporting the establishment and operationalization of 20 human rights clubs was postponed to the 2022/23 budget year

Gradual implementation of the national law on gender-based violence (2019/20: draft law not adopted; 2020/21: continued advocacy for the ratification of the law and support for the dissemination of the ratified law; 2021/22: follow-up, review and draft of a public report on the level of implementation of the law)

No

The law is yet to be adopted by the National Transition Council. This law and its related activities were not prioritized by the Government, in particular in the context of the wider negotiations around the lifting of sanctions on Mali

The draft action plan for the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence is validated by the Malian Government and gradually implemented (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: action plan validated and partially implemented; 2021/22: gradually implemented)

Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 workshop to assist Malian authorities in the preparation, drafting and submission to relevant treaty bodies of at least 1 periodic report with a view to strengthening engagement of Malian authorities with United Nations human rights treaty mechanisms	No	Owing to the change in priorities of the Government, this activity will be implemented during the 2022/23 budget year
1 week-long training programme to strengthen the capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to monitor and report on human rights violations and abuses, in line with international applicable standards	1	Week-long training programme
5 human rights clubs provided with training and logistical support in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	No	Owing to the fragile security context, including targeted attacks by violent extremist groups on educational institutions, training and logistical support for human rights clubs will be provided in conjunction with the establishment of the clubs in the 2022/23 budget year
3 workshops for key ministries and members of the Conseil de transition to support the ratification and dissemination of the law on gender-based violence	No	Owing to the change in priorities of the Government, this activity will be implemented during the 2022/23 budget year
A sexual and gender-based violence hotline and standard operating procedures maintained for an appropriate response to conflict-related sexual violence	No	Owing to the change in priorities of the Government, this activity will be implemented during the 2022/23 budget year

2 workshops (1 on technical validation and 1 on political validation) to validate the action plan for the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence and 2 sessions to review implementation of this action plan in order to reinforce the capacity of government actors	2	Workshops
	2	Sessions
1 open debate with all stakeholders (United Nations country team, Government, civil society, international and regional organizations) on the joint communiqué to evaluate State ownership and the level of implementation of the joint communiqué	1	Open debate

Expected accomplishment 3.3: The Malian transitional justice mechanism and process operate in accordance with human rights standards, relevant authorities, including non-judiciary authorities, have increased capacity to fight against impunity in regard of human rights violations and abuses

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of public hearings organized by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 2)	Achieved
Increase in the total number of witness statements processed by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2019/20: 13,117; 2020/21: 21,347; 2021/22: 21,500)	29,901 The higher number was attributable to the new communication strategy implemented by the Commission, with outreach activities reaching more witnesses and victims than initially foreseen
Increase in the total number of victims (disaggregated by sex) who participate in the public hearings of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 26; 2021/22: 45)	41 (24 women, 13 men and 4 girls) The lower number was attributable to the postponement of the final public hearing to September 2022
The final report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is presented to the public and is in line with international human rights standards (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: final report available)	No The final report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is currently under review and will be released and presented to the public before the end of the Commission's mandate on 31 December 2022
Number of human rights violation cases opened and investigated (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 20 cases)	26 cases opened and investigated The higher number was attributable to an overall increase in the number of alleged human rights violations and abuses

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 public hearings supported through the provision of technical and logistical support for the implementation of the mandate of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, including for the organization of the final public hearings and the collection of victim and witness statements, in line with international human rights standards	2	Public hearings
1 workshop to provide technical support and advice, including legal analysis, to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in compliance with international human rights standards, 30 meetings to provide technical advice on their activities in Bamako and in the field with regard to gender concerns, including gender mainstreaming and 1 workshop to support the preparation of next steps at the end of the mandate of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission	1	Workshop
2 training sessions and the recruitment of 2 experts to provide technical and logistical support and expertise to the actors of the penal chain, including the Pôle judiciaire spécialisé, and the military justice system on crime scene management, forensics, monitoring and criminal investigation of human rights violations	No	Noting that little progress had been made in terms of compliance with the pretrial detention period within custody by the Pôle judiciaire spécialisé, MINUSMA agreed, at the request of the Pôle, to change this activity and to support the implementation of a project consisting of building 3 standard containers and equipment to enhance the condition of pretrial detention in conformity with human rights standards. MINUSMA conducted 21 training and sensitization sessions on several related human rights themes, including modules on human rights principles, international standards of respect for the right to physical and moral integrity of prisoners, international humanitarian law, the 6 grave violations against children in conflict and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the role of young people in promoting peace and the peaceful resolution of intercommunal conflicts
12 meetings with national authorities in Bamako and at the regional level to follow up on progress regarding human rights cases submitted to their attention	217	Meetings The higher output was attributable to the increase in the number of human rights incidents and the increased number of cases submitted for the attention of relevant authorities, following which the Mission held several follow-up meetings with these authorities in Bamako and several regions

Component 4: extension of State authority and rule of law

70. During the reporting period, the Mission strengthened its efforts in support of the restoration and extension of State authorities in the context of the political transition, in alignment with the peace agreement and wider institutional reforms. In northern Mali, the Mission supported extensive good offices between the Government and signatory armed groups for civil servants to increasingly deploy, resulting in moderate increases in the presence of prefects and the return of the Governor to Kidal. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, MINUSMA supported the restoration of State authority and the rule of law through rehabilitation, training, mentoring, outreach programmes and advocacy, including with the interim authorities, at the regional, *cercle* and municipal levels. As a result of these efforts, deployments increased slightly for civil servants, with 41 per cent of prefects, 15 per cent of subprefects and 85 per cent of governors deployed as at 30 June 2022. The continued low presence of subprefects and judicial personnel indicates how localized insecurity is, as well as the remaining challenges to deploying civil servants without adequate security conditions in place.

71. The Mission's technical support played an important role in supporting the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization in filling vacancies in the prefectural corps, with the latest nomination decree published on 22 June 2022 by the transition authorities, detailing appointments of prefects and subprefects. Importantly, the Mission's good offices and advisory assistance supported signatory armed group nominees and women to be represented in the latest prefect and subprefect nominations. Though these nominees were below the 30 per cent quota, the inclusion of women and signatory armed groups in the nominations is an important step forward for the perceived inclusion and legitimacy of State authority by the Malian population.

72. The Mission also provided capacity development, technical and logistical assistance and good offices to support the national deployment of prosecutors, judges and corrections officers to central and northern Mali, so as to advance the accessibility of justice institutions for all segments of the population. However, insecurity in the centre of Mali resulted in a slight decrease of magistrates and court clerks in the centre (from 100 to 92 per cent). The presence of judicial personnel remained largely stagnant owing to insecurity as well as a general hesitation by personnel to deploy as reassignment decrees are expected in the upcoming months.

73. Though insecurity continued to limit the presence and capacity of State authority, the Mission supported the redeployment of State authorities in Kidal, Almoustarat (Gao region), Ménaka and Rharous (Timbuktu region). In addition, the Government engaged in the articulation of plans to improve security and working conditions. As a result of the good offices and technical advice provided by the Mission, Malian authorities are planning to put in place an interministerial coordination committee on the deployment of magistrates to address security issues, as well as designing a training curriculum for security specialists. These individuals will be drawn from the ranks of the police and the national gendarmerie.

74. Integrated joint missions with governors and prefects, supported by MINUSMA, proved useful, ultimately enabling some civil administrators to perform their duties in key locations. The Mission also facilitated and coordinated ad hoc missions and mobile hearings in locations where insecurity would not enable a sustained court presence. The Mission also continued to promote constructive complementarity between the formal and informal justice systems, including through sensitization activities held in the north and centre on article 46 of the peace agreement.

75. Building on the recent appointments and support for the return of State authority, the territorial reorganization reform remained critical, with significant progress made. In this regard, MINUSMA sponsored workshops and consultants to support the drafting of the bill on administrative and territorial organization. The draft bill is currently awaiting endorsement by the Council of Ministers, after which it will be submitted to the National Transition Council for approval. In order to supplement the Government's efforts to establish effective legal frameworks, MINUSMA also provided technical and financial support for reviewing the criminal procedural code and drafting and formulating an inclusive criminal policy and prosecution strategy on international and terrorism-related crimes, a revised integrated prison security plan and an internal prison intervention and protection strategy. A joint MINUSMA-UNDP initiative also supported Malian authorities in the revision of the Military Justice Code, ultimately contributing to the fight against impunity.

76. MINUSMA contributed to strengthening the rule of law and governance of security institutions by supporting their functional capacities on justice and corrections, including through the provision of technical advice and expertise. The capacity-building of Malian security forces continued to be an important avenue for the fight against impunity and respect for human rights. The Mission's capacity-building activities supported the Malian security forces in improving investigative and forensic capacity, including crime scene management and support for an automated fingerprint database, as well as the provision of evidence collected at various crime scenes by MINUSMA to Malian authorities, and the provision of training-of-trainers courses on protecting important personalities, including State authorities. In addition to support for the Government developing a deployment plan for the Malian security forces in the centre and the north, MINUSMA, together with UNODC, continued to provide technical support to the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, including through the monitoring of judicial investigations and prosecution and training on special investigative techniques and crime scene management.

77. Significant gains were made in the prosecution of serious crimes, with the Bamako Court of Assizes having successfully organized two special sessions on terrorism-related crimes and economic and financial crimes for the first time, with MINUSMA support. More than 80 per cent of the accused in terrorism-related cases were convicted, for a total of 188 convictions (a total of 229 cases were tried), and 50 per cent of persons accused of economic and financial crimes were convicted. However, the number of partially operational tribunals in Mali decreased to 16 of the 23 tribunals in the north and centre, owing largely to the absence of judges, including for security concerns. Some magistrates have been able to continue working remotely to provide judicial services.

78. The Mission also supported capacity-building of national and local authorities through training and mentoring of national penitentiary staff to enhance their response to prison incidents and to improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners according to international standards. A reinforced and equipped security area at the Dioïla prison for high-risk prisoners, constructed by the Mission, was handed over to the Malian authorities.

79. The Mission made use of quick-impact projects, in coordination with United Nations country team partners, to implement peace dividend projects supporting the national delivery of basic public services, livelihoods and employment generation activities, as well as small infrastructure construction, in support of efforts to strengthen national institutions. This use of assessed budget resources was coordinated with complementary programming of peace dividend projects through the trust fund to support peace and security in Mali. These projects aided immediate recovery needs in communities and continue to play a critical role in building trust

between the Mission and local populations in direct support of conflict prevention and the restoration of State authority.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Progress towards redeployment and acceptance of State administration

Planned indicators of achievement	Actual indicators of achievement	
Number of youth civil society organizations that participated in peaceful conflict resolution, the election process and monitoring of the transitional authority's governance (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 170)	70	The lower number of organizations was attributable to security constraints
Functioning of interim administrations and/or newly elected councils of the regions, <i>cercles</i> and <i>communes</i> (2019/20: 5 regions; 21 <i>cercles</i> ; 2020/21: 5 regions; 24 <i>cercles</i> ; 49 <i>communes</i> ; 2021/22: 5 regions; 24 <i>cercles</i> ; 47 <i>communes</i>)	5 out of 5 regional councils functioning 24 out of 24 <i>cercle</i> councils functioning 50 out of 51 <i>commune</i> councils functioning	The higher number of functioning <i>commune</i> councils was attributable to strengthened engagement with local authorities and progress towards decentralization
Percentage of national budgetary allocation effectively disbursed to <i>collectivités territoriales</i> in the north and centre regions (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 26 per cent; 2021/22: 25 per cent)	21 per cent of national budgetary allocation effectively disbursed to <i>collectivités territoriales</i> in the north and centre regions	The lower percentage was attributable to the ECOWAS sanctions, the long-term economic consequences of COVID-19 and wider restrictions in the global economy
Percentage of increased local tax collection in the north and centre regions (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: no significant increase; 2021/22: 25 per cent)	28 per cent of local tax collected	The higher number is attributable to a more efficient collection of direct taxes
Number of committees revitalized (<i>comités communal, local et régional d'orientation, de coordination, et de suivi des actions de développement</i>) in the north and the centre (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 46)	52 committees	The higher number of committees was attributable to the fact that more <i>communes</i> requested the support of MINUSMA
Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
54 meetings (5 regional and 47 municipal) to strengthen State-society dialogue on issues of local interest, including collaboration with regional pilot committee of the strategic political framework of the crisis management of the centre	1	Regional meeting held in Mopti The lower output was attributable to the security situation, coupled with financial restrictions on local authorities, linked with ECOWAS sanctions

2 capacity-building training sessions in Ségou and Mopti for 210 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and affiliates to build their capacity for reconciliation, local governance, public procurement policies, gender mainstreaming in public administration and decentralization (once decentralization laws are approved) and the management of transferred decentralized State services	2 450	Capacity-building sessions conducted Prefects, subprefects, mayors and affiliates The higher output was attributable to the pressing need for capacity-building and the interest demonstrated by the actors concerned. The capacity-building sessions were expanded to reach 450 prefects, subprefects, mayors and affiliates compared with the 210 initially planned
1 session in Bamako to review progress on the political and institutional reforms related to the roll-out of the peace agreement and the charter of the transition for 100 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and affiliates to review progress in local governance policies and for territorial police, Zone de développement des régions du nord du Mali, transfer of State deconcentrated technical services under the direct authority of the Minister for Local Administration and Decentralisation and the national decentralization council	No	A session is under preparation on progress in the political and institutional reforms related to the roll-out of the peace agreement and the charter of the transition, including with the National Transition Council; preparation is ongoing with the Direction générale des collectivités territoriales, and the session is envisaged before November 2022
2 meetings to strengthen citizen meaningful participation and control, and 20 capacity-building workshops in Bamako, Mopti, Ségou, Timbuktu, Taoudenit, Gao, Ménaka and Kidal, through which technical assistance would be provided to civil society organizations (including women and youth) to strengthen their networks, create synergies and reinforce their capacity to play an active role in the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Restoration of State authority, performing basic State functions, stabilization and decentralized services in central and northern Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of State officials who have returned to their respective duty stations at the regional, <i>cercle</i> and <i>arrondissement</i> levels and in northern regions (2019/20: 20 per cent; 2020/21: 17 per cent; 2021/22: 40 per cent)	21 per cent The lower number was attributable to security conditions, which delayed the deployment of State officials
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Implementation of priority action plans at the regional, <i>cercle</i> and <i>commune</i> levels (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 5 at the regional level, 24 at the <i>cercle</i> level and 49 at the <i>commune</i> level; 2021/22: 5 at the regional level, 24 at the <i>cercle</i> level and 72 at the <i>commune</i> level)	5 out of 5 at the regional level 24 out of 24 at the <i>cercle</i> level 49 out of 72 at the <i>commune</i> level The lower number of <i>communes</i> having a priority action plan was attributable to the weak functioning of <i>commune</i> councils, with only 49 <i>communes</i> out of 72 having a local development plan
Number of implemented peace dividend projects, including confidence-building towards the Mission and mandated tasks, social cohesion and inter- and intracommunal conflict resolution, security institutions and the rule of law, operationalization and effectiveness of State authorities and support for the peace process (2019/20: 113; 2020/21: 132; 2021/22: 126)	153 The higher number was attributable to a greater number of requests for quick-impact projects below the usual \$50,000 ceiling, which increased the number of projects and further ensured greater distribution of projects

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
96 quick-impact projects in support of the implementation of the peace agreement and/or in response to specific needs in the centre on the basis of strong conflict analysis, in line with the Malian regional and national priorities and plans and the integrated strategic framework, in coordination with the United Nations country team and depending on the changing context	132	The higher number of quick-impact projects was attributable to a greater number of requests for such projects below the usual \$50,000 ceiling, which increased the number of projects and further ensured greater distribution of projects
Monthly coordination meetings with national and regional authorities, the United Nations country team, technical and financial partners and civil society for the implementation of peace dividend projects supporting stabilization, including the strengthening of joint MINUSMA-United Nations country team initiatives as per the integrated strategic framework, in consultation with the national authorities, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity, gender concerns and the comparative advantages of different partners (capacities, expertise, field presence)	Yes	
12 working sessions with the Government at the central and regional levels along with other development and humanitarian partners on the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement	15	Working sessions The higher number of working sessions was attributable to the additional meetings organized after the imposition of sanctions on Mali and plans to adjust previous benchmarks agreed upon with government entities

Quarterly sessions and 30 capacity-building activities for civil society organizations leading to analysis, joint statements and the accountability of local and national authorities so as to enhance State-society relations and restore trust and confidence in State institutions across the country	12	Capacity-building activities (8 quarterly sessions and 4 capacity-building activities)
		The lower number of capacity-building activities was attributable to the prevailing security situation in the centre region as well as in Kidal and Ménaka in the north, preventing the holding of the scheduled quarterly sessions. These sessions were postponed to the 2022/23 budget period
2 outreach and awareness-raising events to support the Mission's strategy in the centre and north, with at least 4 multimedia products to increase awareness among a wide range of stakeholders, such as national and regional authorities, technical and financial partners, and local populations and communities, about MINUSMA-supported projects in the area of stabilization and recovery in central and northern Mali, and 40 radio productions including debates, interviews and feature stories	8 6 107	Outreach sessions Videos Radio productions
		The higher output was attributable to increased mission prioritization and efforts in the development of communication and outreach activities
4 donor coordination meetings and 1 global donor meeting, to mobilize additional resources for the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali in line with the integrated strategic framework and through regular liaison with donors to continue to support the implementation of the peace agreement, the redeployment of State authority and the consolidation of sustainable peace and social cohesion through multidimensional stabilization activities	10 4	Donor coordination meetings for resource mobilization to the trust fund Global quarterly donors' meeting
		The higher number of meetings was attributable to the impact of ECOWAS sanctions on Mali as well as the political transition, whereby the Mission increased its engagement with trust fund partners to ensure continued support for the redeployment of State authority
6 capacity-building sessions for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the regional governmental technical institutions of Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti of priority action plans for those regions, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns	6	Capacity-building sessions

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Justice institutions are strengthened to deliver basic justice services, uphold the rule of law, increase trust of the population in the justice system and apply international human rights standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Implementation by the Ministry of Justice of a reform of the justice sector through the revision of the applicable legal framework, including a revised criminal procedure code and criminal code (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: reformed legislation adopted)	No	The draft legislation is currently under review by the Permanent Legislative Commission of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, including the criminal procedure code, the criminal code and the law on legal and judicial aid. The delay was attributable to reasons specific to the Government's agenda and priorities. The present calendar of the Malian authorities indicated the adoption of those texts in the coming months
Progress towards the implementation of the national justice reform (2019/20: no progress made; 2020/21: progress was made towards the implementation of activities under the Justice Sector Programming and Orientation Law; 2021/22: 50 per cent of activities under the follow-on programme to the emergency programme implemented)	Achieved	
Implementation of a legal framework on the role of and the complementarity between traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system (2019/20: no progress made; 2020/21: no progress made; 2021/22: continued implementation of the new legislative framework)	No	The adoption of the new legislative framework was suspended, owing to issues related to its constitutionality
A reform of the land law and of judicial and other entities dealing with real property and land disputes is adopted (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1 reform)	No	No reform was adopted owing to the establishment of new priorities by the Government in terms of legislative reform
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the national justice reform	Yes	Achieved Provision of technical support to the Permanent Legislative Commission to assess the implementation of the Justice Sector Programming and Orientation Law and present the priorities and planning of the justice reform
15 awareness-raising and training sessions, and conferences for government counterparts, traditional and formal actors, and civil society representatives to support a constructive complementarity between formal and traditional justice mechanisms	18	Awareness-raising and training sessions The higher output was attributable to the opportunity for regional teams, in particular in Kidal and Gao, to plan sessions in unanticipated locations

20 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 region	32	Advisory sessions for judges The higher output was attributable to the resumption of regular activities by the Mission and the Administration following the COVID-19 pandemic and the possibility of assembling large crowds and reviving cooperation
2 training-of-trainers sessions to support the implementation of the curriculum for corrections officers and prison officials, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)	No	There were no training-of-trainers sessions as the curriculum has not yet been adopted. However, there were 2 activities held in this regard: (a) 1 exchange session for tailoring a unified curriculum for corrections officers and the creation of a national school for penitentiary personnel; and (b) 1 workshop for validating the curriculum in compliance with the United Nations rules and international standards Also, multiple mentoring sessions were held on the provisions of the minimum international human rights standards in relation to prisons, in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, and in Kidal on humanitarian grounds, in addition to 1 sensitization day in Kidal on best practices in prisons
2 sensitization sessions on the implementation of the national justice reform strategy to strengthen the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu	2	Sensitization sessions
1 conference on the role of the bar association on the promotion of the rule of law and 5 introductory sessions to support the Ministry of Justice in introducing new legislation or legislative amendments regarding the justice sector in compliance with rule of law standards	1	Conference
10 public-awareness-raising events and radio programmes, including debates and interviews with relevant actors on national laws and international standards applicable to justice	33	Public-awareness-raising events The higher output was attributable to the identification of a need for increasing the awareness of the population on justice issues and norms in relation to the mandated priority on the restoration or extension of State authority
10 criminal cases monitored pertaining to serious crimes, including cases involving peacekeeping fatalities	88	Criminal cases monitored The higher output was attributable to the increased number of incidents classified as emblematic cases that require a close follow-up
Relevant internal oversight mechanisms are reinforced to increase the number of decisions rendered and published on complaints about the integrity of judges	No	A concept note for the creation of a platform on judicial integrity was transmitted to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The launching of a consultancy on reinforcing internal oversight mechanisms is to be continued in 2022/23

At least 10 working sessions or workshops/sensitization sessions to provide technical support to the Ministry of Justice and relevant line ministries in the formulation of a reformed land law or other land-related legislation and related regulations so as to reduce intercommunal and other conflicts	10	Sessions
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Expected accomplishment 4.4: Strengthening of criminal justice actors to fight against impunity and increase the functionality of courts and prisons

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Progress towards reinforcing the security of prisons, including those holding suspects and convicts of terrorism-related and organized-crime-related charges, through improved physical security measures and increased capacities and awareness of national and local authorities and prison officials (2019/20: ongoing; 2020/21: 5; 2021/22: 6)

At least 8 prisons (Mopti, Timbuktu, Diré, Niafunké, Gao, Bamako, Kénieroba and Dioïla) were reinforced

The higher output was attributable to more activities held to respond to the need to strengthen the security of prisons

Progress towards the provision of security for courts and court staff (2019/20: 6 courts; 2020/21: 2 courts; 2021/22: 7 courts)

4 (3 courts and 1 residence of a judge)

The lower output was attributable to the authorities' position that the provision of security for courts and court staff was not sufficient for their actual deployment. This included the lack of deployed defence and security forces required to provide close protection to judicial authorities and to ensure overall security around courts

Progress towards the operationalization of the tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti (2019/20: 14; 2020/21: 14; 2021/22: 17)

14 operational tribunals

The lower output was attributable to the increasing insecurity in northern and central Mali. A total of 7 relocated courts, operating from Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, are also partially operational in terms of viable infrastructures, deployment of judicial officials and hearings

Progress towards the operationalization of prisons in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti, and of prisons in Bamako, Koulikoro and Dioïla that hold high-risk detainees (2019/20: 11; 2020/21: 11; 2021/22: 11)

Achieved

Increased percentage of magistrates and other appointed judicial authorities who are consistently present in the north and centre (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 84 per cent; 2021/22: 80 per cent)

74 per cent

The lower output was attributable to persistent insecurity in the north and the centre regions

Number of trained and certified magistrates in the north and in the centre (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 50; 2021/22: 52)	Achieved
Increased number of trials held for serious crimes that result in judgments and sentencing (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 69; 2021/22: 30)	59 trials held for serious crimes that resulted in judgments and sentencing The higher output was attributable to the organization of 2 ad hoc “special” assizes for the examination of emblematic cases of terrorism-related offences and financial crimes
An inclusive criminal policy is formulated, adopted and implemented (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: delayed; 2021/22: implementation of the criminal policy)	Partially achieved A draft criminal policy and prosecutorial strategy was formulated and sent to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for assessment and validation
Number of initiatives in the reform of the military justice system (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: delayed; 2021/22: key recommendations on the reform process are agreed with the national counterparts)	Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
16 tribunals and 11 prisons become operational through the provision to the Ministry of Justice and to justice and corrections actors of advice, advocacy, expertise, technical support and capacity-building (including 12 round tables/workshops held in the north and centre to strengthen rule of law institutions – notably investigative magistrates – and 3 training sessions held on analysing prison data on detainees)	Yes	Workshops held in the north and centre to strengthen rule of law institutions
At least 10 working sessions to provide technical support to the Ministry of Justice in the implementation of the newly adopted inclusive criminal policy	Yes	
At least 3 trainings in prisons detaining high-risk prisoners to provide technical support to the national directorate of prison administration for the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization in prison and the provision of advice on the effective implementation of the newly established mechanism for detecting signs of violent extremism in prison	4	Trainings The higher output was attributable to the implementation of activities planned in the prior period owing to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in the later part of the reporting period

6 mobile hearings and 6 judicial missions organized in the north and centre in areas where judicial authorities have been delocalized on security grounds	1	Mobile court hearing
	3	Judicial missions The lower output was attributable to factors external to the Mission, including occasional security notices and the inaccessibility of particular areas. Exogenous factors included the unavailability of magistrates and clerks on the suggested dates
Monthly mentoring and capacity-building activities aimed at improving case management, criminal analysis and proactive investigations for 63 investigators and 16 magistrates	No	Investigators were registered in capacity-building activities. No regional antenna is yet operational, and there is no investigator or prosecutor deployed therein
	30	Magistrates The higher output was attributable to the need to broaden the training, not only for the magistrates in charge of the Specialized Judicial Unit, but also to those territorially competent magistrates in triggering this type of specialized investigation/prosecution
3 regional offices of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade established and operational in Mopti, Gao and/or Timbuktu through the delivery of infrastructure and equipment, as well as of mentoring and capacity-building activities for newly deployed investigators and prosecutors aimed at improving evidence collection and proactive investigations	No	The lower output was attributable to a shift in the Government's priorities regarding the Specialized Judicial Unit and the need to focus on strengthening the operationalization of the 2 sites already under construction (new headquarters in Bamako and a regional office in Mopti) before considering the set-up of other offices. The office in Mopti is not yet operational
Quarterly sensitization activities, as well as support and advocacy for the formalization of a cooperation framework to provide technical assistance to improve cooperation between the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Specialized Judicial Unit with regard to the collection and transmission of evidence from the battlefield	4	Quarterly sensitization activities (3 workshops and 1 meeting)

Component 5: support

80. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, financial, administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 14,271 uniformed personnel (12,529 military contingents, 297 United Nations police and 1,445 formed police) and 1,818 civilian personnel (764 international staff, 849 national staff, 189 United Nations Volunteers and 16 government-provided personnel) in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

81. The range of support comprised all support services, including the administration of human resources, finance, budget and reporting, health care, communications and information technology, transport operations, monitoring and

control of the supply of rations, fuel and general supplies and the provision of security services to all personnel in MINUSMA.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2019/20: 63 per cent; 2020/21: 68 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 90 per cent)

84 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable to the non-deployment of 4 military fixed-wing manned airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance manned platforms in Mopti and the non-deployment of 6 light-armed military helicopters (2 for Gao, 2 for Kidal and 2 for Mopti), as well as a delay in the deployment of 2 fixed-wing manned airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance manned platforms in Timbuktu

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2019/20: 8 per cent; 2020/21: 7.2 per cent; 2021/22: 8 per cent ± 3 per cent)

8 per cent

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 27 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 35 per cent)

26 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable to the challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions

Average number of days for roster recruitment to candidate selection for international candidates (2019/20: 72; 2020/21: 109; 2021/22: ≤ 120 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

111 days

Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2019/20: 316; 2020/21: 353; 2021/22: ≤ 120 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

339 days

The higher number of days was attributable to post-specific job openings that remained open, and a clean-up exercise is being conducted to address this issue

Overall score on the Administration's environment management scorecard (2019/20: 69 points; 2020/21: 71 points; 2021/22: 100 points)

74 points

The lower score was attributable to improvements to be made in renewable energy, energy measurement, generator synchronization and containment (predominantly for contingent-owned equipment), contingent-owned equipment stockpiles, emergency preparedness, electricity demand and water consumption. The Mission's environmental score has, however, continued to increase and key areas of improvement included the completion of additional site energy studies, reduced wastewater risks, improved waste management practices, the integration of environmental considerations into the Mission's conflict analysis and the completion of an environmental review by senior management

Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2019/20: 97 per cent; 2020/21: 98 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 95 per cent)	99 per cent
Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2019/20: 70 per cent; 2020/21: 72.5 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2019/20: 1,614; 2020/21: 1,668; 2021/22: $\geq 1,800$)	1,473 The lower score was attributable to the high inventory held by the Mission. The Mission is undertaking an inventory reconciliation and disposal exercise, including inventory accuracy and optimization projects and the implementation of the category management and supply chain planning tool, to improve the property management index with the aim of achieving the target of 1,800 during the 2022/23 period
Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2019/20: 6.7 per cent; 2020/21: 28.3 per cent; 2021/22: ≤ 3 per cent)	4.7 per cent The higher deviation rate was attributable to the fluctuation in fuel prices as the Fuel Unit could not forecast the increase in prices, and hence redeployments were needed to cover the cost In addition, global challenges with the supply chain, such as longer lead times, the unavailability of internal distribution channels or the non-availability of products, resulted in deviation from the plan in terms of prices or alternative goods
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 98 per cent; 2020/21: 97 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 95 per cent)	97 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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Service improvements

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes

Implementation of standardized mission accommodation structures Yes

Implementation of the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations by improving the minimum accommodation standards, including kitchenettes, camp layout and recreational facilities, while catering for the specific needs of female civilian and uniformed personnel Yes

Audit, risk and compliance services

Implementation of pending audit recommendations, as accepted by management	31	Office of Internal Oversight Services recommendations implemented, out of 50 recommendations
	19	Office of Internal Oversight Services recommendations under implementation
	32	Board of Auditors recommendations implemented, out of 33 recommendations; 1 is under implementation

Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of 63 aircraft (16 fixed-wing craft, including 6 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms; 28 rotary-wing aircraft; and 19 unmanned vehicles in 7 unmanned aerial systems)	9	Fixed-wing aircraft, including the deployment of 2 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms The lower output was attributable to the delay in the deployment of 2 and the non-deployment of 4 military fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms owing to an unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country
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	28	Rotary-wing aircraft
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	14	Unmanned aerial vehicles
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	3	Unmanned aerial systems
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The lower output was attributable to an unsuccessful pledge from troop-contributing countries during the 2021/22 period

Provision of 17,499 planned flight hours (9,784 by commercial providers, 7,715 by military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	14,756	Total flight hours
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	10,436	Flight hours from commercial providers
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The higher output was attributable to the non-deployment of military utility helicopters, which were substituted by commercial utility helicopters

	4,320	Flight hours from military providers
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The lower output was attributable to: (a) the non-deployment of 4 military fixed-wing manned airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance manned platforms in Mopti; (b) the non-deployment of 6 light-armed military helicopters (2 for Gao, 2 for

		Kidal and 2 for Mopti); and (c) the non-deployment of 4 military utility helicopter units in Kidal
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 60 aircraft and 17 airfields and landing sites	51	Aircraft
		The lower output is explained above by type of aircraft
	17	Landing sites
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1.2 billion, in line with delegated authority	\$1.2	Billion approved budget
Support for the finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations	Yes	In collaboration with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and United Nations Headquarters, inputs for the annual financial statements were provided accordingly
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services for up to 1,938 authorized civilian personnel (827 international staff, 905 national staff and 206 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	1,802	Civilian personnel (average strength)
	764	International staff (average strength)
	849	National staff (average strength)
	189	United Nations Volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses for 2,934 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 198 civilian personnel	3,308	Individual course participants for in-mission training
		The higher output was attributable to the change in the training delivery method, as virtual training has been retained instead of in-person classes
	274	Individual course participants for outside-mission training
		The higher output was attributable to the increase in the number of trips for training for security and leadership, and management/organizational development
Support for the processing of 3,621 in-mission and 385 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 198 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	2,430	In-mission travel
		The lower output was attributable to the continued travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	206	Outside-mission travel
		The lower output was attributable to the continued travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

	274	Travel for training
		The higher output was attributable to the increase in the number of trips for training for security and leadership, and management/organizational development
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for 24 mission sites in 12 locations	24	Mission sites
	12	Locations
Implementation of 18 construction, renovation and alteration projects	9	Projects implemented using in-house capacity
	9	Projects implemented by outsourcing
Operation and maintenance of 345 United Nations-owned generators in 11 locations and 2 electrical transformers in 2 locations, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	345	United Nations-owned generators
	11	Locations
	2	Electrical transformers
	2	Locations
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (44 boreholes and 24 water treatment and purification plants, and 70 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 14 locations)	44	Boreholes
	24	Water treatment and purification plants
	70	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants
	13	Locations
		The lower number of locations was attributable to the closure of the Diabaly camp
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 12 locations	12	Locations
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 22 sites in 10 locations and of gardening and vegetation control services at 20 sites in 8 locations	23	Sites in 10 locations
		The higher output was attributable to the addition of 1 site in Bamako
	19	Sites for gardening and vegetation control in 8 locations
		The lower output was attributable to gardening services for 1 site in Bamako that was provided by the host Government
Maintenance and repair services for 3 runways and parking areas in 3 locations, and maintenance and repair services for 10 helicopter landing sites in 8 locations	3	Runways and parking areas in 3 locations
	10	Helicopter landing sites in 8 locations
Maintenance and repair services for 3.8 km of internal roads, 700 m of peripheral	3.8	Kilometres of internal roads
	700	Metres of peripheral roads

roads and 25,000 m ² of parking area in 1 location (Bamako)	25,000	Square metres of the parking area
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 48.9 million litres of fuel (11.7 million litres for air operations, 8.0 million litres for ground transportation and 29.2 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 13 locations	60.4	Million litres of fuel and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 12 locations
	14.4	Million litres for air operations
		The higher output was attributable to the extensive utilization of 1 fixed-wing C-130 aircraft with high fuel consumption for food and other cargo transportation to the regions, owing to mission security challenges for ground convoy movements
	7.2	Million litres for ground transportation
		The lower output was attributable mainly to COVID-19 restrictions and convoy cancellations due to instability in the regions
	38.8	Million litres for generators and other facilities
		The higher output was attributable to additional contingent-owned equipment, including generators deployed by existing contingents
Field technology services		
Provision of and support for 3,683 handheld portable radios, 1,385 mobile radios for vehicles and 528 base station radios	4,220	Handheld portable radios
		The higher output was attributable to the replacement of obsolete and damaged radios, which needed to be written off
	1,677	Mobile radios for vehicles
		The higher output was attributable to the replacement of obsolete and damaged radios, which needed to be written off
	682	Base station radios
		The higher output was attributable to unplanned new base station installations and the replacement of base radios that had exceeded their useful life
Operation and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station and 8 radio production facilities	1	FM radio broadcast station, broadcasting on 11 transmitter sites
	8	Radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, video and data communications, including 38 very small aperture terminals, 96 microwave links and 20 telephone exchanges, as well as a secured network, air-to-ground radio communications and voice recording for the MINUSMA air fleet	38	Very small aperture terminal
	77	Microwave links
		The lower output was attributable to the long-term evolution projects in Mopti and Kidal that have been put on hold owing to a lack of authorization from Malian authorities to use the frequencies requested

	13	Telephone exchanges	
		The lower output was attributable to the replacement of the telephone exchange system, with the deployment of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager	
Provision of and support for 3,851 computing devices, 422 printers for an average strength of 2,856 civilian and uniformed end users located in Bamako and other regions, as well as other common services	3,235	Computing devices	
		The lower output was attributable to equipment write-off	
	468	Printers	
		The higher output was attributable to the late delivery of printers and laptops in March and May 2022, which led to delayed write-offs	
	2,945	Civilian and uniformed end users	
		The higher output was attributable to the higher average number of national staff	
Support for and maintenance of 143 local area networks and wide area networks in 12 locations	143	Local area networks and wide area networks	
	12	Locations	
Analysis of geospatial data covering 1.24 million km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 6,000 maps	1.24	Million square kilometres	
	6,155	Maps	
		The higher output was attributable to the addition of a new Geospatial Information Systems Office in Ménaka	
Medical services			
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (5 level I clinics) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (39 level I clinics in 11 locations, 3 level II hospitals in 3 locations, 1 commercial damage control surgical level I+ facility in 1 location) and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 2 commercial level II hospitals in 1 location	5	United Nations-owned medical level I clinics in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal	
	39	Contingent-owned level I clinics in 11 locations	
	4	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in 4 locations (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti)	
		The higher output was attributable to the establishment of 1 troop-contributing country level II hospital in Mopti	
	1	Commercial damage control surgical facility in Ménaka after relocation from Mopti	
	2	Commercial level II hospitals in Bamako	
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 3 medical facilities (1 level III and 2 level IV) in 3 locations outside the mission area Dakar, Nairobi and Cairo	1	Letter of assist for level III hospitals in Dakar	
	2	Level IV facilities (1 in Egypt and 1 in Nairobi)	
	1	Hospital for critical COVID-19 cases in Accra	

		The higher output was attributable to the establishment of a temporary hospital for critical COVID-19 cases in Accra
Maintenance of a contractual arrangement with a stand-alone commercial aero-medical evacuation team in 2 locations in Bamako and Mopti to support aero-medical evacuations within and outside the mission area to advanced medical facilities for critical life- and limb-saving stabilization procedures	Yes	
Provision of staff counselling services to mission personnel in 4 locations	Yes	Four staff counselling services in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, with subregional services provided with a forward team in Ménaka and Tessalit
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$106.8 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	\$189.4	Million The higher output was attributable to an increase in the purchase of goods and services in the Mission and the resumption of normal operations following a previous slowdown in the acquisition process occasioned by COVID-19 restrictions and the related global supply chain challenges
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 23,119 tons of cargo within the mission area	19,425	Tons The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the reduced movement of contingent-owned equipment, troop rotation owing to ECOWAS restrictions and delivery delays related to import licensing requirements. The security situation in Mali also prevented the Mission from using the Mopti-Douentza-Gao domestic route
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$360 million, in line with delegated authority	\$505	Million The higher output was attributable to inventory data cleansing, inventory accuracy and optimization projects, which resulted in more than the projected total historical cost
Uniformed personnel services		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 15,209 authorized military and police personnel (486 military staff officers, 12,803 contingent personnel, 345 United Nations police officers and 1,575 formed police personnel), in addition to 19 government-provided personnel	500 12,029 297 1,445 16	Military staff officers (average strength) Contingent personnel (average strength) United Nations police officers (average strength) Formed police personnel (average strength) Government-provided personnel (average strength)

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 63 military and formed police units in 12 locations	55	Military and formed police units in 12 locations The lower output was attributable to the fact that the deployment of the remaining units is under negotiation
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 13,937 members of military contingents and formed police personnel	13,474	Military contingent personnel (12,029) and formed police personnel (1,445) The lower output is attributable to late deployment, repatriation of personnel, and adjustment applied to the authorized strength
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 14,248 military and police personnel and 16 government-provided personnel	14,271	Military and police personnel
	16	Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 984 in-mission and 79 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 27 travel requests for training purposes for uniformed personnel	127	In-mission travel The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	94	Outside-mission travel The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	25	Travel for training The higher output was attributable to the number of participants in the peacekeeping military intelligence course
Vehicle management and ground transportation services		
Operation and maintenance of 1,032 United Nations-owned vehicles (442 light passenger vehicles, 144 special purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 196 armoured vehicles and 242 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,439 contingent-owned vehicles and 7 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	432	Light passenger vehicles The lower output was attributable to 15 write-offs initiated during the 2021/22 period and the addition of 5 vehicles received through inter-mission transfer from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
	149	Special purpose vehicles The higher output was attributable to the inter-mission transfer of 2 sewage trucks and 1 fire truck from UNAMID and the postponement of the write-off for 2 vehicles to continue to provide uninterrupted support for operations
	8	Ambulances
	180	Armoured vehicles
	6	Armoured ambulances
	10	Armoured personnel carrier

	252	Other specialized vehicles	The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of 3 items of material handling equipment and 5 items of air operations equipment and the postponement of the write-off for 2 trailers. These acquisitions are part of the Mission's requirements in support of the expansion of air operations in Douentza and Ménaka. With a significant number of mission equipment items exceeding their life expectancy, no longer serviceable and unreliable in remote locations, the Mission is projecting the write-off of the equivalent number of equipment items
	4,543	Contingent-owned vehicles	The higher output was attributable to a delay in the repatriation process for vehicles that was reported in July 2022
	7	Workshops and repair facilities	
	Yes	Transport and shuttle services provided	
Security			
Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission personnel and visiting high-level officials and of security and safety services to all mission personnel and installations	Yes		
Conduct of mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys	439	Residence and site surveys were conducted throughout the mission area	
50 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	419	Information sessions on security awareness were delivered to all United Nations security management system personnel, and other informative security sessions were provided for all mission staff	
		The higher output was attributable to the changing security environment	
197 induction security-training sessions and 7 primary fire training sessions and fire drills for all new mission staff	1,374	Security training was delivered to all United Nations security management system personnel	
		The higher output was attributable to the use of an online platform for training	
	34	Primary fire training sessions	
		The higher output was attributable to the use of an online platform for training and the changing security environment	
Fire drills		For all new mission staff	

1,500 investigations and investigative actions	1,576	Investigations and investigative actions
		The higher output was attributable to additional investigative actions to capture the overall performance of the safety and security component

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary actions, and remedial actions	402	Training sessions for MINUSMA personnel
	76	Risk assessment visits
	59	Investigation reports
	3	New files pertinent to alleged misconduct
	3	Follow-up action on sexual exploitation and abuse cases
	4	Disciplinary and remedial actions achieved

HIV/AIDS

Implementation of an HIV/AIDS sensitization programme as part of induction training for all incoming mission personnel, including peer education and the provision of regular services for existing mission personnel	36	Induction training
	2	Peer education training
	99	Post-exposure prophylaxis custodian training
	5	Voluntary confidential counselling
	2	Testing counsellor training
	7	Refresher training

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	423 231.7	438 512.5	(15 280.8)	(3.6)
United Nations police	11 944.8	14 736.0	(2 791.2)	(23.4)
Formed police units	50 174.0	49 828.2	345.8	0.7
Subtotal	485 350.5	503 076.7	(17 726.2)	(3.7)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	183 292.2	173 482.6	9 809.6	5.4
National staff	27 912.7	36 595.7	(8 683.0)	(31.1)
United Nations Volunteers	10 315.8	11 369.0	(1 053.2)	(10.2)
General temporary assistance	1 384.7	1 401.2	(16.5)	(1.2)
Government-provided personnel	743.1	842.0	(98.9)	(13.3)
Subtotal	223 648.5	223 690.5	(42.0)	(0.0)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	489.3	536.0	(46.7)	(9.5)
Official travel	3 704.1	3 562.8	141.3	3.8
Facilities and infrastructure	103 654.0	121 689.2	(18 035.2)	(17.4)
Ground transportation	14 564.5	16 208.0	(1 643.5)	(11.3)
Air operations	169 554.1	140 344.5	29 209.6	17.2
Marine operations	1 315.7	1 380.3	(64.6)	(4.9)
Communications and information technology	64 740.0	65 983.2	(1 243.2)	(1.9)
Medical	8 700.2	7 783.1	917.1	10.5
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	91 091.6	80 978.0	10 113.6	11.1
Quick-impact projects	4 800.0	4 799.0	1.0	0.0
Subtotal	462 613.5	443 264.1	19 349.4	4.2
Gross requirements	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1
Staff assessment income	17 968.6	20 092.5	(2 123.9)	(11.8)
Net requirements	1 153 643.9	1 149 938.8	3 705.1	0.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

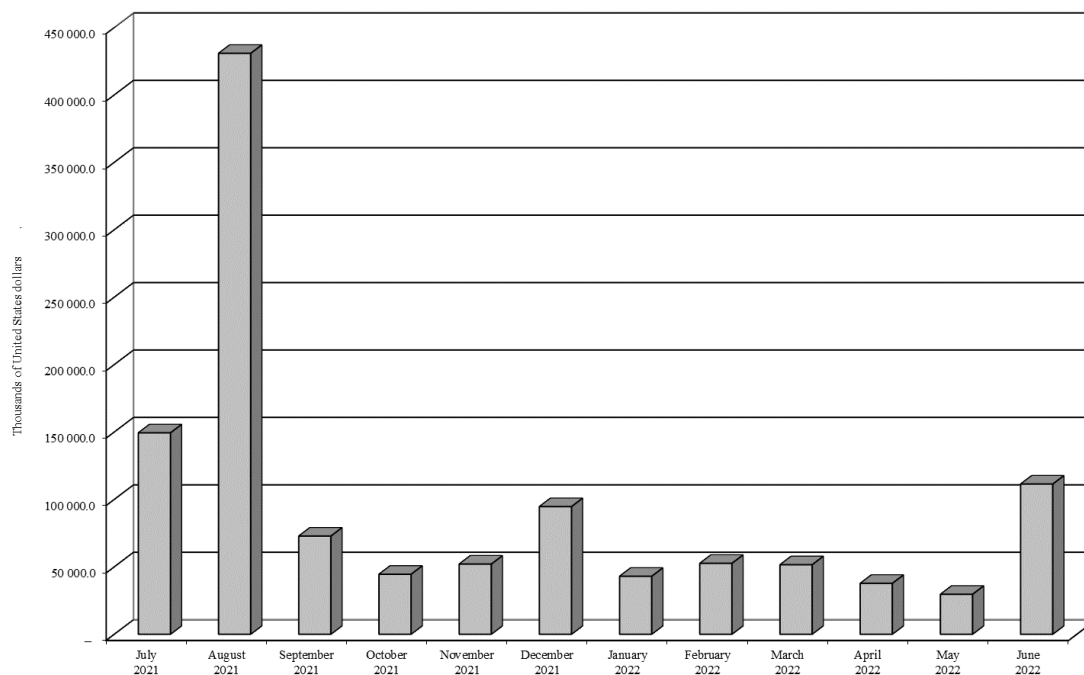
(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	485 350.5	17 816.0	503 166.5
II. Civilian personnel	223 648.5	88.0	223 736.5
III. Operational costs	462 613.5	(17 904.0)	444 709.5
Total	1 171 612.5	–	1 171 612.5
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.5

82. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, from group III, operational costs. The redeployments of funds to group I were attributable to the increased requirements for: travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, mission subsistence allowance, death and disability compensation, and freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment for military contingents, as well as mission subsistence allowance for United Nations Police personnel.

83. The redeployments from group III were possible primarily because of reduced requirements for: (a) air operations, owing to the non-deployment of 4 fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, 3 military fixed-wing aircraft and 4 unmanned aerial systems (including 5 vehicles), and the replacement of 7 military helicopters with less costly commercial aircraft; (b) construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance under facilities and infrastructure, owing to the security situation, the global rise in fuel costs, poor road infrastructure, COVID-19 restrictions and cross-border restrictions that hampered the movement of resources; and (c) other supplies, services and equipment, owing to the pace of implementation of programmatic activities caused by COVID-19 restrictions, the security situation and the political environment.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



84. The higher expenditure in August 2021 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for standard costs and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the 2021/22 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	(913.8)
Other/miscellaneous revenue	3 613.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	39 135.0
Total	41 834.6

2. Borrowing

85. Owing to its cash liquidity situation, the Mission issued loans to other active peacekeeping missions during the reporting period as follows.

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>As at</i>	<i>Borrowing mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
31 July 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5), UNSOS (65.0)	112.5
31 August 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5), UNSOS (65.0)	112.5
30 September 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
31 October 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
30 November 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
31 December 2021	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
31 January 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
28 February 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
31 March 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
30 April 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
31 May 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNMIK (32.5)	47.5
30 June 2022	MINURSO (15.0), UNISFA (40.0), UNMIK (32.5), UNMISS (80.0), UNSOS (25.0)	192.5

Abbreviations: MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNSOS, United Nations Support Office in Somalia.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	92 921.0
Formed police units	13 077.3
Subtotal	105 998.3
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	52 483.8
Formed police units	5 794.4
Subtotal	58 278.2
Total	164 276.5
Mission factors	Percentage Effective date Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area	
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.4 1 July 2017 1 April 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	3.3 1 July 2017 1 April 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.4 1 July 2017 1 April 2016
B. Applicable to home country	
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–5.0

F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Mine action	44 790.0
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	958.8
Confidence-building	3 258.4
Civilian arms control programme	76.8
Community stabilization projects	29.7
Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform	2 588.0
Community violence reduction	2 984.9
Human rights	878.9
Peace consolidation	320.1
Gender activities	243.7
Transitional reinsertion support package	—
Other activities (sensitization on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence prevention)	104.7
Total	56 234.0

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	42 271.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	42 271.2

^a Inclusive of the rental value of government-provided land and buildings, as well as airport and cargo handling fees.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$15 280.8)	(3.6%)

86. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to: (i) the costs associated with the unplanned deployment and repatriation of a number of contingents; (ii) an increase in rotation costs compared with the budgeted amount owing to landing restrictions in Gao and an increase in fuel and landing costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic; (iii) payment of letters of assists from previous years; (b) higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance owing to the revised and higher daily rate of \$228 for newly deployed military officers for the first 30 days,

¹ 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.

effective 1 January 2022, when no accommodation is provided by the United Nations, compared with the rate of \$138 included in the approved budget; (c) death and disability compensation owing to the increased number of death and disability compensation claims settled during the 2021/22 period; and (d) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment in relation to the settlement of prior-period claims, as well as the unplanned deployment of one quick reaction force, the repatriation of one battalion and the rotation of one convoy combat company. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for rations owing to a lower feeding strength and a lower cargo movement request rate than budgeted, as well as lower contingent-owned major equipment owing to the non-deployment of two units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$2 791.2)	(23.4%)

87. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance owing to the revised and higher daily rate of \$228 for newly deployed personnel for the first 30 days, effective 1 January 2022, when no accommodation is provided by the United Nations, compared with the rate of \$138 included in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to travel restrictions as a result of ECOWAS sanctions against Mali, which started in January 2022.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$345.8	0.7%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for rations owing to a lower feeding strength and a lower cargo movement request rate than budgeted. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for formed police units cost reimbursement owing to the better performance of contingent-owned equipment and the change in the mission factors, effective 1 October 2021.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$9 809.6	5.4%

89. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) common staff costs owing to reduced claims for rest and recuperation, home leave, family visits and education grant travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions; and (b) danger pay owing to the lower actual number of personnel eligible for danger pay with the continued COVID-19 mitigation measures implemented by the Mission. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for international staff salaries owing to the higher actual salary costs than in the budgetary assumptions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$8 683.0)	(31.1%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to national staff salaries, common staff costs and staff assessment owing to the lower actual average vacancy rates of 8.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with the rates of 12.0 and 11.0 per cent applied in the approved budget, owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$1 053.2)	(10.2%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 8.5 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers compared with the rate of 11.1 per cent applied in the approved budget; and (b) the 0 per cent actual vacancy rate for national United Nations Volunteers, compared with the rate of 50 per cent applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$98.9)	(13.3%)

92. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance owing to the revised and higher daily rate of \$228 for newly deployed personnel for the first 30 days, effective 1 January 2022, when no accommodation is provided by the United Nations, compared with the rate of \$138 included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	(\$46.7)	(9.5%)

93. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the additional number of consultants for the implementation of the signature of the action plans by the two factions of the Plateforme coalition in August 2021.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$141.3	3.8%

94. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the cancellation of various scheduled official trips for training, partially replaced by online training owing to COVID-19-related measures. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for official travel, non-training, as travel restrictions eased in the second half of the performance period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$18 035.2)	(17.4%)

95. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the higher actual consumption of 38.8 million litres of fuel for generators, as a growing number of them are reaching the end of their useful life and are less efficient, at a higher actual average price of \$1.0881 per litre, compared with 29.2 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average price of \$0.6623 per litre, resulting from the global rise in fuel costs as well as the increase in the number of generators; (b) the acquisition of 45 generators and electrical equipment items as well as their related spare parts owing to the cancellation of 17 generators planned to be received from a closing mission (UNAMID), as well as the acquisition of hybrid power systems to support the United Nations policy to increase the share of renewal energy sources in the Mission; (c) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and spares to maintain and improve the condition of accommodation in the regions; (d) the acquisition of safety and security equipment to counter increased attacks on MINUSMA camps; (e) construction materials and field defence supplies owing to the acquisition of steel materials to refurbish existing bunkers and ammunition storage to meet the security requirements for overhead protection; and (f) the acquisition of water treatment equipment to connect the water

supply and waste systems to comply with new standards for accommodation as per Department of Safety and Security policy in MINUSMA. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) construction projects owing to the non-completion or partial completion of the projects by the vendors owing to the security situation, the global rise in fuel costs, poor road infrastructure, COVID-19 restrictions and the cross-border restrictions that hampered the movement of resources; (b) the end-to-end operation and maintenance of the water supply and wastewater treatment system owing to the conclusion of the contract in June 2022; and (c) the security services, owing to the travel and movement restrictions in connection with COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction in the number of security guard posts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 643.5)	(11.3%)

96. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of 28 vehicles (4 heavy equipment, 4 material handling equipment, 10 special purpose and 10 pickup vehicles) to meet the operational requirements of the Mission and the replacement of vehicles that had exceeded life expectancy, as well as their related spare parts. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the rental of vehicles owing to the postponement of the elections and the reduced requirements for construction projects owing to the non-completion or partial completion of the projects by the vendors.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$29 209.6	17.2%

97. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the delayed deployment of two and the non-deployment of four military fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, owing to an unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country; (b) the non-deployment of six light-armed military helicopters, replaced by commercial aircraft, owing to the absence of pledges from troop-contributing countries; (c) the non-deployment of two unmanned aerial systems resulting from unsuccessful pledges from troop-contributing countries; (d) the non-deployment of two unmanned aerial systems resulting from incomplete aeronautical infrastructure; and (e) the lower actual costs for landing fees and ground handling charges resulting from the lower number of performed flights. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual consumption of 14.4 million litres of fuel due to the extensive utilization of one fixed-wing C-130 aircraft with high fuel consumption for food and other cargo transportation to the regions owing to mission security challenges for ground convoy movements, at a higher actual average price of \$1.1180 per litre, compared with 11.7 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average price of \$0.6556 per litre, resulting from the global rise in fuel costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$1 243.2)	(1.9%)

98. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) software, licences and fees for security equipment owing to the unanticipated acquisition of software for the upgrade or replacement of network equipment due to write-off, and the higher actual costs for software compared with the budgeted estimates; (b) spare parts for various communications and information technology systems; and (c) maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services owing

to the higher actual number of international contractual personnel to support the operations for engineering, movement control, transport, supply chain and service delivery activities. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for telecommunications and network services owing to the non-deployment of the broadband Internet and lease line services for helicopters owing to a contractual disagreement with the vendor.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$917.1	10.5%

99. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to medical services, the acquisition of equipment and supplies owing to reduced hospitalization or cases of COVID-19 patients and the availability of equipment in stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$10 113.6	11.1%

100. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the pace of implementation of programmatic activities (mainly for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, elections, mediation and political activities) caused by COVID-19 restrictions, the security situation and the political environment; and (b) other freight and related costs. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) individual contractual services for data cleansing and inventory optimization projects related to central warehouse and acquisition management activities; and (b) training fees, supplies and services for human rights, public information, movement control, medical and finance activities.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

101. 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 decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,581,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2022 amounting to \$41,834,600 from other/miscellaneous revenue (\$3,613,400) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$39,135,000), offset by investment loss (\$913,800).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions [76/274](#), including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution [76/274](#))

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81).	The Mission has provided a comprehensive detailed breakdown of activities for the 2021/22 performance period in the context of the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Furthermore, the Mission is using several tools to improve performance and impact assessments, such as the Umoja-based strategic management application to track the implementation of projects, using the results and analysis to inform planning and adjustments where required.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Cross-cutting issues

([A/76/760](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77).	A detailed breakdown of activities for the 2021/22 performance period is reflected in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee.

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

(A/76/760/Add.9)

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
The Advisory Committee concurs with the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and notes that the cross-borrowing occurred essentially from MINUSMA and trusts that updated information on the status of the loans will be provided to the General Assembly during the consideration of the report (para. 5).	The status of the loans is provided in section III.D.2 of the present report.
The Advisory Committee notes the high number of death and disability claims and trusts that the outstanding claims will be settled expeditiously (para. 8).	The Mission, in collaboration with the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division at United Nations Headquarters, strives to settle claims related to the death and disability of troop- and police-contingent personnel expeditiously.