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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 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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* Reissued for technical reasons on 5 February 2018.



Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components: political reconciliation and implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; security stabilization, monitoring and supervising of ceasefire arrangements and protection of civilians in northern Mali; promotion and protection of human rights and justice; early recovery in northern Mali; and support.

With support from the Comité de suivi de l'Accord, the implementation of the peace process continued at a slow pace against a backdrop of continued clashes between signatory armed groups. However, the high-level meeting of the Comité on 10 February 2017 generated renewed impetus for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali by reaching agreement on a new timeline and arrangements for key pending interim measures, namely, the establishment of interim authorities and the launch of mixed patrols. At the same time, the signatory parties took significant steps with respect to the implementation of key measures, including the convening of the Conférence d'entente nationale in Bamako from 27 March to 2 April 2017. In that connection, MINUSMA, through its good offices, contributed to ensuring inclusivity in the Conférence by facilitating the participation of all signatories as well as youth and women delegations. In addition, MINUSMA supported the installation of interim authorities, including mediation, logistics and training for 91 members of the interim councils, which ensured a holistic approach to the process.

MINUSMA incurred \$933.4 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of nearly 100 per cent (compared with \$923.2 million in expenditures for the 2015/16 period for a similar implementation rate of nearly 100 per cent).

The financial performance of the Mission reflected the reprioritization of the Mission's expenditure programme to meet additional requirements for the implementation of critical security enhancements in the context of attacks against United Nations installations, as well as requirements for the expansion of camps to accommodate the deployment of additional uniformed personnel, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#). Additional requirements were incurred under civilian personnel owing to lower-than-budgeted actual vacancy rates.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	369 148.6	346 773.7	22 374.9	6.1
Civilian personnel	142 288.6	155 562.7	(13 274.1)	(9.3)
Operational costs	421 973.8	431 063.2	(9 089.4)	(2.2)
Gross requirements	933 411.0	933 399.6	11.4	0.0
Staff assessment income	12 336.0	13 098.4	(762.4)	(6.2)
Net requirements	921 075.0	920 301.2	773.8	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	933 411.0	933 399.6	11.4	0.0

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned ^b	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^c
Military observers	40	40	37	7.5
Military contingents	13 249	11 200	10 811	3.5
United Nations police	350	320	299	6.6
Formed police units	1 570	1 120	1 032	7.9
International staff	727	727	635	12.7
National staff	814	814	701	13.9
United Nations Volunteers	182	182	153	15.9
Temporary positions ^d				
International staff ^e	2	2	1	50.0
Government-provided personnel	16	16	8	50.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength in accordance with Security Council resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), which increased the force levels of MINUSMA to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel.

^b For military contingents, United Nations police and formed police units, the figures shown in this column reflect the previous highest authorized strength, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), which prevailed at the time the budget report was presented.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and planned strength.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

^e Excluding an average of three general temporary assistance positions created on an exceptional basis under the approval of the Controller and deployed for a two-month period.

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 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 March 2016 ([A/70/735/Rev.1](#)) and amounted to \$945,511,200 gross (\$933,175,200 net). It provided for the deployment of 40 military observers, 11,200 military contingent personnel, 1,440 police personnel (320 United Nations police officers and 1,120 formed police personnel) and 729 international and 814 national staff, including 144 National Professional Officers, 2 general temporary assistance positions and 182 United Nations Volunteers, and 16 government-provided personnel.
2. In paragraph 51 of its report of 5 May 2016 ([A/70/742/Add.2](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$944,899,500 gross (\$932,563,500 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [70/113 B](#), appropriated the amount of \$933,411,000 gross (\$921,075,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.
4. It will be recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), increased the force levels of MINUSMA to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel. Approved resources for the maintenance of the Mission under the terms of General Assembly resolution [70/113 B](#) made no provisions for the additional 2,049 military and 480 police personnel authorized for the 2016/17 period.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

5. The mandate of MINUSMA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#). The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#).
6. The Mission is mandated by the Security Council to help achieve the overall objective of long-term peace and stability in Mali.
7. Within that overall objective, the Mission, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: political reconciliation and implementation of the peace agreement; security stabilization, monitoring and supervising of ceasefire arrangements and protection of civilians in northern Mali; promotion and protection of human rights and justice; early recovery in northern Mali; and support.
8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

9. With support from the Comité de suivi de l'Accord, the implementation of the peace process continued at a slow pace against a backdrop of continued clashes between signatory armed groups. However, the high-level meeting of the Comité on 10 February 2017 generated renewed impetus for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali by reaching agreement on a new timeline and arrangements for key pending interim measures, namely, the establishment of interim authorities and the launch of mixed patrols. The signatory parties also took significant steps with respect to the implementation of key measures, including the convening of the Conférence d'entente nationale in Bamako from 27 March to 2 April 2017. MINUSMA, through its good offices, contributed to ensuring inclusivity in the Conférence by facilitating the participation of all signatories as well as youth and women delegations.

10. MINUSMA supported the installation of interim authorities, which ensured a holistic approach to the process, including mediation, logistics and training for 91 members of the interim councils, and support to all relevant stakeholders. In addition to the provision of office furniture and equipment (laptops, printers, photocopiers, scanners) by MINUSMA, funding of more than \$1 million was secured from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The funding was to assist in the provision of basic services in the communities of Taoudenni and Ménaka. Towards the end of the reporting period, MINUSMA opened a regional office in Ménaka intended to support the extension of State authority (in particular that of the interim authorities) in the newly established administrative region, with a small number of staff in key functions such as human rights, civil affairs and engineering.

11. The Mission supported elections in Mali through its good offices, as well as through technical advice, logistics support and security arrangements, to facilitate communal elections held in November 2016 in 644 of the 703 communes, and for which 363 temporary local electoral staff were engaged by MINUSMA in order to support the local authorities. In addition, MINUSMA supported the Government in the drafting and revision of legislative and regulatory texts related to the new constitution and of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, which was endorsed and presented to donors in Bamako in December 2016.

12. The MINUSMA force chaired 12 meetings of the Technical Commission on Security, which led to the operationalization of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao, which represents an important first step in supporting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The Mechanism was further supported by the MINUSMA force, in collaboration with the Mission's substantive offices, to ensure the screening, vetting and training of former combatants. Furthermore, voluntary contributions were secured from a donor government for the Mechanism in Gao, as well as in Timbuktu and Kidal, which augmented the support being provided directly by the Mission.

13. In its support to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the Mission constructed eight priority cantonment sites in the regions of Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Gao, which were expected to house 6,000 combatants. However, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme did not commence owing to political and security reasons, together with the fact that the signatory parties did not adhere to agreed timelines. Technical and logistics expertise was provided for the operationalization of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and

Reintegration Commission and the Integration Commission. Regional offices of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission were operationalized in the regions of Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Ménaka with the support of MINUSMA. A total of 34 community violence reduction projects, which directly supported 132,571 beneficiaries, including 60,376 women, were implemented during the 2016/17 period.

14. The Mission provided technical support to the official launch of the National Council for Security Sector Reform on 11 May 2017 and conducted a capacity-building workshop from 19 to 22 June 2017 for members of the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat. The Mission supported the National Border Commission in the elaboration and validation of the action plan for the national border policy, and continued to support the reform process through capacity-building, advice on gender mainstreaming and the training of members of the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat. In addition, the Mission supported the high-level meeting on security sector reform in Mali held in New York on 8 June 2017.

15. MINUSMA continued to monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international law. The Mission conducted 257 monitoring missions and 27 fact-finding and in-depth investigation missions. In addition, MINUSMA conducted 315 visits to detention facilities run by either State authorities (286 facilities) or armed groups (29 facilities) in order to monitor the detention conditions as well as the legality of the status of the detainees. The Mission supported the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, to improve prison security through technical assistance. MINUSMA strived to reinforce the efforts of Malian authorities to address and investigate human rights violations and fight impunity, and significantly contributed to the furtherance of the transitional justice process, notably through its strong support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and its five regional branches. The Mission continued to reinforce the human rights-related capacities of the Malian Defence and Security Forces. A profiling team was established to monitor the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy for 33 projects in support of the Malian Defence and Security Forces.

16. The Mission's capacity to implement its mandate was limited by the numerous attacks launched against its convoys, patrols, camps and personnel across Mali. The attacks moved southward towards the central region of the country. MINUSMA convoys and convoy escorts suffered 49 improvised explosive device attacks along main supply routes, and there were 51 attacks on MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces installations. The general insecurity in the northern and central regions also affected the movement of MINUSMA supplies transported by contractors and occupied a large number of troops with escort and camp protection duties. The absence of State authority from much of the central and northern regions also expanded the geographical scope of the Mission's presence.

17. The Mission's lack of critical capacities, including operational helicopter assets, signal intelligence capabilities and a level-II medical centre in the Mopti region, also restricted the Mission's capability. During the reporting period, the Mission's intelligence capacity was restructured to integrate the All Sources Information Fusion Unit into the intelligence branch of MINUSMA force headquarters, which required a restructuring of the Unit and the creation of a secured network to which to transfer the data. In the asymmetric environment, the limited number of armoured personnel carriers hampered support to other components, such as human rights investigations.

18. In response to the security challenges described above, MINUSMA updated its protection of civilians strategy in March 2017. The Mission also delivered a wide range of training to United Nations personnel, ensuring that all uniformed personnel working in high-risk areas received awareness and avoidance training to manage the risks associated with improvised explosive devices, as well as technical training and on-site mentorship support to its explosive ordnance disposal teams. With the support of the Mine Action Service, MINUSMA focused on assistance to the national authorities, providing training on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, explosive ordnance disposal and weapon and ammunition management to the Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel; rehabilitating nine armouries; and providing technical support to the national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations. In line with the Mission's protection of civilians mandate and its mandate to provide support to humanitarian workers, the Mine Action Service identified, cleared and safely destroyed 139 items of unexploded ordnance in populated areas; delivered risk education on explosive hazards to more than 70,000 civilians; and coordinated the humanitarian mine action response by all local and international actors.

19. The Mission continually reassessed its security measures against evolving threats to ensure appropriate adjustments were taken to mitigate the risks and weaknesses identified. MINUSMA installed passive security measures in the form of Hesco Bastion walls and T-walls, closed-circuit television systems and bunkers or boom gates at the main entrances to its premises. Other security procedures introduced included searches by canine explosive-detection teams not only at the gates of the various premises but also at the airports, which were targeted in particular during the reporting period.

20. MINUSMA deployed quick-reaction forces and conducted joint exercises among various components (safety and security, United Nations police and the MINUSMA force), as well as evacuation exercises for civilian staff to improve response capacities and reaction to major incidents. First aid training was conducted for staff, together with the mandatory Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training. MINUSMA, through the Mine Action Service, deployed significant assets to improve the overall security for the camps in northern and central Mali and that of its convoys. Measures included: (a) providing mine-protected vehicles to troop-contributing countries, mainly for explosive ordnance disposal companies; (b) setting up ground alert systems in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu; and (c) installing electronic countermeasure assets on mine-protected vehicles. To improve the protection of MINUSMA installations such as the airfields, the MINUSMA force reviewed and improved the joint integrated defence plans in coordination with other stakeholders, including the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat, the Malian Defence and Security Forces and Barkhane. MINUSMA also had in place protective technological systems such as camp surveillance and early warning systems, which were installed in Kidal (and pending installation in Gao), and information protection services. Plans were put in place to provide overhead protection in all accommodation facilities in northern and central Mali.

21. The United Nations police continued to support the capacity-building of Malian specialized units involved in the fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism through training, co-location and operational support in forensics and investigations. The United Nations police trained 5,453 personnel, including 648 women (11.9 per cent), and provided assistance to the Malian Defence and Security Forces in delivering basic training to 2,685 new recruits of the national police and the civil protection service, including 327 women (12.2 per cent), and

3,185 new recruits of the national gendarmerie, including 323 women (10.1 per cent). In addition, 17 projects were implemented for the rehabilitation of structures belonging to the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the provision of equipment to enhance policing activities and promote deployment to northern and central Mali. The MINUSMA force conducted long-, medium-, and short-range patrols throughout the major population centres. The force also conducted operations both independently and in coordination with Malian Defence and Security Forces and international partners countrywide.

22. MINUSMA incurred \$933.4 million in expenditures for the reporting period, which gave rise to an unencumbered balance of only \$11,400. The financial performance reflected lower costs under military and police personnel and the reprioritization of the Mission expenditure programme to enable the implementation of urgent security enhancement projects in the context of attacks against United Nations installations, as well as the necessary expansion of existing camps to accommodate additional troops authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), the costs of which were not provided for in the approved budget for the period. Requirements increased under civilian personnel owing to lower actual vacancy rates for international staff, United Nations Volunteers and government-provided personnel, coupled with the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers in Mali effective 1 November 2016. Increased requirements under operational costs stemmed from the acquisition of prefabricated facilities for offices and accommodations as a result of the expansion of camps to accommodate the deployment of additional uniformed personnel as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#); the procurement of field defence supplies to improve security across the Mission area of operations; the provision of additional mine detection and clearing services by the Mine Action Service, owing to the delayed deployment of a United Nations demining capability (under the military and police group of expenditures); and additional freight charges associated with the increased acquisition of prefabricated facilities and field defence supplies.

C. Mission support initiatives

23. The expansion of the military and police components of the Mission, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), called for the immediate expansion of existing camps, which was prioritized during the performance period. In addition, the continued attacks on United Nations premises made it imperative that MINUSMA mitigate the heightened security threats by enhancing physical security at all United Nations camps, in conjunction with the installation of early warning systems and the prioritization of a number of security-related projects.

24. Two helicopters dedicated to medical and casualty evacuations were contracted for use during the period owing to continued attacks and casualties and the lack of advanced medical care in most of the Mission's areas of deployment. The helicopters were equipped with night-vision capability, which meant that evacuations could be conducted whenever required, day or night.

25. The main external factor affecting budget implementation was increased insecurity, in combination with the associated increased requirements for demining, travel, the escort of convoys and the reconstruction of damaged premises.

D. Regional mission cooperation

26. MINUSMA facilitated the holding of all meetings of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and the Technical Commission on Security and also supported Algeria in the organization of a high-level ministerial meeting of the Comité on 10 February 2017 to advance the institutional and political goals of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Through the good offices of the Mission leadership, in particular its regular interaction with the signatories and the international mediation team, as well as logistical support, MINUSMA played a leading role in ensuring the furtherance of the peace process. Similarly, MINUSMA and the international community, including the African Union through its African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, the Group of Five for the Sahel, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the European Union, as well as Algeria, France, States in the subregion and others, continued to support the peace process. MINUSMA also worked with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and governments in the region to improve regional political and security analysis and encourage broad cooperation from regional States able to influence and/or affected by the conflict in northern Mali. With regard to security, MINUSMA continued its close coordination with the European Union Training Mission in Mali, the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy mission in Mali, French forces, and increasingly with the Group of Five for the Sahel in preparation for the deployment of its forces.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

27. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus 2015–2019 was at the heart of the integration initiatives between MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, enabling both entities to mobilize their various comparative advantages. The Mission worked with United Nations specialized agencies to reactivate United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus thematic groups and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Mali. Significant progress was made in ensuring that the annual workplans and United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus reports were completed.

28. Concrete gains resulted from an integrated approach by MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, as demonstrated by joint assessment missions such as those carried out in the Mopti region in November 2016 involving MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat. A joint mission involving UNDP, the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and MINUSMA also took place in Liptako-Gourma at the end of 2016. In February 2017, an integrated mission was held in the Timbuktu region of Faguibine with the participation of bilateral donors, UNDP, the World Food Programme and MINUSMA. Those joint activities accentuated the integrated approach, promoting programmatic and operational synergies among United Nations entities in northern Mali.

29. At the request of the Government, UNDP worked closely with MINUSMA to provide technical and financial assistance for the establishment of the interim authorities. UNDP and MINUSMA also developed a joint programme in support of the Government's efforts to enhance border management through greater involvement by the communities. The Peacebuilding Fund provided funds to support the partnership by financing joint programmes and initiatives. In addition, the Mission

and the United Nations specialized agencies deployed resources in the central region to support their contribution to the Government's comprehensive plan to re-establish State presence in the centre of Mali (Plan de sécurisation intégrée des régions du centre). In collaboration with the United Nations country team, a critical assessment of the programme was elaborated and endorsed by the Mission leadership to guide the interventions and work of the specialized agencies and the Mission in the north. A humanitarian, development and peace nexus working group was established to enhance the coordination of development and humanitarian actors in the north and responses to local service delivery needs, which was critical to establishing a solid basis for the potential transitioning of services in the future.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political reconciliation and implementation of the peace agreement

30. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA supported the implementation of the agreement and the promotion of national reconciliation and stability, which involved working with a wide cross-section of political actors and civil society. MINUSMA engaged with, and provided advice to, State institutions and other political actors on the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali in order to ensure the buy-in of democratic institutions, political parties and civil society organizations to the Agreement. The Mission focused on two immediate and interdependent priority results: providing technical support for the implementation of the Agreement and promoting national reconciliation and stabilization. Particularly relevant was the Mission's technical and logistical support to the Conférence d'entente nationale held in Bamako from 27 March to 2 April 2017. In that regard, MINUSMA sponsored two technical advisers to the Mediator of the Republic and President of the Conférence. It also provided administrative support, office equipment and the printing of the documentation of the Conférence, including the Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation. The Mission leveraged its public information capacity, in particular radio MIKADO FM, the Mission's radio station, to ensure that the Conférence could be followed by Malians across the country. It also ensured support for the drafting of the above-mentioned Charter, which was presented to the President of Mali on 20 June 2017. Those activities were directly related to the implementation of article 5 of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

31. MINUSMA continued leading the secretariat of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord through the direct organization and substantive set-up of its sessions and those of its four subcommittees. MINUSMA organized and reported on: 10 sessions of the Comité (5 in the first half of the 2016/17 period and 5 in the second half); 8 sessions of the subcommittee on institutional and political affairs; 7 sessions of the subcommittee on defence and security affairs; 6 sessions of the subcommittee on sociocultural and economic development affairs; and 6 sessions of the subcommittee on reconciliation, justice and humanitarian affairs. Throughout the Comité intersessions, during crises and intercommunal rivalry, the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General contributed to the defusing of tensions, obtaining a cessation of hostilities and bringing the parties back to the mechanisms foreseen by the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Particularly relevant was the provision of good offices to enable the submission of lists of candidates to form the interim authorities, the choice of their presidents and their installation in the five northern regions, as well as to facilitate discussions on the operational

requirements for the deployment of the Operational Coordination Mechanism and mixed patrols in Gao and in Kidal.

32. The Mission strengthened its strategic partnership with key Malian institutions involved in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and enhanced its relationship and collaboration with national and international partners involved in social cohesion, while remaining focused on synergies and coordinated strategies. Assistance was provided to aid in the restoration and extension of State authority, and included support provided to Malian stakeholders for regional and local sensitization and restitution efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement. MINUSMA and its task force formed to support the interim authorities facilitated the deployment of those authorities in Ménaka, Gao, Timbuktu, Taoudenni and Kidal through a trust fund project. The project supported the deployment of the interim authorities by providing assistance in logistics, protocol, public information and security, as well as through sensitization activities for the population. The project also strengthened the capacities of the interim authorities through four training sessions in Bamako. MINUSMA supported the promotion and facilitation of intra- and intercommunal dialogue towards social cohesion and the strengthening of local capacities for conflict resolution, with a particular focus on local authorities and civil society, including women's groups, to foster social relations, cooperation, mutual accountability and solidarity as the basis for effective collective action.

33. In addition to supporting elections in Mali through good offices, the Mission provided technical advice, logistics support and security arrangements to facilitate the communal elections held in November 2016 in 644 of the 703 communes. MINUSMA recruited, trained and deployed to the field 363 temporary local electoral staff, equipped with 53 vehicles contracted for their use; conducted various capacity-building sessions dedicated to 400 women candidates; and contributed significantly to the electoral reform process, which led to the adoption of a new electoral law in October 2016. According to official statistics, 25.5 per cent of the elected councillors were women, compared with 8.6 per cent in the 2009 municipal elections. Ahead of the holding of the communal elections, MINUSMA supported the Government of Mali in the transportation of 500 electoral officials and technical staff by air and 16,430 kg of electoral materials from Bamako to the northern regions and Mopti. The Mission also provided support for legislative by-elections held in Barouéli, Ségou region, in August 2016; Tominian, Ségou region, in December 2016; and Mopti, Mopti region, in January 2017, for the first and second rounds of the elections in each area. The constitutional referendum, set to take place on 9 July 2017, was put on hold owing to popular demonstrations against the revision process and the proposed amendments. In preparation for the constitutional referendum, the Mission had provided transportation for 58 electoral officials and 4,419 kg of materials to the northern regions and Mopti. In June 2017, a total of 76 local electoral field staff were engaged, trained and deployed to the field for one month. MINUSMA also supported the organization of four workshops with various elections stakeholders (240 participants) in Bamako in May and June 2017 to discuss ideas for a national mechanism to prevent and mitigate election-related violence. The Mission organized three other workshops with 180 participants in June 2017 to build on the success resulting from the number of women elected during past communal elections. MINUSMA continued with the implementation of various capacity-building activities, including the design of software to better manage the results of various elections, as requested by the Government. During the period under review, greater collaboration was achieved with UNDP with regard to further strengthening Government capacity in the management of electoral operations.

34. MINUSMA remained committed to ensuring the full and effective participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, by implementing the seven-point action plan for gender-responsive peacebuilding proposed by the Secretary-General (see [A/65/354-S/2010/466](#)) and mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout the Mission. The Mission continued its efforts to ensure women's full and active participation in the implementation of the Agreement, for instance through the organization of a day of consultations with 50 women from all regions of Mali to define the priorities and expectations of women in preparation for the Conférence d'entente nationale. MINUSMA strongly promoted the participation of women at the Conférence through activities funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. The Mission supported the participation of 10 women in a special commission of the Mediator of the Republic in charge of the elaboration and dissemination of the Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation. As part of the project for constitutional revision, MINUSMA also supported women in presenting their concerns in a document presented to the members of the National Assembly.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards improved democratic governance

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Adoption of a new electoral code (2015/16: 50 per cent completed; 2016/17: fully adopted)

On 9 September 2016, the Parliament of Mali adopted a new electoral law that was promulgated on 17 October 2016. The Government is considering a more elaborate and consensual review of that law consistent with the provisions of the peace accord

Establishment of a functioning electoral system in accordance with international standards and the provisions of the peace agreement, including the setting up of a single institution to manage the entire electoral process (2015/16: 3 governing bodies; 2016/17: 1 governing body)

3 electoral management bodies were operational
The single governing body was not in place since the Government had programmed many elections throughout the year and, in accordance with the ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, no major reform should be carried out fewer than six months before an election

Local assemblies (regional and communal and district of Bamako) are established through an inclusive election

On 20 November 2016, communal elections were held after several postponements. Elections could not take place in 59 of 703 communes. Statistics published by the Government after the elections stated that, of the 12,115 contested seats, 11,196 were filled and 919 were not. Of the 11,196 municipal councillors who were elected, 2,866, 25.6 per cent, were women, compared with 8.6 per cent during the 2009 municipal elections. Regional and *cercle* elections were postponed to October 2017

Increased participation of civil society actors in administrative decision-making at the level of the *cercles* (2015/16: 10; 2016/17: 12)

15 key civil society organizations, including platforms for women, youth associations and civil society umbrella structures, participated in the decision-making process at the level of the *cercles*

The higher level of participation was due to the establishment of local committees tasked with tracking development by a decree of the Ministry of Administration that also required préfets and sous-préfets to include key civil society members in their regular meetings and all decision-making processes

Increase in participation of civil society groups (including youth, women,

Achieved

traditional and religious leaders and the business community) in the political processes with authorities and State representatives, including in the peace agreement and related mechanisms (2015/16: 45 groups; 2016/17: 50 groups)	55 civil society organizations (including youth associations, key relevant women’s associations, religious leaders and the business community) contributed to the political processes with authorities and State representatives, including in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and related mechanisms	
	The higher level of participation was due to the organization of preliminary workshops for civil society to the Conférence d’entente nationale and their early involvement in the different phases of preparation of the Conférence	
Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
Organization of 3 workshops with the independent electoral management bodies and the main political actors in order to map, assess and discuss existing legislation on the elections	Yes	13 workshops were conducted for the independent electoral management bodies, political parties and other key electoral stakeholders focusing on enhancement of capacities, mapping and assessment of legislation on the elections The higher number of workshops was in response to the need to provide the training in Bamako and the different regions (Timbuktu, Mopti, Taoudenni, Gao, Kidal and Ménaka)
Advocacy and capacity-building through 5 seminars and 15 training sessions and technical advice to the newly created independent electoral management bodies, civil society groups, political parties and women’s organizations to improve management of, and participation in, the electoral process	Yes	4 workshops were held with civil society organizations, media, political party leaders and the electoral management bodies on preventing and mitigating election-related violence in Mali 3 workshops were held to enhance the capacities of political party leaders, media and electoral management bodies on gender mainstreaming in elections 5 workshops aimed at local authorities, magistrates, political parties and civil society were held on the electoral law, and 12 workshops were held for various Malian stakeholders in various regions on advocacy and capacity-building on the electoral law MINUSMA supported 10 capacity-building workshops aimed at empowering potential women candidates
Advice and support, through monthly meetings with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws, and 3 workshops with the independent electoral management bodies and the main political stakeholders to follow up on key election legislation gaps and revision of the electoral law to conform to international standards and the peace agreement	12 5	Meetings were held with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws Workshops were conducted with the electoral management bodies and the main political stakeholders MINUSMA contributed to assessment, mapping and recommendations with regard to key electoral legislation gaps and provided technical support for the drafting of legislative and regulatory texts such as the review of the draft electoral law

Technical advice, through monthly meetings with the independent electoral management bodies, to develop and implement electoral operations and a civic and voter education strategy (including the Constitutional Court), to update electoral boundaries and the electoral biometric list and to improve mapping of polling centres, compilation of election results and management of electoral disputes	Yes	The Mission provided technical advice through more than 30 technical meetings related to the implementation of civic and voter education, mapping of polling centres, compilation of election results, management of electoral disputes, the electoral biometric list and related operations during the electoral cycle
Technical advice through 3 capacity-building sessions for media outlets and journalists to enable them to inform the public on critical election-related legislation on democratic governance	2	Capacity-building sessions were held for media outlets and journalists to enable them to deepen their understanding on the mechanism for preventing and mitigating election-related violence and discuss key provisions of the electoral law The lower number of sessions stemmed from other competing priorities
Organization of 2 workshops with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws to reinforce its capacity to implement electoral reforms	6	Workshops were organized on understanding key provisions of the electoral law enacted on 17 October 2016 and the constitutional review mechanisms in Mali More workshops were conducted in order to ensure a wider reach in the regions (Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao, Ménaka and Taoudenni)
Promotion of political participation, participatory decision-making and collaborative governance with a view to fostering the involvement of civil society organizations in authorities' decision-making processes at the national, subnational and local levels through sensitization and quarterly round-table discussions between civil society organizations and local authorities (including women's and youth organizations)	Partially	MINUSMA completed 1 training and 1 sensitization session for local government actors in Bamako and in each region (Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Ménaka) 2 training workshops were held in Bamako for all 5 interim councils Organization of sensitization and quarterly round-table discussions did not materialize owing to the security situation
Provision of advice and 4 training sessions for local administrators and State representatives in northern Mali on good governance practices to further community rehabilitation and reconciliation	5	Training sessions were held on inclusive governance and decentralization with local government actors, including governors, préfets, sous-préfets, mayors, regional councillors and civil society
Monthly sensitization and awareness-raising sessions, including quarterly community dialogue forums with representatives of local authorities and civil society groups (including women, youth and religious organizations), in the four northern regions to overcome issues	Yes	29 monthly awareness-raising sessions and 14 community dialogue forums were held on the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and the strengthening of relations between communities and local authorities

affecting dialogue and reconciliation and to facilitate their collaboration in the implementation of the peace agreement and the strengthening of relations between the communities and local authorities

Weekly programmes on radio MIKADO FM, the Mission's radio station, with high-level national and international guests and monthly forums to discuss issues related to democratic governance

Yes

Weekly programmes were broadcast. MINUSMA radio interviewed more than 200 guests on a weekly basis (including 10 interviews and 3 round tables). Programmes involved high-level national and international guests and focused on the electoral and referendum process and democratic governance issues

Daily current affairs programming, through the Mission radio, which will encourage open dialogue between State authorities, decision makers, civil society and the general public

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Daily current affairs programmes were scheduled, plus special editions, including *Matinale*, *Grand Format* and *Débat Citoyen*, in which an average of more than 250 people were interviewed and given voice to on a weekly basis

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

The peace agreement chronogram is fully implemented by State institutions (2015/16: 1 chronogram adopted; 2016/17: 1 chronogram fully implemented)

The chronogram was not fully implemented owing to an absence of consensus on specific political and security aspects. In June 2017, signatory parties initiated intra-Malian negotiations to update the chronogram in conformity with a decision of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord

Parliament enacts legislation that enables the implementation of the peace agreement, with the support of political parties (2015/16: no law adopted; 2016/17: 1 set of laws adopted)

Parliament enacted legislation that enabled the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, specifically, a law on the creation of a national direction for the civil service (7 July 2016); a decree on the nomination of interim authorities and special counsellors in Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni (14 October 2016); an electoral law (17 October 2016); a draft law on constitutional review (3 June 2017); and the Interior Security Programming Law (30 June 2017)

The national conference on reconciliation foreseen by the peace agreement is held

Achieved

The Conférence d'entente nationale took place from 27 March to 2 April 2017, with technical and logistical support from MINUSMA

Adoption of a charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation by the Ministry of National Reconciliation

The special commission established by the President of Mali drafted the Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation. It was sent to the President for approval on 20 June 2016, and endorsed the same day

Adoption of a national policy for reconciliation by the Ministry of National Reconciliation

The Ministry of National Reconciliation is developing the National Reconciliation Policy, which is expected to be validated by an interministerial steering committee by December 2017. The Ministry established the Mission d'appui à la réconciliation

	nationale, which aims to take preventive reconciliation measures at the regional level
A representation of 20 per cent of women in the mechanisms and institutions to be established for the implementation of the peace agreement	Representation of women constituted: 2.6 per cent of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord; 0 per cent of the Technical Commission on Security; 20 per cent of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission; 3.4 per cent of the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat; 0 per cent of the Integration Commission; 0.13 per cent of the Operational Coordination Mechanism; 5.4 per cent of the interim authorities; 16 per cent of the special councillors to the governors; and 32.5 per cent of the Comité de préparation de la Conférence d'entente nationale

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with parliamentary commissions and political party leaders on the implementation of the peace agreement	Partially	Informal meetings were held with political party members and leaders to discuss key mandated issues with varying frequency 4 formal meetings were held on the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
Support to reconciliation policies, as well as to the establishment of new regional institutions, through technical advice, taking a gender perspective into account	Partially	MINUSMA provided technical advice, with a gender perspective, through coordination meetings and awareness-raising activities. 8 meetings were held to advise the Ministry of National Reconciliation on the development of reconciliation policies, contributing to the establishment of a "support mission to national reconciliation"
4 technical workshops to build the capacity of specialized commissions in the parliament, including the Commission on Constitutional Laws as well as the Commission on Defence and Security, the Ministry of National Reconciliation and political parties, to promote the implementation of the institutional reforms called for in the peace agreement	No	Changes in the leadership of the specialized commissions and their agendas did not allow for the operationalization of the planned framework of collaboration and no workshops were conducted Technical workshops with the Ministry of National Reconciliation could not be organized due to the fact that the Mediator of the Republic (and not the Ministry of National Reconciliation) took the institutional reforms called for in the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. However, technical and logistic support was provided to the Mediator of the Republic and his Office
1 seminar to strengthen the capacity of media and traditional communicators to improve public awareness of the implementation of the peace agreement	No	The seminar was replaced by the organization of sensitization activities on the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali for political parties and civil society organizations
6 meetings with political parties, 1 meeting with the National Youth Council and 1 meeting with women leaders to facilitate their collaboration in the implementation of the peace agreement	6	Meetings were held with political party leaders
	2	Meetings were held and 2 workshops were conducted with the National Youth Council
	3	Meetings were held with women leaders

2 workshops with newly elected regional actors to build their capacity to fulfil their new tasks	No	Owing to the postponement of regional elections no workshops were organized. However, training sessions were provided to interim administrations
12 meetings with members of the specialized commissions of the parliament	No	MINUSMA conducted informal exchanges to make the framework of collaboration operational. However, changes in the leadership of the commissions and their agendas did not allow for discussions to operationalize the framework. No formal meetings were held
Weekly meetings with the Ministry of National Reconciliation to design and implement reconciliation strategies	Yes	<p>MINUSMA held regular meetings with the Ministry of National Reconciliation, as the Ministry played a leading role on key reconciliation issues such as the organization of the Conférence d'entente nationale</p> <p>When that role was transferred to the Mediator of the Republic, MINUSMA began weekly meetings with the Mediator's Office upon the Mediator's appointment on 4 November 2016 as Chair of the preparatory commission for the organization of the Conférence</p>
Technical expertise through the provision of experts to the Ministry of National Reconciliation	Yes	MINUSMA provided technical expertise to the preparatory commission for the organization of the Conférence d'entente nationale and to the special commission in charge of drafting the Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation. Both commissions were led by the Office of the Mediator of the Republic
Support to 4 local peace initiatives at the regional level led by the Government, former armed groups and civil society	3	Local peace initiatives were supported at the regional level (Mopti, Gao and Kidal) and led by the Government, former armed groups and civil society
Logistical support to a newly established Council of Elders responsible for devising the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation	Yes	Transport was provided to the special commission (instead of a Council of Elders) established to draft the Charter for Peace, Unity, and National Reconciliation and cartographies des terroirs
Logistical and technical support in support of the Conférence d'entente nationale	Yes	<p>Provision of printing, information technology services, transport, national consultants, interpreters and coordination personnel for the Conférence d'entente nationale</p> <p>Drafting, with the African Union, of the conceptual note, and, with the Mediator of the Republic, of the terms of reference for the Conférence</p> <p>Organization, with the Mediator, of workshops with various stakeholders to prepare their positions on the draft terms of reference of the Conférence</p>

4 workshops on conflict management held for local authorities and civil society representatives in the northern regions to strengthen administrative capacity development, including conflict mitigation, resolution and related early warning mechanisms	3	Workshops were organized with the Ministry of National Reconciliation in Mopti, Ménaka and Gao, with at least 100 people per workshop from local authorities and civil society, on the launch of local reconciliation cells put in place by the Ministry of National Reconciliation
Advocacy for enhanced inclusion of women in the mechanisms and institutions to be established for the implementation of the peace agreement and 3 workshops providing technical advice on gender mainstreaming	Partially	Advocacy was carried out, including through the organization of a workshop with women from signatory parties to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali within the framework of the Conférence d'entente nationale, as well as a workshop within the framework of the review of the draft constitutional reform
5 training workshops for women leaders and local authorities to support the implementation of the National Action Plan 1325 on Women, Peace and Security	7	Workshops were organized (for which 6 regional consultations were conducted) to document the points of view of some 350 women regarding their priorities and concerns within the framework of the schedule for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and on the issues of women and peace and security
5 leadership trainings for women leaders, including the network of women leaders and women elected to the legislative, regional and local councils, to strengthen their decision-making capacity	Yes	340 potential candidates were trained through 8 workshops in 8 localities
5 workshops on peace and reconciliation to support local women's initiatives (promoting peace and reconciliation)	Yes	340 potential candidates were trained through 8 workshops in 8 localities
Public information campaigns on national reconciliation and the peace process, human rights, including raising awareness on conflict-related sexual violence, development in the north of Mali and on the mandate of the Mission, including 50 media briefings, 1 video documentary, 3 video spots, 3 video reports, 20,000 brochures, 20,000 T-shirts, 5,000 posters, 52 radio dramas, 10 radio spots for a public service announcements campaign, 30 public events in the northern regions and Bamako, and a monthly magazine	Yes	MINUSMA organized 128 public awareness activities (27 in Bamako and 101 in the north) on national reconciliation and the peace process, human rights, conflict-related sexual violence, development in the north of Mali and the mandate of the Mission A total of 20,820 T-shirts, 6,200 posters and 14,000 brochures were prepared for those activities, and at least 50 press briefings, public service announcements and radio broadcasts were held as planned
Daily radio programming on support to political reconciliation, including debates on relevant topics, involving participants from across the country	Yes	MINUSMA produced three series of one-hour productions supporting political reconciliation: 255 <i>Grand Format</i> shows with reportage, news, interviews and reporting from the regions by radio correspondents; 255 <i>Matinale</i> shows with interviews, call-ins from listeners and news flashes;

and an hour-long debate series called *Débat Citoyen*, with at least two guests discussing relevant issues. Participants were from all over Mali

Expected accomplishment 1.3: The implementation of the peace agreement is supported and monitored, including through the secretariat of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and the Subcommittee on Defence and Security

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Plenary sessions of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord are convened (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12)	The Comité de suivi de l'Accord held 10 sessions The lower number of sessions stemmed from sessions not being held in August 2016, due to the parties' attempt to reach a ceasefire agreement for Kidal, or in March 2017, owing to the absence of advances on the political and security aspects of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
Plenary sessions of the four thematic subcommittees of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord are convened (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12)	There were 8 sessions of the subcommittee on institutional and political affairs; 7 sessions of the subcommittee on defence and security affairs; 6 sessions of the subcommittee on sociocultural and economic development affairs; and 6 sessions of the subcommittee on reconciliation, justice and humanitarian affairs
The secretariat of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord remains fully operational	The secretariat continued to provide organizational and substantive support to the Comité de suivi de l'Accord before, during and after its sessions. Reports were produced and archived. 2 ad hoc coordination meetings between MINUSMA, as head of the secretariat of the Comité, and other regional organizations (the African Union through its African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, the European Union and ECOWAS), as well as Algeria, as <i>chef de file</i> of the international mediation team, took place in September and October 2016
The Independent Observer conducts regular visits to Mali (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 4)	No candidate was selected, therefore there were no visits of the Independent Observer to Mali. The working group in charge of the selection of an Independent Observer was established during the Comité de suivi de l'Accord session of 2 May 2017
Issues relating to the implementation of the peace agreement are addressed through the Comité de suivi de l'Accord	All aspects of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali were debated at the sessions of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord
Increase in the number of new integrated Malian Defence and Security Force units generated (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 4)	Through the European Union Training Mission efforts, the Government of Mali was able to generate 4 new Malian Defence and Security Force units for deployment around the country
Increase in the number of meetings of the Technical Commission on Security (2015/16: 8; 2016/17: 12)	Meetings of the Technical Commission on Security were held every month
Increase in the number of joint patrols coordinated by the Mécanisme opérationnel de coordination (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 52)	The Operational Coordination Mechanism was operationalized in Gao. After initial delays, a total of 8 joint patrols with MINUSMA were conducted within the city from March to June 2017

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of, and participation in, the monthly sessions of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord	10	Sessions of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord were organized and MINUSMA participated in them. Sessions were not held in August 2016, due to the parties' attempt to reach a ceasefire agreement for Kidal, or in March 2017, owing to the absence of advances on the political and security aspects of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
Organization of, and participation in, the monthly sessions of the four thematic subcommittees	8	Sessions of the subcommittee on institutional and political affairs were held (July, October, November, December 2016 and January, February, April and June 2017)
	7	Sessions of subcommittee on defence and security affairs were held (July, September, October, November 2016 and January, April and June 2017)
	6	Sessions of the subcommittee on sociocultural and economic development affairs were held (October, November, December 2016 and January, February and June 2017)
	6	Sessions of the subcommittee on reconciliation, justice and humanitarian affairs were held (October, November, December 2016 and January, February and April 2017) The need to fast-track the provisions of the political and security goals of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulted in the cancellation of several sessions of the subcommittees
Coordination of preparatory meetings of the secretariat of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its four subcommittees ahead of the sessions of the Comité and its subcommittees and related reports are finalized and archived	Yes	Meetings took place in collaboration with the President of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and the Co-Presidents of its subcommittees on an ad hoc basis
Provision of technical support for meetings and work of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its thematic subcommittees	Yes	Technical support was provided before, during and after the meetings of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its subcommittees
Ensuring archiving of documentation of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its organs and managing its material heritage	Yes	Official documents were archived
Support to the Independent Observer is provided, including through the preparation of quarterly reports	Partially	The working group in charge of the selection of an Independent Observer was established during the Comité de suivi de l'Accord session of 2 May 2017. Consultations led by the Chair of the working group started immediately. However, no candidate was selected

Preparation and publication of the reports of the sessions of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its subcommittees by the secretariat	Yes	MINUSMA, in its capacity as leader of the secretariat, participated in the preparation and publication of all reports of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its four thematic subcommittees
Facilitation of transport for delegates of the parties to the peace agreement from Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and the four subcommittees	Yes	MINUSMA facilitated the transportation for delegates of the parties to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali from Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord and its four subcommittees
Monthly meetings are held in accordance with the terms of reference and guidelines of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord	10	Meetings of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord were held in accordance with its terms of reference and guidelines
Co-chairing and providing technical expertise and secretarial support to the Subcommittee for Defence and Security	7	Sessions of the subcommittee on defence and security affairs were held under the auspices of MINUSMA and Algeria. The signatory parties (the Government of Mali, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups), as well as the international mediation team, were in attendance
12 meetings of the Technical Commission on Security to monitor the ceasefire and investigate violations, update security arrangements, and monitor and support the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	Yes	A meeting of the Technical Commission on Security was held every month under the authority of the Force Commander

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Resolution of contentious issues through good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and international mediation and coordination of international support leads to the effective implementation of the peace agreement by the parties

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
The government commission and institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement take charge of the coordination of international support (2015/16: 12 coordination meetings; 2016/17: 12 coordination meetings)	The proposed relevant structure within the Mission that should have mirrored relevant government and institutional structures was not established
Points of contention in the implementation of the peace agreement are resolved through good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and international mediation	<p>The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General led to the cessation of hostilities following the July clashes in Kidal, which resulted in the 3 September 2016 Government communiqué announcing that tension between the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups was defused</p> <p>The good offices of the Special Representative also enabled the finalization of the lists of interim authorities, the choice of their presidents and their installation. In addition, the good offices led to the operationalization of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao in February 2017</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly coordination meetings with the government commission and institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement are organized and reports produced	No	The proposed relevant structure within the Mission was not established
Monthly coordination meetings with the international community are organized and reports produced	No	The proposed relevant structure within the Mission was not established
Implementation of 3 quick-impact projects to build confidence between the parties to the peace agreement	No	Delays in the finalization of the reports of previous projects hindered the process of identification, design and implementation of further projects. Other options have been considered. The Mission organized a sensitization workshop on the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, two years after its signature, addressed to middle-ranking representatives of the signatory movements and enlarged to include representatives of the splinter groups
Coordinate the international community support as well as national and local-level interaction to ensure the effective implementation of the peace agreement, including through the management of the trust fund and related fundraising activities	Yes	<p>MINUSMA supported the Comité de suivi de l'Accord, the Technical Commission on Security, joint observation and verification teams (équipes mixtes d'observation et de vérification), the Operational Coordination Mechanism and confidence-building measures</p> <p>The Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali organized special flights for representatives of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, the Platform coalition of armed groups and civil society to enable them to participate in meetings</p> <p>The Comité was supported through the payment of airfares, full board accommodations and medical insurance for representatives of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups for the duration of sessions, as well as through catering and the rental of the venue for the meetings</p> <p>Funding from the Trust Fund helped MINUSMA support consultations among the international mediation team, the Government of Mali and signatory armed groups for the designation and subsequent appointment of interim authorities in the five northern regions. The Trust Fund further supported the capacity-building of those authorities</p> <p>In addition, a peacebuilding project valued at \$1 million to support the interim authorities was</p>

		funded by the Peacebuilding Support Office in April 2017
Regular liaison with the Government of Mali coordination structure in charge of overseeing the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	Meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement were held regularly to assess the state of affairs and consult on proposed courses of action
Exercise ad hoc good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels in order to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion	Yes	<p>One meeting was held in Bamako on 21 July 2016 to defuse tensions between the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups</p> <p>Meetings were facilitated to reach a ceasefire agreement between 8 August and 3 September 2016 in Bamako under the aegis of the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement</p> <p>Meetings were held from 4 to 14 April 2017 in Timbuktu and Bamako in order to engage some splinter groups in discussions to drop their military posture, thereby enabling the installation of the interim authorities</p>

Component 2: security stabilization, monitoring and supervising of ceasefire arrangements and protection of civilians in northern Mali

35. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA military and police personnel continued to support the Malian Defence and Security Forces in the stabilization of key population centres in the north of Mali. The Mission expanded its presence beyond key population areas, including in the Mopti and Ménaka regions, by supporting the Malian authorities' efforts to deter threats and taking active steps, when necessary, to prevent the return of armed elements. In support of the Malian authorities, the Mission continued to take steps to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capacities and areas of deployment. MINUSMA also continued to play a critical role in ceasefire monitoring and supervising.

36. The Mission's support for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali required an even more dispersed deployment of Mission personnel throughout the country. To facilitate and enable their work in dangerous locations, it became increasingly necessary for all military and civilian personnel to be aware of the risks of explosive hazards and put in place mitigation measures enabling MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces to protect civilians from such threats.

37. MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, notably through support to the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups. The Mission constructed eight priority cantonment sites in the regions of Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka and Gao, which were expected to house 6,000 combatants. Additional passive security measures were to be constructed at those sites, starting with the reinforcement of passive security measures at the Likrakar, Ber (Timbuktu region) and Tessalit sites. The Mission supported the launching in February 2017 of the first Operational Coordination Mechanism with mixed patrols/units in Gao which included

the screening, vetting and manual registration of 590 elements of signatory movements expected to be integrated into the Malian army. The Mission also continued to support the operationalization of the Mechanism in Kidal and Timbuktu.

38. Technical and logistics expertise were provided for the operationalization of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, including capacity-building for the members of that Commission and the Integration Commission and the elaboration of the programme document on national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which was endorsed and presented to donors in Bamako in December 2016. MINUSMA continued its efforts to implement community violence reduction projects for communities in the areas of water schemes and livestock, and rehabilitation projects were implemented and executed in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti and Kidal during the reporting period. That initiative and its projects reached 132,571 beneficiaries, including 60,376 women.

39. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions. The Mission's support facilitated the official launch of the National Council for Security Sector Reform and the capacity-building of its members. The Mission also contributed to the elaboration of the Interior Security Programming Law, adopted by the National Assembly on 30 June 2017, as well as the elaboration and validation of an action plan for the national border policy. The Mission assisted the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults in the finalization of a national strategy to fight terrorism and violent extremism. In addition, MINUSMA co-chaired the subcommittee on defence and security affairs in order to strengthen and streamline the Mission's support of the implementation of those provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali that concern security and defence matters.

40. MINUSMA continued to support the Ministry of Justice (formerly the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) in the implementation of the national justice reform strategy. That support included working in the northern regions of Mali with judicial and penitentiary stakeholders to strengthen their presence and effectiveness; supporting the establishment and operationalization of the Government's dedicated capacity to investigate and prosecute terrorism and transnational organized crime; improving prison management and security; and supporting discussion on the role of traditional justice mechanisms in line with the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

41. With respect to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and in recognition of the threat posed by terrorism and transnational organized crime, MINUSMA provided support to the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and of its investigation brigade. Specifically, through a project for the rehabilitation of the perimeter wall and annex building of the Unit, and equipment provided by the Mine Action Service, it has become possible for the appointed Special Prosecutor, magistrates, investigating judges and judicial staff, along with the 50 officers of the investigation brigade, to be co-located within the same building, further strengthening their cooperation and collaboration. Following the adoption of national regulation on internal prison management, MINUSMA continued to conduct training and mentoring of national penitentiary staff in order to enhance their response to prison incidents, ensure prison security and improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners, with the view that upholding humane detention conditions and focusing on their rehabilitation and reintegration was key in the fight against radicalization in prisons. Finally, the Mission continued to support the efforts of the Malian authorities to implement provisions of the Agreement, including those on reconciliation and justice, to integrate traditional and customary justice and the role of the *cadis* into the administration of justice.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards the re-establishment of stable security conditions in the north of Mali and along its major lines of communication

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Reduction in the number of attacks by extremist armed groups on United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces units and facilities in key areas (2015/16: 200; 2016/17: 100)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A total of 51 attacks in key areas were carried out by extremist armed groups on United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces and facilities</p> <p>The reduction stemmed from increased personnel strength and an increased number of patrols conducted by the MINUSMA force</p>	
Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces garrisons which reopened and/or resumed their activity north of the Niger River (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 3)	<p>With the support of the MINUSMA force and international forces, the Government of Mali reopened 2 of 3 garrisons. The lower number of reopened garrisons stemmed from the changing redeployment planning of the Malian Defence and Security Forces</p>	
Increase in the number of locations north of the Niger River where Malian Defence and Security Forces provide security to the population without external support (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 3)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>The Government of Mali established 3 garrisons in the northern portions of Mali in order to provide security for surrounding areas</p>	
Reduction in the number of attacks against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and movements by extremist armed groups along key main supply roads (2015/16: 286; 2016/17: 100)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>49 attacks, mostly involving improvised explosive devices, were staged by extremist armed groups along key main supply roads against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and movements</p> <p>The MINUSMA force employed more robust escorts (greater number of armoured personnel carriers used in each convoy) and the use of aerial assets to monitor the convoy and to scout the route ahead in order to forewarn the convoy as necessary</p>	
Increase in the number of law enforcement officials in the northern areas (2015/16: 2,500; 2016/17: 2,700)	<p>As at 30 June 2017, 2,128 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel were deployed, including 314 national police, 670 gendarmerie, 995 national guards and 149 civil protection officers, to the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka. There was still no deployment to Kidal</p> <p>The lower number of law enforcement officials was due to the security situation, consistent terrorist attacks in both the north and centre of Mali and the lack of infrastructure for the deployment of security personnel</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
180 long-range patrols or security operations to deter return of non-compliant and/or extremist armed groups (1 company-size 10-day-long deployment on the basis of 1.5 long-range patrols per month per battalion) to key population centres	75	<p>Long-range patrols were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of patrols stemmed from demands placed on the MINUSMA force's limited number of armoured personnel carriers</p>

60 coordinated operations with Malian Defence and Security Forces and/or Barkhane to deter the return of extremist armed groups (1 company-size 10-day-long coordinated operation in wider focused areas beyond key population centres, in coordination with Malian Defence and Security Forces, United Nations police and Barkhane, on the basis of 1 coordinated operation every 2 months per battalion)	20	Coordinated operations with Malian Defence and Security Forces and/or Barkhane were conducted The lower number of coordinated operations stemmed from reduced mobility of the MINUSMA force, as 99 of 345 armoured personnel carriers and 2 attack helicopters were not deployed, while another 3 helicopters were deployed and operated for a short period but were rendered inoperable by damage from an attack
240 sorties/missions (20 sorties per month) conducted per year by 1 long-range unmanned aerial system	356	Sorties/missions were conducted The higher number of sorties/missions stemmed from the need to patrol a wider area than planned, particularly in central Mali, due to increased attacks
3,240 sorties/missions, including patrol missions and combat sorties, by armed helicopters (9 aircraft x 30 sorties per month x 12 months)	1,237	Sorties/mission were conducted The lower number of sorties/missions stemmed from the delayed deployment of 2 attack helicopters
3,600 sorties/missions by utility helicopters, including patrol, supply, transport and casualty and medical evacuation missions (10 aircraft x 30 sorties per month x 12 months)	980	Sorties/missions were conducted The lower number of sorties/missions stemmed from fewer casualty evacuations and greater use of ground transport, particularly in Kidal
180 road surveys as part of the convoy escorts (average of 15 convoy escorts per month in total)	120	Road surveys were conducted The lower number of surveys stemmed from increased threats and/or attacks against the convoys that precluded the opportunity to complete the survey
630 road surveys conducted as part of the long-range and medium-range patrols in 12 months	867	Road surveys were conducted The higher number of surveys stemmed from increased attacks even in areas that were considered relatively secure, particularly in central Mali
78 weekly road surveys or clearance patrols conducted by MINUSMA route verification and clearance teams as tasked by the force (100 per cent of operations supported by the United Nations Mine Action Service)	83	Road surveys or clearance patrols were conducted (100 per cent of all MINUSMA road surveys and clearance patrols were supported by the Mine Action Service)
2 incoming explosive ordnance disposal companies provided with the explosive ordnance disposal training package required to conduct basic improvised explosive device response tasks	Yes	Predeployment training for 2 incoming explosive ordnance disposal companies on rotation was conducted. In-country training was completed in April and May 2017, respectively. A training-of-trainers session focusing on predeployment training capacity was conducted for 1 company

All MINUSMA infantry battalions have their own basic search and detect capability	Yes	33 platoons completed 3-week search and detection training courses, while 10 platoons completed 3-day search and detection refresher training courses. The Mine Action Service mentored each platoon with respect to 4 explosive search and detection tasks
10,000 MINUSMA personnel, including civilian, military and police, are provided with a minimum of basic life-saving awareness information on explosive threats (mines, explosive remnants of war, improvised explosive devices) within 8 weeks of arriving in Mission, unless waived by the commanding officer or Mission leadership; additional specialized training in improvised explosive device response and avoidance is provided to Mission personnel as required in accordance with the threat environment and their level of exposure	4,878	<p>MINUSMA personnel received basic explosive threat awareness and medical training and/or specialized training related to improvised explosive devices, with 100 per cent of training requests fulfilled</p> <p>The lower number of MINUSMA personnel trained stemmed from positive results of the predeployment training provided by the Mine Action Service through the Trust Fund for Support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (12,436 personnel received training). At the request of MINUSMA force leadership, the Mine Action Service refocused its training efforts and resources on the delivery of the 3-week explosive search and detection training course. Moreover, planned training was frequently cancelled due to operational requirements of the force</p>
MINUSMA has the capability to gather information on 100 per cent of accessible improvised explosive device incidents	Yes	Urgent requests were answered within 48 hours with 100 per cent of accessible improvised explosive device incidents information gathered. In addition, 5 post-blast investigation level 1 training courses were provided, with attendance from United Nations police and MINUSMA forces (57 officers trained)
Support and advice are provided to Mission leadership, the MINUSMA force and United Nations Headquarters on improved mitigation of explosive hazards (including improvised explosive devices) with 100 per cent of MINUSMA requests addressed	Yes	100 per cent of MINUSMA requests for support and advice were addressed. The counter-improvised explosive devices steering committee, focus groups, the force working group and the operational planning group, as well as coordination group meetings in sectors East, North and West, were supported by the Mine Action Service. The civilian improvised explosive devices threat mitigation working group and all focus group meetings on preventing violent extremism, engagement with armed groups and fertilizers as components of improvised explosive devices, as well as on capacity-development, were supported. The Mine Action Service has also participated in 7 boards of inquiry or joint investigation teams since July 2016, and took part in assessment visits to troop-contributing countries. To support camp protection, it also provided the services of explosive-detection dogs. The deployment of a contracted threat mitigation team in Timbuktu was initiated

Advisory support is provided to the Government of Mali and relevant national institutions on reporting under international treaties and needs assessment related to explosive risk mitigation measures and mechanisms through quarterly working group meetings; and awareness information is provided to 100 per cent of the Malian Defence and Security Forces directors, heads of service and operational headquarters at regional level	Partially	Advisory support was provided to the national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations, including through direct mentoring during operations as well as participation in the development of standard operating procedures. A national commission to counter the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is now a permanent secretariat of the Malian Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection, with a new Director appointed in May. The reshuffling and limited responsiveness from the national authorities hindered the efforts of the Mine Action Service to provide planned activities
Specialized weapons and ammunition management, explosive ordnance disposal and counter-improvised explosive device training are provided at the headquarters level to a minimum of 20 personnel within the Malian Defence and Security Forces to enhance its management capacity for mitigating and responding to explosive risks and threats	17 30	Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel received a 5-week training for explosive ordnance disposal staff officers in October 2016 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel were trained on improvised explosive devices threat mitigation monitoring, facilitated by French forces in Senegal, in August 2016. Daily mentoring support was also provided to the national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations in Bamako. The construction of an explosive ordnance disposal training centre was initiated
Specialized training is provided to 5 national explosive ordnance disposal/counter-improvised explosive device teams to improve the operational capacity of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in these areas	5	Explosive ordnance disposal joint tactical groups were provided with specialized training to improve their preparation for field deployment. In addition, 1 national police team (7 members) and 114 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel benefited from a range of specialized explosive threat mitigation trainings. 422 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel received basic explosive threat awareness and, in June 2017, 715 Malian military personnel benefited from a similar training from the national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations
Rehabilitation of 6 ammunition storage sites (or 10 armouries) and provision of weapons and ammunition management trainings to national personnel managing rehabilitated sites so that the Malian Defence and Security Forces can improve their capacities for weapons and ammunition stockpile management	9	Armouries were built or rehabilitated: 3 in Gao (national guard, police and customs), 3 in Ménaka (national guard, police and gendarmerie), 2 in Timbuktu (police and civil protection) and 1 in Bamako (national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations). The rehabilitation of 4 additional armouries was ongoing in Gao and Timbuktu, with completion delayed due to the security situation. In addition, 42 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel completed practical induction training in weapons and ammunition management. 23 Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel completed a 3-week storekeeper and weapons store manager training course in Bamako

100 per cent of the requests from the Malian Defence and Security Forces for national support to dispose of unsafe and obsolete ammunitions are addressed

Yes

100 per cent of the requests received from the national authorities were addressed, and 16 bulk demolitions were conducted in July 2016. Since 2013, the destruction of 490 tons of unsafe and obsolete ammunition has been supported, including 12 tons destroyed during the 2016/17 period

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the protection of civilians in Mali

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of activities in the regional protection of civilians action plans that have a positive impact on the protection of civilians (2015/16: 30 per cent; 2016/17: 50 per cent)	Protection of civilians evaluations of the bimonthly protection of civilians action plans provided by the regional offices of Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu show that approximately 55 per cent of planned activities were fully implemented. However, the long-term impact of some of those activities on the protection of civilians remained hard to assess within the time frame, particularly in the light of the evolving political and security dynamics currently affecting the centre and north of the country	
Increase in the number of civilians who benefit from explosive threats risk education (2015/16: 25,000; 2016/17: 50,000)	Achieved The Mine Action Service provided more than 70,000 people with explosive threat risk education in the regions of Gao, Kidal (including Tessalit) and Timbuktu. The increase in beneficiaries resulted from the deteriorating security situation, which prompted the Mission to increase risk education activities	
Increase in the number of meetings with local authorities, communities and civil society at the commune level addressing issues of social cohesion and protection of civilians (2015/16: 26; 2016/17: 52)	MINUSMA facilitated the organization of 57 meetings or gatherings of local authorities, communities and civil society. Most of the meetings were held at the local level in the 4 northern regions of Mali, and aimed at addressing social cohesion and protection of civilians	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly meetings and outreach as well as support to confidence-building initiatives at the local level so as to strengthen liaison and communication with communities and local authorities, including women leaders, on the protection of civilians and social cohesion at the commune level	Yes	MINUSMA facilitated the organization of 57 meetings or gatherings with local authorities, communities and civil society aimed at addressing different issues of social cohesion and protection of civilians prevailing in the northern regions. MINUSMA stressed the full involvement of Community Liaison Assistants in the facilitation of the meetings
468 medium-range 3-day patrols or security operations in rural areas weekly (minimum 1 platoon patrol x 9 battalions x 52 weeks)	750	Medium-range patrols or security operations were conducted The higher number of patrols and security operations stemmed from increased attacks even in areas that were considered relatively secure, particularly in central Mali

1,095 local patrols within the 8 key population centres (3 daily local patrols per population centre (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Tessalit, Anefis and Douentza) x 365 days)	3,320	Local patrols were conducted The higher number of patrols and security operations stemmed from increased attacks even in areas that were considered relatively secure, particularly in central Mali
4,320 United Nations-Malian police combined patrols (2 patrols per formed police unit x 6 formed police units x 360 days)	3,056	United Nations-Malian police combined patrols were conducted The lower number of combined patrols stemmed from the lack of operational vehicles and logistic capacities on the part of the Malian Defence and Security Forces. MINUSMA supported the Malian Forces by providing fuel in Mopti and Gao, vehicle repair, training sessions and projects on infrastructure and equipment
6,000 person hours of operational backup provided to the Malian police by formed police units for crowd control, including combined training exercises	37,920	Person-hours of operational backup were conducted The higher number of person-hours stemmed from additional support provided to the Malian Defence and Security Forces owing to their lack of capacity
8,640 United Nations police patrols in unstable areas in support of the Malian law enforcement agencies (2 patrols x 360 days x 12 team sites)	13,396	United Nations police patrols were conducted The higher number of patrols stemmed from a change of activities due to the absence of the Malian Defence and Security Forces for combined patrols, as well as the deployment of additional police personnel
600 long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel (6 formed police units x 2 long-range patrols per week)	715	Long-range patrols were conducted The higher number of patrols stemmed from the increased capability of the Mission to deploy additional police personnel
100 per cent of improvised explosive devices or unexploded ordnance neutralization initiatives, or weapons and ammunition disposal operations conducted by 2 explosive ordnance disposal companies, with 4 explosive ordnance disposal teams each and/or Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel supported by the Mine Action Service	Yes	100 per cent of explosive ordnance disposal tasks were conducted prior to the accreditation of all MINUSMA explosive ordnance disposal teams. Following their accreditation, support to the 2 MINUSMA explosive ordnance disposal companies continued through mentoring and advice during planning, follow-up training and equipment maintenance. The new rotation of the 2 companies (4 teams each) received the same support, with the addition of mandatory mentoring during their tasks. In addition, 100 per cent of threat mitigation operations coordinated by the national coordination centre for explosive ordnance disposal operations were supported
Delivery of 200 explosive ordnance disposal, battle area clearance and/or survey initiatives in contaminated areas and	93	Explosive ordnance disposal, battle area clearance and/or surveys were conducted in all accessible locations. Clearance operations were conducted

provision of explosive threats risk education to 50,000 people within affected regions of central and northern Mali		The lower number of tasks stemmed from mobility restrictions owing to the security situation in some areas of great need
	70,000	People were provided with explosive threat risk education in the regions of Gao, Kidal (including Tessalit) and Timbuktu
Development of 24 regional protection of civilians threat assessment and action plans (4 every 2 months)	21	Regional threat assessment and action plans were developed, implemented and evaluated

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of elements of armed groups opting for socioeconomic reinsertion (2015/16: 3,000; 2016/17: 5,000)	The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission was operationalized. However, owing to political and security reasons, together with a lack of adherence to agreed timelines, the non-existence of integration criteria and the lack of submission of certified lists of the combatants, socioeconomic reinsertion could not be started
Implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 1)	The Government of Mali adopted the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document in December 2016. However, the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process did not commence owing to the delayed implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
Increase in the number of persons of armed groups, including women and children, verified and registered (2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 10,000)	The cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process did not commence owing to the delayed implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and the lack of adherence to timelines agreed by the signatory parties to the Agreement. The verification and registration process will begin when elements of the armed movements are cantoned. However, MINUSMA supported the screening, verification and registration of 590 elements of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao, who were expected to be integrated into the Malian Defence and Security Forces
Elements of armed groups, including women and children, disarmed and demobilized, including children separated from armed groups (2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 10,000)	The disarmament, demobilization and separation process was not started since the cantonment process was not implemented. However, during the screening, verification and registration of elements of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao, 10 child soldiers were identified and reunited with their families
Increase in the number of former combatants of the armed groups, associated members and community members, including women, benefiting from community violence reduction and reinsertion projects (2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 18,000)	Community violence reduction projects took place in areas around cantonment sites and in the communities (with high-density population groups) which benefited 132,571 community members (comprising both skilled and unskilled beneficiaries), of whom 60,376 were women and 72,195 were men

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Technical and logistical support to disarmament and demobilization operations at the cantonment/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites and other pre-designated locations for 10,000 persons affiliated with armed groups	Yes	<p>MINUSMA completed the reconnaissance of all 24 proposed cantonment sites and finished the construction in December 2016 of 8 priority sites selected by the Technical Commission on Security</p> <p>Tents, generator sets and non-food items were pre-positioned and will be moved to the sites prior to the official start of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. A disarmament, demobilization and reintegration biometric registration database was developed</p> <p>In the aftermath of the January attack on the Operational Coordination Mechanism camp in Gao, construction of additional passive security measures around the Likrakar, Ber and Tessalit sites started in June 2017</p>
Conduct of identification, verification, profiling and registration of armed groups as well as sensitization, psychosocial education, civic reconciliation and orientation activities in both demobilization camps and communities	Partially	Screening, vetting and manual registration of 590 individuals (Platform coalition of armed groups: 200; Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad: 200 and splinter armed groups affiliated with signatory parties: 190) for the operationalization of the Operational Coordination Mechanism with mixed patrols/battalions was completed in Gao
Socioeconomic reinsertion of 5,000 former combatants monitored in the communities	No	Reinsertion activities had not commenced owing to the stalled cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Conduct of 5 workshops for national institutions and civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders, to raise awareness on child soldier-related concerns and to build the capacity of national counterparts in effective implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	5	Workshops were conducted in Bamako for national institutions (including the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission) and civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders
Conduct of 8 workshops with local communities, including women, as part of a continuous sensitization campaign in the regions on the return of former combatants of armed groups to the communities	Partially	<p>Regular sensitization campaigns on cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects were undertaken in the regions of Gao and Ménaka</p> <p>In addition, MINUSMA participated in the workshops organized with the National Youth Council in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao to emphasize the role of youth in security sector reform and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p>

Provision of advice and technical support to the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on issues that may arise during the implementation phase of the programme	Yes	<p>MINUSMA arranged a donors' conference in Bamako on 8 December 2016 to raise funds, notably for the long-term socioeconomic reinsertion of the demobilized combatants. It also provided, in December 2016, prefabricated buildings, which were funded through a trust fund project for the early operationalization of the headquarters of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</p> <p>MINUSMA trained 51 nominated individuals from the Ministry of Defence on the biometric registration database. It also supported a capacity-building workshop and simulation exercises for members of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Integration Commission</p>
Implementation of community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects for 18,000 former combatants, associate members of armed groups and community members, including women, youths at risk and special needs groups, as a stopgap measure, as well as inter-mission coordination with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia on cross-border issues related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Yes	<p>34 community violence reduction projects were approved by the Project Appraisal Committee for implementation (Kidal: 7; Gao: 13; Mopti: 5; Timbuktu: 9). The projects will directly support 132,571 beneficiaries, including 60,376 women and other vulnerable community members</p>
Provision of advocacy and technical advice to national institutions and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to support the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification as well as reinsertion of children associated with armed forces/movements	Yes	<p>Advocacy and technical advice was provided, in coordination with UNICEF, through 4 meetings of the UNICEF-MINUSMA monitoring and reporting mechanisms on grave violations against children in Mali</p> <p>Child protection was mainstreamed through 30 meetings with the Global Protection Cluster and its Gender-Based Violence, Access to Justice and Child Protection sub-clusters, and the Education Cluster</p> <p>24 meetings were held to facilitate identification and release of child soldiers</p> <p>In December 2016, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family validated the child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategic guidance document prepared by MINUSMA with its partners</p> <p>14 meetings were held in Gao and Kidal with UNICEF and various partners, while 7 field missions were carried out in Gao. During visits to cantonment sites, technical advice was provided on</p>

		principles guiding the management and care of children separated from armed groups
Conduct 16 visits to 8 cantonment and/or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites (2 visits each) to verify and advocate for the release of children associated with armed groups and to train armed group members on child protection and child rights, in coordination with UNICEF	11	<p>Visits were conducted, including to the transit centre in Gao, which will host children separated from armed groups. During the visits, MINUSMA, in coordination with UNICEF, conducted age-based screening of armed groups, advocated with their leaders for the release of children and trained their members on child protection and child rights</p> <p>3 additional visits to the Fafa cantonment site were carried out. MINUSMA also participated in mock registration and simulation exercises organized by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</p> <p>Initially, the 8 sites were not visited as planned owing to their delayed finalization, which included the launch of the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations</p>
Conduct 8 visits to the 8 cantonment sites (1 visit each) to raise awareness of armed group members on conflict-related sexual violence during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	Since the cantonment process had not commenced, no awareness visits were conducted
Broadcast of 52 weekly radio programmes on the issues related to cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	40	Radio reports and interviews on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process were broadcast. Ad hoc reports and interviews were produced instead of weekly radio programmes
Support the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme through the expansion of the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme nationwide, and provision of support to the implementation of community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects	Yes	<p>Advice and technical support was provided to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</p> <p>Support was provided for the implementation of 34 community violence reduction projects (Kidal: 7; Gao: 13; Mopti: 5; Timbuktu: 9) targeting youths at risk, women and special needs groups near cantonment sites. They supported 132,571 beneficiaries, including 60,376 women</p>
Advocacy for gender mainstreaming in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policies and programmes of the Government of Mali (quarterly meetings with the technical committee)	No	An advocacy note was drafted. However, delayed commencement of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Integration Commission in May 2017 impeded the Mission's ability to hold regular meetings
5 capacity-building workshops for female ex-combatants and women associated with armed groups as part of their resocialization into civilian life	No	Female ex-combatants and women associated with armed groups were not identified

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Improved governance of security institutions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Adoption of a national security sector reform strategy and vision by the Government, including a fundraising mechanism	The reorganized National Council for Security Sector Reform was officially launched on 11 May 2017. The National Council for Security Sector Reform, a national security sector reform strategy and a fundraising mechanism were not operationalized
Terms of reference for the national implementation mechanisms (coordination cell, thematic groups and sectoral committees of the ministries) are drafted and have been adopted and the members of the mechanisms appointed	The Decree of 9 June 2016 (2016-0401/P-RM) established the institutional framework of the Malian security sector reform and determined the roles and composition of each cell. Members of the National Council for Security Sector Reform were appointed by the Decree of 20 December 2016 (2016-0954/P-RM); while members of the National Security Sector Reform Commissariat were appointed by the Decision letter of the Commissioner for Security Sector Reform
Establishment of a national defence and security strategy and a national border security strategy	<p>The new national border security policy and its action plan were validated by key Ministries (Defence, Internal Security and Civil Protection, Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, and Territorial Administration and Decentralization) through a national border commission. The strategy is expected to be endorsed by the Council of Ministers before the end of 2017</p> <p>The national defence and security strategy could not be established because the National Council for Security Sector Reform, which oversees its coordination, had not settled in its premises</p> <p>However, the Interior Security Programming Law was adopted on 30 June 2017</p>
Adoption of a national counter-terrorism strategy	With the technical support of MINUSMA, the validation workshop of the draft national counter-terrorism strategy took place from 6 to 11 February 2017. The draft strategy was transferred to the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults for its finalization, the elaboration of its action plan and the coordination of its implementation
Mainstreaming of conflict-related sexual violence awareness throughout security sector reform in accordance with Security Council resolution 2106 (2013) (2014/15: 1 awareness-raising session; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 4)	Conflict-related sexual violence awareness was reinforced through technical training provided to the National Council for Security Sector Reform and technical support provided to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family
Percentage of female personnel employed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces (police: 2015/16: 12 per cent; 2016/17: 15 per cent; gendarmerie: 2015/16: 3 per cent; 2016/17: 4 per cent; national guard: 2015/16: 5 per cent; 2016/17: 7 per cent; armed forces: 2015/16: 6 per cent; 2016/17: 8 per cent)	As of June 2017, the representation of women in the Malian Defence and Security Forces stood at: 11.92 per cent for the police; 14.13 per cent for civil protection officers; 5 per cent for the gendarmerie; 6.5 per cent for the national guard; and 6 per cent for the armed forces

Malian Defence and Security Forces provide sexual violence-sensitive services and receive, investigate and respond to sexual violence cases with appropriate standard operating procedures and referral pathways	The technical capacities of the Malian Defence and Security Forces were reinforced and advocacy for the establishment of conflict-related sexual violence prevention and protection measures was provided. The Malian Defence and Security Forces adequately handled conflict-related sexual violence cases using the provided technical support
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to and capacity-building of senior government personnel on security sector reform, including 1 training on strategic planning and change management, 1 workshop on monitoring and evaluation, 1 workshop on human resources and the co-location of a temporary security sector reform capacity in the national security sector reform coordination cell	5	Meetings were held in Bamako with the National Security Sector Reform Commissariat to draft the terms of reference and organize the official launch of the National Council for Security Sector Reform, which took place on 11 May 2017 The co-location of a temporary security sector reform capacity in the national coordination cell was not accomplished owing to the fact that the Commissariat was not functional
Advice and capacity-building on democratic governance of the security sector for the National Assembly and other legislative bodies, including 2 workshops on public expenditure of the security sector	1 1	Workshop on drafting legislative laws was conducted Training session on security sector reform and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was conducted Other workshops could not take place owing to the unavailability of members of the National Assembly and other legislative bodies
Sensitization and capacity-building of civil society on security sector reform, including 3 workshops with civil society organizations on the national security sector reform strategy, 2 workshops on gender-responsive security sector reform and 3 perception surveys among the local population on their relations with security institutions	3 2	Workshops were organized with the National Youth Council in Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao that linked to the national campaign on the role of youth in the security sector reform and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (launched in Bamako on 15 December 2016) Training sessions on gender-responsive security sector reform were organized in Bamako for the members of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Integration Commission
4 workshops managed with civil society organizations, including women's organizations, on the national security sector reform strategy and on conflict-related sexual violence and security sector reform gender-responsiveness, in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal	No	MINUSMA organized 6 training sessions for 140 members of youth organizations (including women) on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with a focus on cross-cutting issues such as gender, conflict-related sexual violence, the protection of children and HIV/AIDS

Monthly coordination meetings among all relevant international security sector reform actors on priorities of, and challenges to, the implementation of the security sector reform strategy	Yes	Monthly meetings were held. They included international actors and national counterparts
5 workshops to support the National Council on Security Sector Reform in its efforts to develop a national security and defence strategy	Partially	A capacity-building workshop was organized for the members of the National Council for Security Sector Reform, while 5 meetings supported the elaboration of the Interior Security Programming Law adopted on 30 June 2017, which will support the drafting of the national defence and security strategy
5 workshops to support the National Council on Security Sector Reform in its efforts to develop a national border security strategy	No	<p>The 5 workshops with the National Council for Security Sector Reform were not conducted, as its Commissariat was not fully operationalized</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the National Directorate of Border Management of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the National Security Sector Reform Commissariat, notably with regard to the revision and final validation of the national border policy</p>
6 workshops with the inter-ministry government working group on the drafting and implementation of the counter-terrorism strategy	No	4 working meetings of the steering committee were held. Technical support was provided to the workshop on the validation of the draft strategy
Monthly working group to support the development of the national defence and security strategy under the leadership of the National Council on Security Sector Reform	Partially	<p>The National Council for Security Sector Reform was not yet fully operational</p> <p>5 meetings were held with the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection to support the elaboration of the Interior Security Programming Law. A range of working meetings and workshops were also held to help develop a policy and action plan on national border security</p>
2 workshops to support civilian oversight mechanisms, including the parliamentary committee on defence and security	1	Workshop was organized on the elaboration of a security sector reform strategy for civil society organizations
	1	Workshop was organized on the drafting of laws for the members of the parliamentary committee on defence and security
Provision of technical advice, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, in support of the vetting process of Malian territorial police as well as facilitating the screening process of the applicants	No	The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization had not yet taken proper measures to create a territorial police force

Daily advice and capacity-building provided to the Malian police, through co-location in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti as well as Bamako, including in 2 training academies	Yes	Daily advice was provided in regions as well as in training academies and to Malian Defence and Security Forces units fighting serious organized crime and terrorism based in Bamako. United Nations police conducted a total of 4,583 co-location and mentoring activities in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka, and deployed specialists to 9 Malian specialized units involved in the fight against organized crime and terrorism
Provision of technical advice through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Security and the Protection of Civilians on the development of strategic reform plans and training programmes to improve the capacity of the police and other law enforcement agencies to uphold the rule of law and human rights, and with the Ministry of Security and the Protection of Civilians on rule of law issues in northern Mali, including transnational crime and the tracking of arms	10	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection on the development of strategic reform and training programmes for Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as on serious organized crime, terrorism and the tracking of arms The lower number of meetings stemmed from changes in leadership in the Ministry
Provide technical advice and training on human rights and international humanitarian law to Malian Defence and Security Forces during sessions of the European Union Training Mission in Mali	7	Training sessions were conducted for 293 elements of the Malian armed forces on human rights and international humanitarian law in collaboration with the European Union Training Mission in Mali in Koulikoro and Kati However, in early 2017, MINUSMA was informed that those topics would no longer be part of their training curriculum
4,500 Malian security forces trained on 32 different modules varying from general policing skills to deontology, human rights and gender, as identified in the 2015–2016 joint training programme	5,453	Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel, including 648 women (13.4 per cent), attended the modules on those police disciplines
Quarterly meetings with technical committees for the mainstreaming of gender in the government security sector reform policy and programme	Yes	Training sessions were organized in Bamako for the members of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Integration Commission and the National Council for Security Sector Reform on the integration of gender in their respective strategies
2 workshops on gender mainstreaming and the inclusion of gender issues in the training curricula of the police academy accompanied by advocacy efforts with relevant government authorities	2	Meetings were held in partnership with the European Union's civilian mission in support of Malian internal security forces (EUCAP Sahel Mali)

Quarterly meetings and 2 workshops to strengthen the partnership with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family on the strategies for the recruitment, deployment, career advancement and retirement of female personnel in the Malian Defence and Security Forces	3	Meetings were held with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family on the strategies for the recruitment, deployment, career advancement and retirement of female personnel in the Malian Defence and Security Forces. The workshops were not organized owing to other priorities of the Ministry
Provision of technical and advisory assistance through 5 meetings on the development of gender-sensitive security sector reform strategic plans and training programmes that include special measures to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, specifically, advocacy for national legislation on sexual violence and the recognition of a victim status for survivors of sexual violence	3	Meetings were held to draft a law that addresses gender-based violence cases and reparation for victims of sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, under the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family. Technical support was provided by MINUSMA
Provision of technical assistance and advice through 10 meetings to prevent and ensure accountability for incidents of conflict-related sexual violence committed by Malian Defence and Security Forces	10	Meetings were conducted with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, including the Chief of Staff of the military, the Office of Military Justice and the Director General of the national police
Provision of 3 awareness-raising and capacity-building training sessions on sexual and gender-based violence/conflict-related sexual violence for civil society organizations, including women's organizations	2	Awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions were conducted
Advocacy for the establishment of mechanisms for the prevention of and protection from sexual violence through 3 meetings with high-ranking officers of the Malian army, police and gendarmerie	3	Meetings were held, including 1 meeting with the Office of the Army Chief of Staff and 2 meetings with the Director General of the national police and the Deputy Director General of the gendarmerie
5 trainings of trainers on monitoring child rights violations for 100 Malian instructors (from the police and military academies)	2	Training of trainers sessions were conducted for the benefit of 36 instructors from police, gendarmerie and military academies and 57 elements of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao In addition, MINUSMA participated in 10 training sessions on child rights and protection in armed conflicts for 285 elements of the Malian Defence and Security Forces
Broadcast of daily radio programmes to encourage listeners to discuss security concerns, increasing public awareness of security issues and the Mission's work to address them	351	Daily radio programmes were broadcast, including 255 <i>Matinale</i> shows, 255 <i>Grand Format</i> shows, daily interviews and news reports on the subject

Advocacy for the mainstreaming of gender in the Government of Mali security sector reform policies and programmes (quarterly meetings with technical committees)	No	Members of the National Security Sector Reform Commission were not appointed and the Government had not developed its security sector reform policies and programmes
Expected accomplishment 2.5: Progress towards the implementation of justice measures contained in the peace agreement		
<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Implementation of key measures contained in the emergency plan for the strengthening of the justice system and the implementation of the peace agreement (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 33 per cent)	Achieved	Key measures of the national emergency plan related to the consolidation of the judiciary and the rule of law were implemented, namely those related to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of judicial and penitentiary infrastructure and to the capacity-building of the Penitentiary Administration Division, the Judicial Administration Division and the Judicial Inspectorate Division of the Ministry of Justice
Progress towards the implementation of a coordinated criminal justice approach to fighting terrorism and transnational organized crime through the establishment of designated national investigation and judicial capacities (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 1 specialized criminal justice unit)	Achieved	The Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and its investigation brigade was fully operational and had sole jurisdiction for investigating and prosecuting crimes of terrorism
The Pôle judiciaire spécialisé en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et la criminalité transnationale organisée is fully staffed, equipped and able to investigate and prosecute cases of transnational organized crime and terrorism as well as serious international crime (2015/16: no staff; 2016/17: 50 staff)	Achieved	As at 6 December 2016, 50 police investigators of the investigation brigade attached to the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime were appointed. The Unit was fully staffed with an appointed Special Prosecutor, 12 magistrates and 11 other judicial staff, alongside an investigation brigade of 50 police investigators. Its staff and its investigation brigade are now co-located within the same renovated and equipped building
25 per cent of the staff of the Pôle judiciaire spécialisé are trained on and apply the applicable international instruments on terrorism and transnational organized crime (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 25 per cent)	Achieved	25 per cent of the staff of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and of its investigation brigade were trained on the operational criminal analysis of telephone metadata and on respecting human rights and the rule of law standards in the fight against terrorism
Publication of a report by Malian authorities on the role of, and relationship between, traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 1 report)		No report was published. The Government's prioritization of tasks led to delays in the implementation of achievements relating to traditional justice mechanisms. A similar study, entitled "Under the microscope: customary justice systems in northern Mali", was supported by the Embassy of the Netherlands and published by the <i>Clingendael Spectator</i> on 26 July 2017

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the implementation of the national justice reform strategy and the national emergency plan for the strengthening of the justice system and the implementation of the peace agreement through technical advice and participation in the Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Issues of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord	Yes	Support was provided to the Ministry of Justice with respect to the consolidation of the rule of law aspects of the national emergency plan through the strengthening of prisons with a number of quick-impact projects, and support was provided to the judicial system as a whole with technical and legal expertise
30 advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff on the priorities of the national justice reform strategy, including 1 launch/sensitization event	31	Advisory (mentoring) sessions were held in the regions of Mopti (14), Gao (9) and Timbuktu (8) for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff. MINUSMA provided legal expertise to prosecutors, judges, court registrars, court clerks and other court support staff to improve access to justice
Support to the Direction nationale de l'administration pénitentiaire et éducation surveillée to finalize standard security plans and standard internal regulations and adapt them for implementation in the prisons/detention facilities	Yes	<p>Support was provided to the Direction nationale de l'administration pénitentiaire et éducation surveillée to finalize standard security plans. Delays on the signature of the interministerial order were mostly due to the several changes in ministers at the Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Support was also provided to the Direction nationale de l'administration pénitentiaire et éducation surveillée to finalize standard internal regulations and adapt them for implementation in the prisons/detention facilities. Following the adoption on 29 December 2016 of the ministerial order regulating internal prison management, MINUSMA provided support to the Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu regional directorates of prison administration in drafting rules and procedures</p>
Organization of 10 training sessions on prison security for prison staff	4	Training sessions on security standards in prisons in compliance with national and international prison regulations benefited a total of 143 prison guards from Bamako and the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti
	1	Training session on the holistic approach of dynamic security was held in Gao for 12 prison staff
	1	Training session on prison security and on the ministerial order of 29 December regulating internal prison management was held in Gao for 18 prison staff

		<p>The lower number of sessions stemmed from the delayed signing of the Interministerial Model National Security Plan for Prisons. Prison security was also mentioned in a number of other prison staff trainings, notably those held in May and June 2017, which targeted 200 prison staff, including Bamako and Mopti's prison managers</p>
Training of 20 prison managers in the human rights of prisoners and international standards in prison management	59	<p>Bamako-based corrections officers, including 9 women, were trained on the human rights of prisoners and international standards in prison management</p> <p>MINUSMA supported the training of 11 prison officials of the Central Detention Centre in Bamako on the rights of detainees with special needs as part of a quick-impact project</p> <p>MINUSMA organized 3 training sessions in the Kidal region on minimum detention standards, involving 168 members of the armed groups</p> <p>In addition, during regular visits to detention facilities throughout the country, human rights officers sensitized law enforcement and penitentiary officials to human rights standards for detainees</p> <p>MINUSMA conducted training and mentoring sessions on the basis of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners for 24 prison managers and mid-level prison officers</p>
Training of 30 staff on prison incident management	12	<p>Prison staff in Mopti were trained on the 7 universal stages applicable to the management of serious and less serious incidents in prisons, which is a holistic approach to dynamic security related to interactions/interdependencies between elements</p>
	4	<p>Training sessions were held on security standards in prisons in which aspects of prison incident management were touched upon, benefiting 143 prison guards from Bamako and the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti</p> <p>The lower number of sessions stemmed from the delayed signing of the Interministerial Model National Security Plan for Prisons</p>
Organization of 3 specialized training activities for judges, prosecutors and members of the judicial police on counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime, together with partners in the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections	1	<p>Training workshop on the prevention of terrorist attacks was held in Bamako for 50 officers (14 police officers, 14 gendarmes, 14 officers from the national guard and 8 civil protection officers)</p>
	2	<p>Training workshops were organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and</p>

		MINUSMA for judges and prosecutors from the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and members of the judicial police from the Brigade d'investigation spécialisée on respecting human rights and rule of law standards in the fight against terrorism
Organization of 1 regional workshop in Bamako for criminal justice stakeholders on a regional approach to addressing terrorism and transnational organized crime	No	<p>With the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and the Brigade d'investigation spécialisée, as well as ongoing discussions between MINUSMA and the Group of 5 for the Sahel, the context of a regional approach remained somewhat unclear</p> <p>A workshop was held to discuss a mutual legal assistance agreement signed by Mali, Niger and Chad in May 2017. On 27 June, a meeting was held in Dakar between MINUSMA and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to discuss how to provide support to the national authorities with regard to establishing cooperation mechanisms to address transnational organized crime</p>
Publication of 1 study on the role of sharia law in Mali	No	The national stakeholders' forum to discuss the role and application of traditional justice in Mali, including in coordination with Global Focal Point partners, was to be held on 27 and 28 July 2017
Publication of 1 study on the cadi system in Mali	No	The Embassy of the Netherlands has already initiated, through the Netherlands' Institute of International Relations, a national study on the topic, which was released on 26 July 2017 and entitled "Under the microscope: customary justice systems in northern Mali"
Organization of a national stakeholders' forum to discuss the role and application of traditional justice in Mali, including in coordination with Global Focal Point partners	No	In April 2016, MINUSMA submitted to the Ministry of Justice an initial mapping of the cadi system. The national forum was to be held on 27 and 28 July 2017 in coordination with Global Focal Point partners

Component 3: promotion and protection of human rights and justice

42. As described in the frameworks set out below, the security situation seriously deteriorated in the central and northern regions of Mali as a result of clashes between signatory and/or splinter armed groups, the increased number of attacks carried out by extremist and terrorist armed elements and counter-terrorism operations led by Malian armed forces or international forces. In that context, MINUSMA continued to monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international law involving State and non-state actors, as well as international forces, throughout the country. The Mission carried out 257 monitoring missions as well as 27 fact-finding and in-depth investigation missions. In addition, MINUSMA conducted 315 visits to detention facilities run either by State

authorities (286) or armed groups (29) in order to monitor the detention conditions as well as the legality of the status of the detainees. In that regard, Human Rights Officers closely followed up on the situation as MINUSMA continued its work of monitoring and observing the situations of people arrested and detained as a result of counter-terrorist operations. Human Rights Officers also visited hospitals, health centres and clinics. However, the overall number of field missions decreased significantly in the second half of the period, owing to growing insecurity, which created a need for MINUSMA to prioritize the distribution of its resources and capabilities, in turn constraining the Mission's capacity to provide force protection to Human Rights Officers outside regional capitals. In the light of the situation, the Mission explored a new communication and information-sharing platform to reach out and impart human rights messages to communities in difficult-to-access areas.

43. In compliance with its mandate, MINUSMA strived to support Malian authorities in addressing and investigating human rights violations and fighting impunity. As part of the periodic review mechanism set up with the Ministry of Justice, more than 250 cases were shared throughout the year. However, owing to a limited number of responses from judicial authorities, the fight against impunity progressed slowly during the period. Meanwhile, MINUSMA contributed significantly to the furtherance of transitional justice process through, notably, the strong support it provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and its five regional branches. That support included technical assistance through the deployment of a Human Rights Officer within the Commission, the recruitment of an international consultant to develop an internal database for the Commission, recurrent training of its members and the provision of information technology equipment to facilitate its operationalization. In addition, MINUSMA supported emerging associations of victims in the north in developing their organizational capacities and becoming relevant interlocutors in the transitional justice process. The Mission supported the strengthening of the capacity of magistrates, especially those deployed in the north of Mali, to better perform their duties by providing ready access to key legal references.

44. The Mission continued to reinforce the human rights-related capacities of Malian Defence and Security Forces. MINUSMA organized human rights sensitization and training sessions for more than 4,500 Malian Defence and Security Forces elements, more than 500 of whom were women. Tailored modules on respecting human rights during counter-terrorist operations were included in the training sessions. Through its profiling team, established in the course of the financial period to monitor the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy for all support to non-United Nations security forces and armed groups, MINUSMA carried out the risk assessment for 33 projects in support of Malian Defence and Security Forces.

45. In July 2016, MINUSMA integrated functions related to the monitoring and reporting of violations against children in armed conflict and conflict-related sexual violence within the Human Rights Division.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Mechanisms and initiatives adopted and used to increase human rights protection in a post-conflict environment

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of cases of human rights and international humanitarian law violations raised with the Government that are addressed, including cases tried before a competent tribunal (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 45)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>More than 250 cases of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law were shared with the Ministry of Justice, of which 94 were jointly reviewed by the Ministry and MINUSMA. A total of 21 cases received a judicial response</p>	
Increase in the number of cases of human rights violations raised with the armed groups in order to improve compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 40)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Out of 40 cases of human rights abuses raised with armed groups, the Mission's recommendations were followed in 15 cases</p>	
Requests for support to non-United Nations security sector actors screened by the Mission's task force on the human rights due diligence policy (2015/16: 40; 2016/17: 80)	<p>33 requests went through a human rights due diligence assessment (4 were assessed as high risk, 8 medium risk and 21 low risk)</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Upgrade the human rights violations database with a profiling component	Yes	The profiling module has been integrated into the database of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights since July 2016. During the reporting period, 11 profiles of human rights records were completed
Weekly human rights monitoring, including regular monitoring visits of detention facilities and investigation missions outside regional headquarters in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Mopti and in Bamako, with a monitoring cell that will cover the southern regions of Mali	Yes	In addition to daily and weekly monitoring, MINUSMA carried out 257 monitoring and investigation missions, as well as 286 monitoring visits to State-run detention facilities and 29 monitoring visits to detention facilities run by armed groups
12 special and in-depth investigation missions within Mali as well as to neighbouring countries to document and verify allegations of serious violations of human rights and of humanitarian law	27	Investigations missions were conducted (3 in Gao, 5 in Mopti, 8 in Timbuktu, 2 in Ménaka and 4 in Kidal regions; 4 in Bamako and southern regions; and 1 in Mauritania). The increased number of investigations stemmed from the number of serious incidents/violations to be investigated
Weekly discussions with representatives of armed groups in volatile areas to address human rights issues, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious child rights violations	Yes	282 discussions were held with armed groups to address human rights issues (54 in Timbuktu, 40 in Ménaka, 26 in Gao and 162 in Kidal regions). As a result of those advocacy activities, armed groups in the regions of Timbuktu and Kidal set free at least 5 detainees and respect for the rights of detainees was improved

		<p>In addition, during the screening of Operational Coordination Mechanism elements in Gao in January 2017, armed group representatives were sensitized to the liability of recruitment and use of children. On 5 March 2017, MINUSMA signed an action plan with the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad to end the recruitment and use of children in the armed group</p>
Improved communication and information-sharing with individuals and communities at risk through the maintenance of the human rights call centre to receive information on allegations of human rights violations, and the provision of airtime credit in support of community leaders or civil society leaders in 24 remote <i>cercles</i>	Yes	<p>MINUSMA continued receiving calls through the established human rights call centres from community leaders, youth and women associations, civil society members, armed groups, local authorities and the population. MINUSMA also launched an open source platform designed to receive data through basic mobile phones, manage complex data and automate analysis and present data in real time. The project replaced the provision of airtime credits</p>
Improve the human rights behaviour of Malian forces and armed groups through the effective implementation of the human rights due diligence policy and the profiling of recipients eligible for United Nations support	No	<p>As part of the human rights due diligence policy, MINUSMA assessed 33 projects aimed at supporting the Malian Defence and Security Forces and signatory armed groups (4 were assessed as high risk, 8 medium risk and 21 low risk) and recommended mitigating measures for 12 projects deemed high and medium risk. However, the implementation of those measures had a limited impact on the recipients, some of whom were allegedly involved in serious human rights violations</p>
12 sensitization sessions and support to civil society, including local media, in monitoring, reporting and engaging in advocacy in the area of human rights	81	<p>Sensitization/training sessions for civil society organizations, including local journalists and traditional communicators, were held in the regions of Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti and Timbuktu, and 26 were held in Bamako</p> <p>The higher number of sessions stemmed from the need for capacity-building with regard to human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy</p>
Issue 2 public reports on the situation of human rights in Mali	No	<p>MINUSMA finalized 2 draft reports on the human rights situation in Mali in 2016 and on the human rights violations committed during the August 2016 demonstration in Bamako. Both reports have not yet been released</p>

4 public information campaigns on Human Rights Day, including a radio series, radio spots, a video series, video spots, posters, brochures, calendars and T-shirts	Yes	MINUSMA celebrated Human Rights Day (10 December 2016) in Bamako and the regions with various sensitization approaches, including the distribution of 3,100 posters, 2,460 brochures and 3,000 calendars. MINUSMA also produced 1 video story on albinism, which was distributed online, on UNifeed and on the television channel owned by the Government of Mali. In addition, the Mission broadcast more than 300 radio reports on human rights, as well as public service announcements, at least 50 debates and more than 100 interviews
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Expected accomplishment 3.2: The Malian transitional justice mechanism operates in accordance with human rights standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission carries out regular missions to the northern regions (2016/17: 8 missions)	Bamako-based Commissioners and personnel carried out 6 field missions in the northern regions. Since the opening of regional branches of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in the northern regions in early 2017, there is less need for Commissioners to carry out field missions	
The National Human Rights Commission operates in compliance with the Paris Principles (2016/17: Commission obtains A status)	The National Human Rights Commission was not yet operating in compliance with the Paris Principles. The new Commissioners were only appointed in May 2017; the Commission should at least provide an outline of its organizational structure, including an annual budget and an annual report	
Increase in the number of women working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2015/16: 26 per cent; 2016/17: 30 per cent minimum)	20 per cent of the staff working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission were women The lower number of women stemmed from the fact that a lower number of women took the recruitment exam	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 seminar in collaboration with Malian judicial authorities and the International Institute of Human Rights on international criminal law and shared experiences on the protection of human rights for 50 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders	Yes	MINUSMA, in collaboration with various partners, organized a seminar on international criminal law in Bamako, which benefited more than 100 Malian and international magistrates, human rights lawyers, government officials and civil society leaders
Provision of technical advice and support to the Government to implement the peace agreement as related to human rights as well as the Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Issues of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord through regular half-day sensitization sessions organized before subcommittee meetings, drafting technical concept notes and making a national expert professional available	Yes	MINUSMA deployed a national consultant to the Subcommittee on Justice, Reconciliation and Humanitarian Issues from August 2016 to 10 February 2017. On 26 March, MINUSMA organized a sensitization session for 25 representatives of armed groups that focused on human rights, the repatriation of refugees and justice process prior to a meeting of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord

Provision of technical advice and support for the institutionalization of a human rights curriculum within the gendarmerie and police academies	Partially	<p>MINUSMA started the recruitment process for a national consultant to ensure the integration of a human rights and gender curriculum in the police and gendarmerie academies.</p> <p>MINUSMA organized a training course on designing, managing and delivering human rights training sessions. 1 individual participated in the training of trainers course</p>
Provision of technical advice to the Malian Defence and Security Forces and judicial oversight bodies through quarterly meetings and the transmission of accountability notes	Yes	<p>MINUSMA and the Ministry of Justice established a mechanism to periodically review allegations of human rights violations. MINUSMA brought more than 250 cases to the attention of the Ministry. MINUSMA held 6 technical meetings with the military justice authorities to discuss more than 90 pending cases. In February 2017, MINUSMA, together with the Ministry of Justice, reviewed 94 cases and established that only 21 had received a judicial response</p>
Provision of support and capacity-building on human rights and criminal law to the Malian judicial authorities for the prosecution of crimes constituting human rights and international humanitarian law violations in accordance with international standards through 2 one-week trainings	Yes	<p>MINUSMA organized interactive sensitization sessions for magistrates in July, October and November 2016. MINUSMA convened a conference gathering 30 magistrates from all regions of Mali (except Ménaka and Taoudenni). 2 training sessions on human rights in countering terrorism brought together more than 50 Malian representatives</p>
Provision of regular technical advice to the National Human Rights Commission and organization of 1 workshop with key stakeholders on developing a national human rights strategy	Yes	<p>MINUSMA contributed to the adoption of a law on the National Human Rights Commission on 1 July 2016. 9 Commissioners (2 women and 7 men) were appointed on 3 May 2017 and MINUSMA held 1 meeting to identify support priorities for the new Commissioners. As a national strategy had already been adopted, a workshop took place on 16 November 2016</p>
Provision of technical advice and support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on establishing a chronology by region of possible serious human rights violations and abuses committed during the period covered by its mandate and on carrying out field investigations into serious human rights violations, notably through monthly sessions with commissioners and 1 workshop and the provision of 1 MINUSMA expert	Yes	<p>MINUSMA deployed a Human Rights Officer to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to help draft its internal documentation. MINUSMA also conducted 5 capacity-building activities for 50 staff of the Commission, including 11 women. MINUSMA also recruited an international consultant to help the Commission develop a database for the documentation and recording of testimonies. In addition, MINUSMA provided information technology and office materials as well as technical assistance to establish an investigation strategy</p>

3 training workshops to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective and gender issues in the processes and procedures of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission	Yes	MINUSMA provided technical support and advice for the establishment of a gender subcommittee of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. MINUSMA also provided advice and advocated for the inclusion of a gender dimension in the recruitment of staff to facilitate the collection of testimonies from victims and witnesses (30 per cent of employees recruited by the Commission were women). MINUSMA provided technical support in the development of a global orientation note on gender mainstreaming, as well as 5 training sessions on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the collection of testimonies
Provision of technical advice for the establishment of a protection/support system for victims-witnesses and judicial personnel through 4 workshops organized in each of 4 four northern regions on early warning and protection of victims, witnesses and sources of information	No	An international consultant was being recruited to develop a programme on the protection of victims and witnesses as part of a Global Focal Point project
Provision of support to victims' associations and civil society coalitions on transitional justice and victims' rights to remedy and reparations through 8 training sessions organized in the northern regions	8	Sensitization training sessions on transitional justice were held in the regions of Gao, Ménaka and Timbuktu, while MINUSMA supported the operation and meetings of the coordination frameworks for criminal justice chain actors. In January 2017, MINUSMA provided various types of support to victims' associations, notably in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu. Various training sessions on access to justice were held in the Mopti region (50 participants) and the Timbuktu region (34 participants)
5 working sessions with national authorities, including the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, to discuss the terms of reference for the transitional justice mechanisms in Mali to deal with serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law	Yes	MINUSMA discussed transitional justice mechanisms in 5 technical sessions of the working group established by the Ministry of Justice. A national strategy on transitional justice and its action plan was developed as a result of the sessions. In February 2017, a decree on a national strategy on transitional justice and its action plan was published
Organization of a multi-stakeholder (regional/international) donor conference to address the transitional justice mechanisms to deal with serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law	No	Other activities were prioritized, including the organization of a multi-stakeholder conference on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Criminal justice stakeholders uphold the rule of law and apply international human rights and standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increased number of judicial, legal and prison administration personnel trained on and applying international standards applicable to national laws (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 50)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>143 prison guards from Bamako and the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti were trained on security standards in prisons. 51 judges and prosecutors from the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, members of the judicial police from the Brigade d'investigation spécialisée and officers from the gendarmerie were trained on human rights and rule of law standards</p>	
Development of a strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 1 strategy)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>In collaboration with UNDP, a strategy was developed for the support, including legal representation, of people in prolonged pre-trial detention with a view to alleviating the backlog of files pending before the courts</p>	
Increased understanding by the population of the rule of law and knowledge of fundamental rights and legal obligations under the formal justice system through availability of legal texts in different locations (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 18)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>1,854 books divided into 18 law libraries (103 books each) were handed over to the Ministry of Justice. Of those, 10 libraries are distributed throughout Bamako, and there are 2 libraries each in the regions of Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Kidal</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support to the Institut national de formation judiciaire to review and update the training curriculum for judges and organize a training of trainers on the new curriculum	Partially	MINUSMA met with the Institut national de formation judiciaire to discuss the provision of support to review and update the training curriculum for judges and to organize a training of trainers session on the new curriculum. Focal points were appointed, although a change of leadership at the Institut and a change of leadership at the Ministry of Justice delayed the process
Provision of support to the Institut national de formation judiciaire to create a section for prison staff training and to develop a curriculum for corrections officers and prison officials, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, through the drafting, publication and dissemination of a targeted training curriculum (course materials), including in coordination with Global Focal Point partners	Partially	The Director of the Institut national de formation judiciaire appointed focal points within the Institut for each training module

6 consultation meetings with the bar association to define and implement a strategy for the provision of free legal assistance, including in coordination with Global Focal Point partners	6	Consultations were held between MINUSMA, the bar association and Lawyers without Borders to discuss the redeployment of lawyers in northern Mali. Draft terms of reference for the strategy have been finalized that envision support to the legal representation of people in prolonged pre-trial detention
Organization of 1 workshop for national legal assistants to raise awareness on the implementation of the national justice reform strategy	No	The strategy was regularly discussed, but the organization of the workshop was not considered a priority. In the light of terrorist attacks on prisons in November and December 2016 and the Government's request for support, MINUSMA helped strengthen security for prisons holding suspected extremists, including through the rehabilitation of 2 high-security wings in the main prison of Bamako. 143 prison guards from prisons around the country, including 8 women, were trained to improve prison security in May and June 2017
Monitoring of 10 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes	14	Investigations were monitored. MINUSMA also monitored the start of the jury trials at the Bamako Court of Appeal, where 12 cases directly related to acts of terrorism were scheduled for hearing, as well as the second annual hearings of the jury trials at the Court of Appeal in Mopti, for which 33 cases were scheduled
Publication and distribution of a compilation of 80 legal texts to 400 judicial authorities	No	Owing to other priorities, the publication and distribution of legal texts could not be implemented. MINUSMA nonetheless answered the Government's request for support in strengthening security for prisons holding suspected extremists
Procurement and distribution of 864 legal texts for distribution in 18 law libraries	Yes	On 23 January 2017, MINUSMA handed over to the Ministry of Justice a total 1,854 books shared among 18 law libraries (103 books each)
Organization of 10 public awareness-raising events and 10 radio programmes on national laws and international standards applicable to justice	Yes	There were 12 public awareness-raising events organized in Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao. The MINUSMA Radio Unit also aired 20 debates on access to justice and national laws in its programme <i>Débat Citoyen</i> . The Unit also broadcast 200 reports on the issue, including through the <i>Grand Format</i> show. In addition, the <i>Matinale</i> show, as well as <i>Grand Format</i> , opened telephone lines to listeners. The topic was also addressed in weekly programmes

3 advocacy sessions with the members of the parliament and officials of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family for the revision of the penal code, including sexual violence	3	<p>Workshops were held for criminal justice actors and civil society on countering conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and improving access to justice for the victims. Judges, lawyers, representatives of civil society organizations, members of the parliament and officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family attended</p> <p>The Mission also supported the drafting and submission to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family of documents in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and potential amendments to the penal code in relation to sexual violence</p>
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Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progress towards the elimination of grave violations of human rights in Mali, notably grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of action plans signed and being implemented by parties to the conflict to end grave violations against children (2015/16: 2 signed; 2016/17: 2 in implementation phase)	1 action plan against the recruitment and use of children and against sexual violence of children was signed by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 5 March 2017. However, the use of children by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups were reported, particularly during the Operational Coordination Mechanism registration process in Gao and during clashes between both groups	
National institutions, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, commit to addressing sexual violence	Commitment was shown by national institutions, including the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Army Chief of Staff, through their participation in 2 quarterly forums, during which cases of sexual violence committed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces were discussed. The Mission further equipped the Malian police, gendarmerie, justice and prison sectors with technical and logistic materials to address gender-based violence	
Armed groups sign a binding commitment to address sexual violence	The Platform coalition of armed groups and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad signed unilateral communiqués, developed conflict-related sexual violence implementation plans and organized activities on the matter	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 meetings to follow up on the action plan for the cessation of grave violations against children signed by the parties listed in the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (see A/69/926-S/2015/409) and other parties to the conflict that have been perpetrating violence against children	6	4 meetings were held with the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, including the Mouvement national de libération de l'Azawad listed in the report on children and armed conflict (see A/69/926-S/2015/409 , para. 124), to discuss their action plan for the cessation of grave violations against children. 1 meeting was held with the Platform coalition of armed groups in Gao and 1 meeting was held with the Ministry of

<p>10 meetings to follow up with parties to the conflict on their commitment to cease grave violations of children's rights, including the recruitment and use of children, in application of Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), and provision of advice and support in the drafting and implementation of action plans</p>	14	<p>Defence on the joint United Nations- Government of Mali verification mechanism of armed forces that was established in 2013 but not yet operational</p> <p>Meetings were held with the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (1 in Bamako and 2 in Gao), the Platform coalition of armed groups (6 in Gao), Barkhane (1 in Gao) and the Operational Coordination Mechanism (4 in Gao) to discuss grave violations of children's rights, the follow-up on their commitment and the preparation of action plans in that regard. All armed groups reaffirmed their commitment to take concrete measures aimed at ending the phenomenon</p>
<p>3 trainings of trainers to build the child protection capacities of Malian security and defence institutions (military, police and gendarmerie), government authorities and national partners, including civil society organizations, in promoting child rights and the protection of children affected by conflict</p>	3	<p>Training of trainers sessions were conducted with Malian security and defence institutions, government authorities and national partners, including civil society organizations</p>
<p>3 training sessions on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, to build the capacities of government authorities and national partners, including civil society organizations, in monitoring and reporting on children affected by conflict and providing an appropriate response</p>	3	<p>Training sessions were organized, in coordination with UNICEF, on the monitoring and reporting mechanism in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu</p>
<p>4 capacity-building training reports submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children submitted to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict</p>	4	<p>Reports on grave violations committed against children in Mali were submitted. The 4 quarterly capacity-building training reports were combined into 1 yearly report. The second country report on Mali (January 2014–June 2017) was also submitted</p>
<p>Monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children and 4 field missions (in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti) to monitor grave violations of child rights and continue the dialogue with leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias</p>	14	<p>Field missions were conducted in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, in addition to weekly desk monitoring and reporting sessions/exercises. Notably, meetings were held with armed groups, regional Directorates for the Advancement of Children and Families, the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF</p>
<p>Public information campaign on promotion of child rights and child protection, including the prohibition of the recruitment and use of children, through 2 kakemonos, 1 media briefing kit, 4 radio spots, 1 video spot, 1,000 posters, 1,000 brochures, 2,000</p>	6	<p>In November 2016, a radio campaign and a university debate were organized, while 50 school kits and 250 promotional items were distributed for the International Day of the Child. In December, MINUSMA participated in the second edition of the Salon de l'enfance de Bamako and</p>

T-shirts, school kits for 2,000 children, back-to-school games for peace for 2,000 children and 1 public event in one of the northern regions		provided promotional materials including banners, a sound system, 300 T-shirts and caps to children. In June 2017, MINUSMA participated in the celebration of the International Day of the African Child in Bamako
		In February 2017, MINUSMA launched a social media campaign with Malian artists to celebrate the International Day against the Use of Child Soldiers. MINUSMA donated in total some 150 child protection promotional items. The campaign was followed by a March advocacy event
		Owing to security issues, no public activities were organized in the northern region
3 quick-impact projects supporting the action of State institutions and of civil society organizations, including youth associations, in preventing and responding to grave violations against children	3	Quick-impact projects were implemented in Bamako: the construction of 10 gender-oriented latrines; a rehabilitation project of 10 primary school classes; and a project to equip the National Directorate for the Advancement of Children and Families in Bamako
3 training sessions on the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements to reinforce the capacities of the United Nations agencies in the monitoring and reporting of conflict-related sexual violence	3	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements training sessions were conducted for 80 participants from the Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu regional Gender-Based Violence Sub-clusters (comprising United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and international and local non-governmental organizations)
5 consultations with national institutions on conflict-related sexual violence, including the gendarmerie, the police and the military	7	Consultations were conducted with high-ranking representatives of the Malian Army, gendarmerie and police
5 meetings to provide technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including mainstreaming reparation for victims in the reconciliation process	5	Meetings were held with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family, the national programme to fight excision and the Army Chief of Staff
5 meetings with the armed groups (Coordination and Platform) and Malian armed forces to solicit commitment	Yes	5 meetings and 2 workshops were conducted with the armed groups and with military officials
3 technical meetings to assist national authorities in resource mobilization, including teams of experts on investigations of conflict-related sexual violence	3	Technical meetings and a 2-day training were conducted with local authorities
Maintenance of a sexual- and gender-based-violence hotline and standard operating procedures for an appropriate response to conflict-related sexual violence/sexual violence	Yes	The capacities of hotline operators were reinforced through the provision of technical assistance and the supply of computers

Increase awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence through 2 conferences during the commemoration of the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence Against Women (25 November–10 December 2016) and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June 2016)	Yes	Awareness was increased following 2 conferences during the 16 Days Campaign to Combat Violence Against Women, as well as 1 televised debate, 1 radio conference and the dissemination of information during the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict
7 reports on conflict-related sexual violence, comprising 4 quarterly reports, 2 reports on capacity-building and 1 submission to the annual report of the Secretary-General	Yes	MINUSMA mandate and activities were mentioned in 7 reports on conflict-related sexual violence, including 4 quarterly reports, 2 biannual training and capacity-building reports and 1 annual report of the Secretary-General

Component 4: early recovery in northern Mali

46. As described in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA effectively utilized quick-impact projects, as well as voluntary contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund and the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali, to support a range of socioeconomic recovery, livelihoods, basic social services and peacebuilding projects in northern Mali. The projects delivered tangible peace dividends in remote areas and major population centres, creating the conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance, the return of displaced persons and the extension of State authority in some of the most conflict-affected communities in the northern regions.

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

48. MINUSMA continued to support the redeployment of a functioning State administration with a focus on territorial authorities at the *cercle* and communal levels. The Mission facilitated interaction with local communities, including through reinforced communication and liaison between the population and the Mission. Capacity-building and technical support, a key requirement for the delivery of public services at the regional and local levels, was provided for local and regional authorities, including the newly deployed interim authorities.

49. The Mission also continued to strengthen respect for the rule of law and the democratic governance of security institutions in Mali by contributing to the authorities' efforts to progress towards the restoration and strengthening of legitimate State authority in the north of Mali, and by strengthening the functional capacity of justice and corrections institutions in the Mission's areas of deployment. Through its support to the monthly meetings of the coordination frameworks for criminal justice chain actors in Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao, the Mission enabled national judicial authorities to strengthen their efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of justice. The coordination frameworks provided a unique forum for various elements of the criminal justice chain, particularly representatives from the police, justice and corrections sectors, but also civil society representatives, to meet, identify and resolve concerns regarding access to justice. The Mission also supported the first judicial inspections in the north of Mali since before the start of the conflict. The inspections

were a crucial component of sustainable rule of law development, as they constituted the Government's own mechanism for diagnosing challenges to the justice system.

50. The Mission provided support through technical advice, mentoring and targeted material and infrastructure support to magistrates, prison directors and regional administrators and to the Ministry of Justice, and advocated for the deployment of prosecutors, judges and corrections officers to the north and for greater accessibility to the justice system by all segments of the population. The Mission supported a range of measures to improve justice in the crisis-affected areas of Mali, including support for sensitization activities on the justice system and targeted projects to support the re-establishment of the justice system. Through quick-impact projects, the Mission contributed to the reinforcement of the security of the prison in Sévaré (Mopti region), the rehabilitation of the trial court and prison in Ménaka and the rehabilitation of the prison in Ansongo.

51. To facilitate humanitarian access and to protect civilians, the Mine Action Service continued to implement, support and coordinate humanitarian mine action activities, including the survey, marking and clearance of prioritized dangerous areas; the provision of risk education on explosive hazards; and the delivery of victim assistance and activities to reduce armed violence. The Mine Action Service adopted a sustainable, community-based approach by providing training and advisory support to local organizations in order to implement humanitarian mine action activities.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Strengthening of judicial authority in northern Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Tribunals remain fully operational (buildings open, staff present and processing cases) in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and the districts of Mopti affected by the conflict (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12)

Owing to security concerns, 9 of 12 tribunals remained functional and partly operational in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao and the districts of Mopti affected by the 2012 crisis, although the continued presence of magistrates remained a challenge. The Justices of the Peace of Bourem (Gao region), Youwarou (Mopti region) and Ténenkou (Mopti region) were operational but relocated to Gao and Sévaré owing to security reasons

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

7 of 12 prisons remained functional and partly operational in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao and the districts of Mopti. The prevailing insecurity in Kidal, Ménaka and Ansongo prevented the reopening of prisons

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

Achieved

According to statistics recorded by MINUSMA: 167 criminal cases were processed by tribunals in Gao; 110 cases were processed by tribunals in Timbuktu; and 33 cases were processed during the annual hearings of the trial court in Mopti

Increase in the number of criminal cases processed by tribunals in the region of Bamako, particularly cases of pretrial detainees (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 25)

Achieved

75 criminal cases were scheduled for hearing during the annual hearings of the trial court in Bamako

All 15 préfets and 75 sous-préfets in the conflict-affected northern areas have returned to their respective <i>cercles</i> and <i>arrondissements/communes</i>	Owing to persistent security threats, 15 of 32 préfets and 43 of 157 sous-préfets were in their respective duty stations in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti, Taoudenni and Ménaka. Despite efforts by the Government and the international mediation team, prevailing tensions have prevented the redeployment of State officials in Kidal	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the full operationalization of 12 tribunals and 12 prisons, including the ability to store and analyse statistics on prisoners and pretrial detainees, by assisting in the development and implementation of a system to standardize the collection and recording of prison statistics throughout Mali	Yes	Support was provided to the Ministry of Justice for the full operationalization of 12 tribunals and 12 prisons. In December 2016, the seats of the trial court of Kidal and of the Justices of the Peace of Bourem and Ansongo were relocated to Gao owing to security reasons
6 quick-impact projects to improve the conditions of prisons/detention facilities in the Mission's area of deployment and 2 quick-impact projects to reinforce the security of prisons/detention facilities	6	Quick-impact projects were implemented: 2 in Sévaré (Mopti region) for the separation of the juvenile and women inmates quarters and for social reinsertion activities; 1 in Ténenkou aimed at improving the detention conditions; 1 to provide literacy classes in the Gao prison; and 2 to rehabilitate prisons in Ménaka and Ansongo. In addition, 1 project supported the rehabilitation and renovation of offices for the Brigade d'investigation spécialisée. A second strengthened security in the Sévaré prison
12 meetings of the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the regions of Mopti (4), Timbuktu (4) and Gao (4)	25	Meetings were held (9 in Mopti, 8 in Timbuktu and 8 in Gao). In addition, MINUSMA hosted a meeting of the Groupe thématique justice et lutte contre la corruption (a group to coordinate the support of donors and partners of the Ministry of Justice)
Establishment of a coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the region of Bamako and holding of 2 meetings of the framework	No	It was decided that the European Union's civilian mission in support of Malian internal security forces (EUCAP Sahel Mali) would provide that support
Conduct of 4 working sessions to build the capacity of State officials and local authorities in addressing priorities affecting local populations, including women and youth	Yes	MINUSMA organized 2 workshops for the interim authorities, governors and special advisers on key public administration duties; 2 workshops were also organized in Bamako and Gao to promote inclusive governance
Conduct of 1 workshop per region (4) and 1 at the national level for the Ministry of Territorial Administration and local authorities, to help increase the quota of civilians holding positions as State representatives and enhance the capacities	2	Workshops were organized that aimed to enhance the capacities of State and local authorities on public administration and on local governance, respectively, in Bamako and Ménaka

of State and local authorities for public administration and local governance		
Provision of technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing 25 projects to improve police and law enforcements facilities in the north	17	Projects were provided with technical assistance. The lower number of projects stemmed from the delayed implementation of the projects by local providers
Extension of technical, organizational and logistical support to territorial authorities, including the préfets and sous-préfets	Yes	MINUSMA provided technical and logistical support to key national and regional State institutions on the redeployment of State representatives

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Progress towards stable and equitable socioeconomic development in the north

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Maintain the percentage of basic social services restored and reliably available to the local population (primary and secondary education, health care, water, electricity and agricultural support) (2015/16: 92 per cent; 2016/17: 92 per cent)	The provision of services in the north was hampered by insecurity, the noticeably limited deployment of State functionaries and the slow operationalization of interim authorities and regional development agencies. MINUSMA committed 92 per cent of cumulative stabilization and recovery programmatic resources for the restoration of basic social services, including through the reinforcement of administrative capacities and security in the north, to the benefit of 695,000 people	
Implementation of integrated regional stabilization plans, including results and resources frameworks and a common framework for monitoring and evaluation for Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal for recovery and stabilization programmes and in support of peace dividends (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 3)	Achieved 3 regional stabilization and recovery plans (1 in Gao, 1 in Mopti and 1 in Timbuktu), followed their course of execution through national instruments. Initiatives have been taken to update existing plans and adopt new ones for Taoudenni, Kidal and Ménaka in response to recent advances and priorities	
Increase in donor support for the peace and security agenda as a result of good offices and strategic advice through the donor troika (2015/16: none; 2016/17: 50 per cent)	There has been an increasing trend in donor support thanks to the Mission's good offices and strategic advice delivered through a range of forums. The Peacebuilding Fund portfolio in Mali has increased by more than 60 per cent since July 2016, making it the principal source of joint programming	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

Implementation of 4 regional stabilization plans incorporating regional monitoring and evaluation frameworks, with regular reviews and updates, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns, in coordination with the Government, the United Nations country team and donor partners, in support of and in order to channel peace dividends, stabilization and early recovery activities	Yes	Regional strategic stabilization and recovery plans were implemented through national policies The national Plan d'urgence et de relèvement reached an implementation level of 44.6 per cent as at 30 June 2017. In addition, the Programme d'urgence pour la relance du développement des régions du nord reached 89 per cent of construction works nearing completion. The Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs and an agency tasked with developing northern Mali followed and monitored their implementation
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		MINUSMA quick-impact projects, the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund also supported the Mission's defined strategic orientations, which were aligned with the gender and conflict sensitivity portfolio. MINUSMA reinforced the planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities of interim authorities and regional development agencies
100 quick-impact projects funded by the Mission in support of peace dividends for the local population are coordinated and supported for quality assurance, in the areas of training and capacity-building, livelihoods, income generation, infrastructure/equipment and public services, in all priority sectors for victims of the conflict and most vulnerable groups, including women in northern Mali	110	Quick-impact projects were funded (23 in Mopti, 24 in Gao/Ménaka, 22 in Timbuktu/Taoudenni, 21 in Kidal and 20 in Bamako). They supported training and capacity-building (15), livelihood/income generation (23) and infrastructure/equipment and public services (72)
Regular consultations with the Government at the national and local levels to jointly map and review recovery and development needs in each of the 4 northern regions in support of the peace agreement	Yes	Regular consultations were held with governors, regional assemblies, préfets and deconcentrated services of Ministries in the 4 northern regions, Ménaka and Taoudenni. Regular consultations with the Government took place within the framework of the coordination mechanisms of technical and financial partners, and, after the reshuffling of the cabinet in April 2017, political consultations took place every two months. Partners supported the establishment of the Synergie nord database, which maps out outside intervention in the north for the Commission de réhabilitation des zones post-conflit
Technical support to the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement, including an updated needs assessment in coordination with the United Nations country team and the Peacebuilding Fund, and channelling interventions towards achievement of peace dividends for the local population	3	<p>Joint United Nations country team/MINUSMA missions to Mopti (2) and Bankass (1) (Mopti region) were organized, the latter leading to the identification of 37 priority projects in the areas of local development, water, sanitation and hydraulic infrastructures, education, decentralization and <i>désenclavement</i></p> <p>A cross-border project for Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger worth \$3 million and financed by the Peacebuilding Support Office was finalized in August 2017. Furthermore, 10 national consultants embedded into regional development agencies supported the validation of regional emergency plans for Ménaka and Taoudenni and the adoption of the <i>Contrat plan Etat-région</i> in Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti. MINUSMA also participated in the subcommittee on sociocultural and economic development affairs of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord. Various projects supporting interim authorities and the promotion of gender and youth were also approved</p>

Development of the second phase of peacebuilding interventions in areas identified under a peacebuilding priority plan for Mali	Yes	In addition to several consultations, a workshop discussed recommendations for the second phase of financing of the Peacebuilding Fund
Mobilization of additional funding through the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund to continue supporting the Malian institutions in critical areas, including the rule of law, security institutions and security sector reform, mine action, human rights, provision of training and equipment to the Malian Defence and Security Forces and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as to support additional joint and innovative peacebuilding initiatives and peace dividend projects	Yes	<p>In December 2016, three contributions, totalling approximately \$8.9 million, were received from a donor country to support cantonment and the Operational Coordination Mechanism, and provide support for MINUSMA in dealing with security conditions in the north. In early 2017, a new \$1.48 million contribution was received for the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali earmarked for support for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, the return of State authority to the north, security and the reduction of community tensions and the prevention of inter- and intracommunal conflict. In June 2017, the Trust Fund received 3 new contributions of \$3 million, \$1.64 million and \$545,000 earmarked for various issues</p> <p>The Peacebuilding Fund secured approximately \$14 million during the reporting period, including for the extension of various projects. \$8 million was secured for the Peacebuilding Fund's second phase</p>
Provision of good offices and strategic advice through 4 coordination meetings with donors on aid effectiveness and reinforcement of the peacebuilding agenda in Mali	Yes	Regular monthly meetings were held with donors within the framework of various mechanisms of technical and financial partners. In addition, the Peacebuilding Fund steering committee was revitalized and chose 4 concept notes to be submitted for Mali under a gender and youth promotion initiative. The steering committee also endorsed recommendations from a Fund workshop held on 11 and 12 May 2017 and commended the ongoing progress made by the Peacebuilding Fund programme as a whole
Coherent and synergistic assistance to priority areas through regular provision of guidance on recovery and peace consolidation issues, to donors, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and NGOs, in consultation with the Government	Yes	Through the Commission de réhabilitation des zones post-conflit, MINUSMA participated in efforts for the centralized mapping of humanitarian, early recovery and development interventions in the north. Technical meetings facilitated by MINUSMA led to a buy-in of stakeholders on the Synergie nord online mapping solution, which led to an opening workshop on 28 April. In addition, more than 20 ad hoc sessions were held to inform and coach partners on quick-impact projects, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali

<p>Organization of joint missions, including with government institutions, United Nations operational agencies and donors, to support, monitor and review joint interventions in the north, with support from local and State authorities, the population and key partners</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MINUSMA staff conducted periodic visits to Ménaka, including an ad hoc visit by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 31 October 2016. On 8 September, a joint mission was organized in Mopti to identify potential joint initiatives. Since then, the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali has received a new contribution of \$3 million and a pledge of \$1.5 million</p> <p>Numerous joint missions were held in the last quarter of 2016 in Ansongo, Ménaka and Gao, and in the Niger and Burkina Faso, to help prepare a Peacebuilding Fund cross-border project. The missions helped produce needs assessment reports, which included recommendations for interventions at the community level</p> <p>A joint mission to Kidal on 23 April 2017 resulted in interest from a donor country in supporting additional solar power street light projects in Mali, notably in the region of Mopti. Another joint mission was also undertaken to Bankass <i>cercle</i> (see the response to the fourth planned output above)</p> <p>In February, a joint mission was organized to Lake Faguibine (Timbuktu region) to garner support for a water development project in the area, while a total of 36 needs evaluation missions were carried out with the United Nations country team and/or other actors in the region of Gao</p>
<p>Operational support to the Government and humanitarian partners to facilitate their responses to the needs of the populations in the north, and advocate with other Mission components (including force/police) on areas requiring enabling support</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MINUSMA facilitated the provision of logistical support to the Government of Mali, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and humanitarian partners on a daily basis (including through processing forms for the movement of personnel). It also participated in weekly and ad hoc coordination meetings with humanitarian partners while participating in MINUSMA frameworks to enhance collaboration between Mission components. Furthermore, the MINUSMA force supported the joint mission to Lake Faguibine</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice and support to the Government with a view to reinforcing local capacity for the delivery of effective decentralization of administrative social services to the 4 northern regions</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Support was provided to the regional development agencies to support interim authorities, notably through a \$38,000 project of the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali. A project worth \$1 million was also funded by the Peacebuilding Support Office in April to support the interim authorities in Taoudenni and Ménaka</p>

Implementation of a coordinated humanitarian mine action response in Mali through monthly meetings of national and regional working groups and awareness sessions for humanitarian actors as requested	Yes	The Mine Action Service chaired monthly working group meetings in Bamako, Gao and Timbuktu, while organizing various workshops. It also launched a working group on mine action capacity-development aimed at improving cooperation and developing a common approach to support the Malian authorities, and provided risk-awareness information sessions to 286 personnel from agencies and non-governmental organizations
Daily radio programming on women's and youth initiatives and entrepreneurship as well as daily public service announcements related to socioeconomic development and issues	Yes	The Mission's radio station broadcast 312 shows dedicated to women and children called <i>Cour Commune</i> and <i>Objectif Santé</i> (156 shows each). The station also broadcast, on a daily basis, public service announcements on issues such as malaria or domestic violence. Specific items on women's and youth initiatives and entrepreneurship were produced, including 8 radio reports, 38 media briefings (also broadcast on radio), 7 video web documentaries and 7 televised reports

Component 5: support

52. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, managerial, administrative, technical and security services in support of the implementation of the Mission's mandate. The Mission provided administrative services to an average of 10,848 military personnel, 1,331 police personnel and 1,490 civilian personnel. The services included the construction and maintenance of accommodation and office facilities, including the expansion of existing facilities to accommodate the additional personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#); the provision of air and ground transportation services for both passengers and cargo and the associated maintenance of the equipment; medical services, including casualty and evacuation arrangements; enhanced medical and casualty evacuation services with the deployment of dedicated helicopters and teams; the supply and resupply of various commodities including rations and fuel; and the management of the communications and information technology infrastructure, including the systems providing technological security to United Nations personnel and installations.

53. In addition, MINUSMA implemented various environmental mitigation measures that included putting in place a contract for the management of solid and biomedical waste. Moreover, security services were provided to all United Nations premises and close protection services were provided to the Mission's top management and visiting dignitaries. Other services provided to all personnel included confidential HIV testing, sensitization and counselling on HIV/AIDS, and conduct and discipline training and sensitization, including the dissemination of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. MINUSMA, through its public information offices, disseminated information to the population with a view towards mitigating conflict, promoting the protection of civilians and promoting a national dialogue through increased public awareness and participation.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient logistical, managerial, administrative and security support for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Establishment of an integrated Mission headquarters and office and accommodation facilities in several major camps in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit and Mopti and in various minor camps of troop-contributing countries (Bamako headquarters: 2014/15: 17 per cent complete; 2015/16: 80 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal: 2014/15: 55 per cent; 2015/16: 100 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; Tessalit: 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; Mopti: 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	As at 30 June 2017, the construction of the Mission's main base of operations in Bamako was 98 per cent complete, and included offices for civilian personnel and military staff officers, including force headquarters; United Nations police, including the Police Commissioner; cafeterias; a fuel station; a United Nations-owned level I clinic; warehouses; a commissary store; and welfare facilities. The construction of facilities was 94 per cent complete in Gao, 88 per cent complete in Timbuktu, 91 per cent complete in Kidal, 60 per cent complete in Tessalit and 92 per cent complete in Mopti The premises in Bamako and Tessalit were not completed owing to poor performance by the contractor, while the completion of some of the other premises, such as Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu, was delayed owing to the Mission's prioritization of projects on security enhancement due to an increase in attacks and a lack of construction materials, particularly prefabricated facilities. In addition, the planned construction targets changed as a result of the change in the mandate of the Mission in the context of Security Council resolution 2295 (2016) , which necessitated that MINUSMA expand existing facilities to accommodate additional uniformed personnel
Construction of 7 sites associated with the force laydown in Ansongo, Aguelhok, Ber, Goundam, Lere, Gossi and Douentza (Ansongo: 2014/15: 80 per cent completed; 2015/16: 100 per cent; Ber, Goundam, Lere, Gossi and Douentza: 2014/15: 15 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; Aguelhok: 2014/15: 50 per cent; 2015/16: 80 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent)	As at 30 June 2017, the rate of completion of the construction at the 7 sites stood at: Ansongo, 100 per cent; Aguelhok, 90 per cent; Ber, 100 per cent; Goundam, 100 per cent; Léré 100 per cent; Gossi, 100 per cent; and Douentza, 100 per cent Completion of the construction at Aguelhok was delayed owing to the Mission's prioritization of projects on security enhancement due to an increase in attacks
Construction of 2 additional sites in Diabaly minor camps and Menaka camp extension (Diabaly: 2014/15: 10 per cent completed; 2015/16: 15 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; Menaka: 2015/16: 50 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent)	The rate of completion of construction projects at the sites in Diabali and Ménaka stood at 100 per cent, respectively, as at 30 June 2017

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations-Department of Field Support environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions in all locations	Yes	The Department of Peacekeeping Operations-Department of Field Support environmental policy was implemented and broadcast to all concerned parties in all Mission locations. In order to complement the environmental policy, MINUSMA issued its own environmental policy

		and also issued and broadcast an annual environmental statement and a standard operating procedure for environmental inspection
		In addition, the Mission briefed 289 military personnel and trained 126 personnel (civilians, staff officers, military observers and United Nations police) through induction trainings. It also established regional environmental committees to coordinate environmental issues management. All sections whose work had an impact on the environment were requested to develop an action plan and ensure that the monitoring of implementation was regularly conducted by the Environmental Unit
Improved fuel management through the management of a turnkey fuel contract outsourcing the operations of the fuel supply chain to the contractor with the aim of decreasing exposure to misuse and financial and operational risk, increasing performance incentives and potentially lowering life-cycle service delivery costs	Yes	A turnkey contract was put in place and up to 100 per cent of the fuel consumption was provided under the contract
Continued use of the electronic fuel management system (EFMS2) to maintain and conduct consumption and fuel usage trend analysis will provide improved fuel management, monitoring and reporting throughout the Mission. This will allow any abnormal fuel consumption to be identified and follow-up action/investigations to be taken in a timely manner. EFMS2 will also facilitate the payment of invoices and the processing of cost recovery for fuel support to external agencies	Yes	The electronic fuel management system (EFMS2) was fully implemented and used to facilitate the validation of contractor invoices prior to payment and to determine fuel quantities for cost recoveries A team was put in place (Fraud Cell) and tasked with reviewing fuel consumption as shown in the EFMS2 database and highlighting any abnormal consumption for further investigations
Improved rations management through performance-based turnkey contracts and implementation of the United Nations standards and rations scale by outsourcing to a contractor the sourcing, storage and delivery, warehouse management and monitoring operations throughout the supply chain, thereby minimizing financial risks to the Mission and potentially lowering life-cycle service delivery costs	Yes	A turnkey contract was already in place and included relevant acceptable performance levels agreed with the contractor. The contractor can be penalized for any performance below the agreed acceptable performance levels
Continued implementation of the electronic fuel management system, which captures real-time data on fuel consumption patterns and fuel holdings to enable more efficient stock planning and fuel consumption analysis. The Mission is planning to complete implementation of electronic fuel management by 30 September 2016	Yes	Implementation was completed throughout the Mission in August 2016

Continued implementation of the new electronic rations management system, which aims to effectively monitor ordering on the basis of menu plans and recipe cards; receipt, storage, issuance, feeding strength management and consumption of rations by the contingents and formed police units; invoicing and payments processing and performance management; data analysis and reporting on food order patterns and reserve holdings; and performance evaluation and management of contractors. The Mission is planning to complete implementation of the system by 30 September 2016	Yes	Full implementation of the electronic rations management system was completed in August 2016
Continued implementation of United Nations air safety, security and occupational safety programmes and procedures with the aim of reducing liability insurance costs and optimizing air asset utilization	Yes	An aviation risk management process was implemented across all air operations: a Mission-wide updated Aircraft Emergency Response Plan was prepared and issued to all Mission personnel; periodic surveys of all landing sites of the Mission were conducted and all relevant information with respect to maintenance and upgrades was disseminated; all new personnel were instructed on the importance of occupational health in the work environment; regular inspections and briefings were conducted, particularly in warehouses and workshops; and personal protection gear was issued to workers in all regions
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 11,240 military contingent personnel (comprising 40 military observers, 305 military staff officers and 10,895 military contingent personnel), 320 United Nations police officers and 1,120 formed police personnel	10,848	Average strength of military personnel
	299	Average strength of United Nations police officers
	1,032	Average strength of formed police personnel
		The lower level of deployment stemmed from the lengthy process required to obtain troops and police with the appropriate capabilities from troop- and police-contributing countries
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	MINUSMA verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned major and self-sustainment equipment capabilities with respect to 41 military units and 10 formed police units, and prepared 328 quarterly reports on the military units and 62 quarterly reports on the formed police units
Storage and supply of 9,750 tons of rations, 1,425 combat rations and 1.5 million litres of bottled water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 58 locations	8,197	Tons of fresh rations were stored and supplied
	505	Tons of combat rations were stored and supplied
		The lower tonnage stemmed from the lower level of deployment of military and police personnel

	1,581	Million litres of water were stored and supplied
	65	Locations
		The higher number of locations stemmed from the opening up of new locations that resulted from changes in the force deployment plan
Maintain a 14-day emergency strategic reserve stock of 172,480 combat ration packs (327 tons), a 14-day emergency reserve stock of bottled water (776,160 litres) in 40 locations and 56 days of United Nations reserves of frozen and dry food (1,540 tons) in the warehouses in Bamako and in Gao	162,495	13-day emergency stocks of combat rations packs (308 tons) were maintained
	725,000	13-day emergency stocks of bottled water (725,000 litres) were maintained
	15	Locations
		The lower number of locations stemmed from the establishment of centralized warehouses, which resulted in reserves being moved from contingent locations to the centralized warehouses. In addition to the 2 main warehouses in Bamako and Gao, 3 centralized warehouses were established in Kidal, Tessalit and Timbuktu
	52	Days of United Nations reserves of frozen and dry food (1,091 tons) were maintained in Bamako and Gao
		The lower number of days and tonnage stemmed from the revision of reserve levels in line with the actual consumption levels
Administration of an average of 1,741 civilian staff, comprising 729 international staff, 814 national staff and 182 United Nations Volunteers as well as 16 government-provided personnel	636	Average strength of international staff
	701	Average strength of national staff
	153	Average strength of United Nations volunteers
	8	Average strength of government-provided personnel
		The lower deployment levels stemmed from staff turnover with no immediate replacement and the lengthy lead time needed for recruitment, particularly for international staff. MINUSMA also faced difficulties filling national posts, particularly in the north of the country, owing to a lack of required skills in that region and the unwillingness of national personnel in Bamako to relocate to the north due to the region's insecurity. Government-provided personnel served within the corrections and justice thematic area, but the generation of that category of personnel was slow, as it involved the sourcing of the appropriate skills from Member States
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	14,000	MINUSMA personnel were trained
	44	Outreach and sensitization sessions were conducted with members of the local population

	20	Risk assessment visits were made
	102	Reports on misconduct were received and reviewed
		The training, prevention, monitoring and first-level review of cases resulted in disciplinary action in 9 cases
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 6 major camps for civilian, military and formed police unit sites in 6 locations (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti and Kidal)	Yes	6 major camps in 6 locations (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti and Kidal) were maintained and repaired
Construction of all Mission support areas at the integrated location (Gao)	94	Per cent completion rate of the construction of regional offices in Gao
		The lower rate of construction stemmed from insufficient construction materials, particularly prefabricated facilities, as well as insecurity
Construction of a forward operating base in Diabaly	36	Per cent completion rate of the construction of forward operating base at Diabali
		Delayed construction stemmed from flooding in the land provided by the Government of Mali
Maintenance and repair of hardwall ablution blocks in each camp and at the headquarters and logistics base (Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit and Bamako)	Yes	Hardwall ablution blocks in Ménaka, Tessalit and Timbuktu were maintained and repaired
		In other locations, including Bamako and Gao, the ablutions were prefabricated based on the suitability of the terrain
Implementation of fumigation for pest vector control, catering, cleaning, ground maintenance and gardening services for MINUSMA major camps with civilian, military and formed police personnel in 6 locations (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti and Kidal)	Yes	Services were provided in all 6 major camps in 6 locations with respect to fumigation for pest vector control, catering (staff cafeterias), cleaning and ground maintenance and gardening through in-house capacity and, wherever possible, outsourcing
Operation and maintenance of groundwater resources monitoring to assess the footprint of 42 drilled and developed boreholes in 13 locations (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok, Ansongo, Ménaka, Léré, Ber, Goundam, Gossi, Douentza and Bamako)	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained groundwater resources monitoring to assess the footprint of 42 boreholes in 13 locations
Operation and maintenance of water supply systems and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment in 13 locations (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok, Ansongo, Ménaka, Léré, Ber, Goundam, Gossi, Douentza and Bamako)	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained water supply systems and maintained water treatment plants in 13 locations (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok, Ansongo, Ménaka, Léré, Ber, Goundam, Gossi, Douentza and Bamako)

Operation and maintenance of 48 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment systems in 5 Mission locations (Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Tessalit and Bamako)	26	<p>Wastewater treatment plants were operated and maintained at 3 locations (Bamako, Gao and Timbuktu)</p> <p>Installation of the remaining 22 wastewater treatment plants were ongoing at Kidal (12), Tessalit (8) and the Bamako military camp (2) as at 30 June 2017</p>
Repair and maintenance of 290 generators, 40 light towers and 10 welding generators in 12 locations (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti, Kidal, Menaka, Ansongo, Aguelhok, Goundam, Douentza and Niamey)	248 40 11	<p>Generators were repaired and maintained</p> <p>Light towers were repaired and maintained</p> <p>Locations</p> <p>Additional generators were not acquired owing to the reprioritization of the Mission expenditure programme. The Niamey office location was not operational due to the fact that approval from the Government of the Niger was not obtained for the establishment of an office in its jurisdiction to support rotations of troops to the north of Mali and route supply chain goods to the logistical hub in Gao</p>
Repair and maintenance of 8 transformers in 2 locations (Gao and Timbuktu).	Yes	
Installation/repair/operation and preventive maintenance of 12,000 air conditioner split units in 13 locations (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti, Kidal, Menaka, Anefis, Aguelhok, Goundam, Ber, Lere and Niamey)	Yes	<p>12,000 air conditioners were installed/repaired/operated/maintained in 14 locations</p> <p>The higher number of locations stemmed from newly completed camps in Douentza, Ansongo, and Gossi that were not included in the planned output. Anéfis and Niamey were not operational owing to the lack of water in Anéfis and the delayed approval process for the establishment of the office in Niamey</p>
Maintenance of 13 helicopter landing sites in 3 sector headquarters, 3 forward operating bases and 7 enabling locations (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Diabaly, Ber, Anefis, Goundam, Douentza, Gossi, Ansongo, Lere, Tessalit, Aguelhok and Menaka)	Yes	The Mission maintained 13 helicopter landing sites in 3 sector headquarters, 3 forward operating bases and 7 enabling locations
Storage and supply of 18.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	20.8	<p>Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators were stored and supplied</p> <p>The higher level of fuel stemmed from a higher number of generators deployed by troop-contributing countries</p>
Maintenance and operation of 23 storage facilities for fuel storage and distribution points in 19 Mission locations under the turnkey fuel contract	21	<p>Storage facilities and distribution points were maintained and operated in 19 mission locations</p> <p>The remaining 2 storage sites were not yet mobilized owing to operational issues such as the delayed allocation of land for facilities</p>

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 714 United Nations-owned vehicles/equipment, including 112 armoured vehicles, and 3,040 contingent-owned equipment/vehicles through 5 MINUSMA workshops in 5 locations and 8 contingent-owned equipment workshops in 2 locations	836	United Nations-owned vehicles/equipment were operated and maintained, including 150 armoured vehicles
	3,319	Contingent-owned equipment/vehicles were operated and maintained
	5	MINUSMA workshops in 5 locations
	41	Military workshops
	10	Formed police unit workshops
Supply of 6.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	8.7	The higher number of United Nations-owned vehicles operated and maintained resulted from additional vehicles received through inter-mission borrowing
		The higher number of contingent-owned equipment/vehicles stemmed from the higher number of equipment/vehicles deployed by troop-contributing countries
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 150 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the Mission area	Yes	Millions of litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied
		The higher consumption stemmed from the higher number of vehicles deployed
Provision of training related to the operation of specific vehicles operated by the different components of the Mission, defensive driving training of Mission personnel, driving test officer certification training, automotive workshop health and safety best practice	Yes	Shuttle service was provided 7 days a week for an average of 382 United Nations personnel per day between their accommodations and the Mission area
		The higher number of personnel stemmed from the pooling of transport for the various routes and an increase in uniformed personnel, particularly United Nations police
Implementation of a road safety campaign	Yes	Briefings on the driving of armoured vehicles were provided to all new personnel expected to utilize those vehicles, while all new personnel were trained in defensive driving and driving test officers undertook a 1-week certification training
		MINUSMA has an occupational health programme that targets all staff members, particularly those working in workshops
Implementation of a road safety campaign	Yes	1 broadcast on road safety awareness was aired and 2-week campaigns on road safety in all Mission locations were held

Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 10 fixed-wing and 23 rotary-wing aircraft, including 25 military-type aircraft, in 6 locations	7	Fixed-wing aircraft were operated and maintained
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		The lower number of aircraft stemmed from the repatriation and rotation of aircraft
	25	Rotary-wing aircraft were operated and maintained
		The higher number of rotary-wing aircraft stemmed from the Mission's contracting of 2 additional helicopters to support medical and casualty evacuations
Supply of 18.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	15.6	Millions of litres of aviation fuel were stored and supplied
		The lower level of fuel consumption stemmed from lower flight hour utilization (16,571 hours planned compared with an actual utilization of 15,027 hours)
Operation of civilian and military unmanned aerial systems	21	Unmanned aerial systems (19 military and 2 civilian) were operated
Naval transportation		
Supply of 0.3 million litres of diesel, gasoline, oil and lubricants and octane for naval transportation for 11 boats, inclusive of the MINUSMA riverine unit deployed in 2 locations with 3 boats at each location on the Niger River	No	The riverine unit was repatriated prior to the commencement of the financial period
Movement control		
Delivery of 480 container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment to regional locations. Movement of 700 container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment with Bamako and Gao hubs	494	Container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment were delivered to regional locations
	1,272	Container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment were moved between Bamako and Gao
		The higher number of containers moved stemmed from increased requests to transport materials for the installation of facilities to accommodate the newly authorized deployments of uniformed personnel, and for security enhancement projects
A total of 33,217 military, police and civilian passengers transported within the Mission area	81,860	Military, police and civilian passengers were transported within the Mission area
		The higher number of passengers transported stemmed from the increased number of civilians utilizing pooled transport
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 1,445,971 kg of cargo transported by air within Bamako and to/from regional locations	1,349,596	Kg of cargo were transported by air within Bamako and to/from regional locations

		The lower quantity of cargo transported stemmed from the attack on Kidal airport, which had an adverse impact on the operations of fixed-wing aircraft
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 8,672,668 kg of cargo transported by commercial road transportation within Bamako and to/from regional locations	20,372,753	Kg of cargo was transported by commercial and heavy transport unit road transportation within Bamako and to/from other regional locations
		The higher quantity of cargo transported stemmed from increased requests to transport materials for the installation of facilities to accommodate the newly authorized deployments of uniformed personnel, and for security enhancement projects
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 235 container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment to regional locations as well as movement of 350 container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent equipment with Bamako and Gao hubs	494	Container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment were delivered to regional locations
	1,272	Container loads of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment were moved between Bamako and Gao
		The higher number of containers moved stemmed from increased requests to transport materials for the installation of facilities to accommodate the new deployment of uniformed personnel, and for security enhancement projects
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 21 very small aperture terminals located at the Mission's headquarters, 3 sector headquarters and 16 team sites providing voice, fax, video and data communications	13	Very small aperture terminals providing voice, fax, data and video communications services were supported and maintained at Mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters and 6 team sites
		The lower number of terminals and team sites stemmed from changes to the Mission deployment structure, as some of the team sites were not approved for the communications and information technology services needed to proceed with the work required to install the very small aperture equipment (Bourem, Léré, Gossi, Almoustarat, Ti-n-Essako, Abeibara and Ber)
Support and maintenance of 31 videoconference terminals in 9 locations, including the Mission's headquarters and logistics base and 4 regional headquarters	52	Video conference terminals were supported and maintained in 9 locations, including the Mission's headquarters, the logistics base, the MINUSMA operational base and 5 regional headquarters
		The higher number of terminals stemmed from the establishment of Ménaka as a regional centre
Support and maintenance of 27 telephone exchanges providing telephone services to 28 major locations	Yes	

90 microwave links providing voice and data connectivity to military contingent personnel, United Nations police, formed police units and military observers in 17 locations as well as the provision of services for more than 2,500 civilian personnel and contractors	Yes	<p>90 microwave links provided high-speed voice and data connectivity to an average of 10,811 military contingent personnel, 299 United Nations police, 1,032 formed police personnel and 37 military observers in 17 locations</p> <p>Services were also provided to 1,499 civilian personnel and 670 contractors</p>
Support and maintenance of 40 very high frequency (VHF) repeaters, 312 high-frequency mobile sets and 308 high-frequency base stations	14	<p>Very high frequency repeaters (VHF) were supported and maintained</p> <p>The lower number of repeaters stemmed from the decommissioning of the VHF system, which has been replaced by the TETRA system</p>
	312	<p>High-frequency mobile sets were supported and maintained</p>
	87	<p>High-frequency base stations were supported and maintained</p> <p>In addition, 16 digital air-to-ground systems were supported (aviation operations)</p>
Tetra system deployed in 16 major locations, 2,802 Tetra handheld radios and 800 base and mobile Tetra radios	27	<p>Base transmission stations were deployed</p>
	1,168	<p>Mobile radios were deployed</p> <p>The higher number of radios stemmed from the need to provide base radios to various contingents and mobile TETRA communications in all vehicles that were required to be fitted with radios for security purposes</p>
	3,932	<p>Handheld radios were deployed</p> <p>The higher number of radios stemmed from the increased deployment of civilian and uniformed personnel</p> <p>MINUSMA expected to deploy extra uniformed personnel during the financial year and to ensure the requisite equipment was available in the Mission; 500 radios were transferred from UNOCI as that mission was liquidating. Other extra radios held by the Mission were in the process of being written-off</p>
	21	<p>Locations</p> <p>The higher number of locations stemmed from the establishment of disaster recovery and operational resiliency sites at the main regional headquarters</p>
Support of national leased lines from Bamako to Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal	Yes	<p>National leased lines from Bamako to Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao were maintained</p>

		Owing to insecurity in the region that hindered the service provider, the lease line to Kidal was not completed
Support of satellite Internet service in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu	Yes	The Mission supported satellite Internet services in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu Internet services were also extended to Bamako, Mopti, Tessalit and Ménaka
Support of 8 FM radio broadcast stations (Kayes, Sikasso, Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Tessalit), 1 broadcast studio and 2 production units	6	FM broadcast stations were supported in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu, Tessalit and Bamako FM broadcast stations in Kayes, Ségou and Sikasso were not deployed owing to a change in Mission priorities. There were no transmitters in place in those locations, which are in the south of the country, and the Mission prioritized the laydown of the camps in the north for the deployment of additional uniformed personnel
	1	Broadcast studio and 2 production units were supported
Support of 12 media briefings, 2 radio series and 50 radio spots (in 5 languages)	Yes	12 media briefings, 2 radio series and 50 radio spots in 6 languages (French and 5 local languages (Bambara, Songhai, Tamasheq, Arabic and Fulani) were produced The higher number of languages used stemmed from the Mission's targeted approach to reach the entire population; therefore any language that had a significant population of speakers in areas where there were transmitters was used
Support of 1 video series and 11 video spots	63	Video products, including documentaries, video messages, videoconferences, short and long reportages, promotional spots and video spots were supported 4 video spots for the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, 4 video spots entitled "Paroles de Casques bleus" and 2 video spots entitled "La voix de la paix" were produced In addition, 53 video series were distributed to social media (YouTube and UNifeed) and the national television channel The higher number of video productions stemmed from the high demand for coverage from Mission leadership
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 11 backup and replication systems, 15 storage area network devices, 8 storage area network switches, 13	11	Back-up and replication systems were supported and maintained

physical servers, 187 virtual servers, 3,024 personal computing devices (desktop and laptop), 750 printers and 153 digital senders servicing 3,517 users (all personnel, including civilians, police and relevant military officers) in Bamako and the regions	15	Storage area network devices were supported and maintained
	8	Storage area network switches were supported and maintained
	11	Physical servers were supported and maintained
		The lower number of physical senders stemmed from decommissioning owing to the relocation of the logistics base
	192	Virtual servers were supported and maintained
		The higher number of servers stemmed from the expansion of the Ménaka and Tessalit sites and to provide redundancy for critical servers and services
	3,924	Personal computing devices (desktop and laptop) were supported and maintained
		The higher number of personal computing devices stemmed from the anticipated deployment of additional staff officers, United Nations police and civilian personnel
	738	Printers were supported and maintained
		The lower number of printers stemmed from the write-off of faulty printers which were not replaced
	138	Digital senders were supported and maintained
		The lower quantities digital senders stemmed from write-offs
	Yes	A backup and disaster recovery site was established in Bamako
Support for the backup and disaster recovery of critical systems of Mission staff in Bamako (Mission headquarters) and four regional headquarters (Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal) and their team sites		Backup and disaster recovery sites in Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti were not completed owing to a change in Mission priorities, which included the concentration of information, communications and technology services in Bamako for the relocation of offices from the former headquarters to the new headquarters and the relocation of the logistics base
Support and maintenance of the wireless local area network	Yes	MINUSMA supported and maintained the wireless local area network
Support for remote data backup and recovery services, and private cloud computing services based at the United Nations Support Base in Valencia, Spain, or the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy, for remote disaster recovery purposes	Yes	Daily remote data backup and recovery services and private cloud computing services were performed for Mission-critical data and sent to the United Nations Support Base in Valencia and the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi for disaster recovery purposes

Support for critical information technology systems monitoring and reporting service(s) for Bamako and the 4 regions	Yes	The Mission conducted daily monitoring and reporting of critical information technology systems using various monitoring tools such as SolarWinds, Cisco Prime and System Center Operations Manager in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Kidal, Timbuktu and Ménaka
Support for Internet filtering and screening service that secures the Mission's information technology systems in Bamako and the 3 main regions	Yes	Internet filtering and screening services that secured the Mission's information technology systems in Bamako and 10 other locations that include the 3 main regions were supported
Support of 3,250 email accounts	4,263	Email accounts were supported for civilian, military and police personnel and generic accounts were supported for sections, units, teams and committees The higher number of accounts stemmed from the need for generic accounts by sections, units, teams and committees
Support and maintenance of 110 local area networks installed Mission-wide	110	Local area networks were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 18 wireless local area networks deployed in Bamako and the regions	Yes	
Support and maintenance of 4 internal leased lines from Bamako to 4 regional headquarters (Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Kidal)	3	Internal leased lines from Bamako to Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao were supported and maintained Owing to insecurity in the region that hindered the service provider, the lease line to Kidal was not completed
Support of 2 local Internet service provider links	Yes	
Support of All Sources Information Fusion Unit (ASIFU) network	Yes	The Mission provided technical, operational and administrative support to the All Sources Information Fusion Unit migration project.
Support and maintenance of geographic information services to provide the Mission with required mapping services	Yes	The Mission provided geographic information services to the military, police and civilian units/sections (5,871 paper maps, 117 electronic maps, 174 laminated maps and 6 online maps) In addition, the Mission designed, produced and performed quality control and modification of maps for the Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar at Bamako Drone images and geospatial analysis support were provided to the United Nations Police and the Brigade d'investigation spécialisée; planning and operational election maps were provided for the referendum election in Mali; and mapping was provided for the Gao super camp

infrastructure with imagery support from the All Sources Information Fusion Unit

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 5 United Nations-owned level I clinics, 28 troop-contributing-country level I clinics, 3 troop-contributing-country level II medical facilities as well as 4 emergency and first aid stations in 11 locations, on the basis of the projected force layout, for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and, in emergency cases, the local civilian population	3	United Nations-owned level I clinics were operated and maintained
	35	The lower number of clinics stemmed from the delayed establishment of clinics owing to security issues in Timbuktu and Kidal
		Troop-contributing-country level I clinics were operated and supported
		The higher number of clinics stemmed from a higher number of clinics established than estimated
	3	Troop-contributing-country level II medical facilities were established
	15	Locations
		The higher number of locations stemmed from the establishment of additional camps and the need for all contingents to have a medical facility, taking into consideration the remoteness and lack of other medical facilities in the areas of deployment
Maintenance and monitoring of a contractual arrangement with 1 commercial level II hospital in 1 location (Bamako) for the provision of medical services to uniformed personnel	1	Commercial level II hospital was contracted in Bamako for the provision of medical services to uniformed personnel
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations within the country and to level III and IV hospitals in 4 locations outside the country	Yes	Mission-wide land and air evacuation services were provided for all United Nations locations within the country and air evacuation services to level III and IV hospitals were maintained in 3 locations
Maintenance of a contractual arrangement with a commercial aero-medical evacuation team to bridge existing medical evacuation gaps and provide emergency stabilization and in-flight care to critically sick and injured patients	Yes	An aero-medical evacuation team was contracted and 2 helicopters with night-vision capability were deployed
In collaboration with the Mission HIV/AIDS Unit, support the operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential HIV counseling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel were maintained
In collaboration with the Mission HIV/AIDS Unit, support an HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	Yes	7,219 Mission personnel were sensitized. 82 induction sessions were conducted; 37 mass sensitizations sessions were conducted; 5 refresher training sessions were held; 6 mandatory orientation training sessions were held; 1 peer

education session was held; 2 capsule training sessions were held; 5 technical sessions for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis custodians were held; and 1 workshop for HIV counsellors was held

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for the entire Mission area	Yes	
24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24 hour close protection services were provided for the 3 senior Mission staff and all high-level visiting officials
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 138 residences	23	Surveys on office space were conducted
	15	Surveys on hotels were conducted
	230	Surveys on residences were conducted
		The higher number of surveys stemmed from personnel requests
Conduct of a total of 240 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff, with the participation of 1,200 staff members	214	Briefing and information sessions were held
		The number of sessions held depended on the adequacy of the training space and the number of registered interested staff members. Since MINUSMA moved most of the services, including training and briefings, to the MINUSMA operational base, more staff members could be trained in 1 session than at the previous compound
	1,904	Staff members participated
		The higher number of participants stemmed from the number of staff members interested in the security briefings, particularly those deploying to areas with high levels of insecurity
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	43	Induction training sessions were held, which included security sessions for 577 new Mission personnel
	8	Fire induction training sessions were held for 122 participants
	4	Fire warden training sessions were held for 48 participants
	47	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions were held and included fire training for 923 participants

Conduct of a total of 12 first aid training sessions for 240 trainees	13	First aid sessions were organized for 115 participants
	47	The lower number of participants stemmed from logistical and operational constraints Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions were held and included first aid training for 923 participants

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	2 041.7	1 632.6	409.1	20.0
Military contingents	326 877.0	301 351.2	25 525.8	7.8
United Nations police	11 692.5	15 334.9	(3 642.4)	(31.2)
Formed police units	28 537.4	28 455.0	82.4	0.3
Subtotal	369 148.6	346 773.7	22 374.9	6.1
Civilian personnel				
International staff	119 670.5	128 711.9	(9 041.4)	(7.6)
National staff	14 819.2	17 597.5	(2 778.3)	(18.7)
United Nations Volunteers	7 013.1	7 723.4	(710.3)	(10.1)
General temporary assistance	242.1	1 145.0	(902.9)	(372.9)
Government-provided personnel	543.7	384.9	158.8	29.2
Subtotal	142 288.6	155 562.7	(13 274.1)	(9.3)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	650.4	647.8	2.6	0.4
Official travel	4 746.5	5 959.4	(1 212.9)	(25.6)
Facilities and infrastructure	95 339.0	116 307.9	(20 968.9)	(22.0)
Ground transportation	12 115.5	11 755.4	360.1	3.0
Air operations	165 442.9	140 868.5	24 574.4	14.9
Naval transportation	325.9	7 237.3	(6 911.4)	(2 120.7)
Communications	38 294.8	13 097.8	25 197.0	65.8
Information technology	13 342.0	35 370.5	(22 028.5)	(165.1)
Medical	5 073.7	3 710.0	1 363.7	26.9
Special equipment	—	19.9	(19.9)	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	82 643.1	92 098.4	(9 455.3)	(11.4)
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 990.3	9.7	0.2
Subtotal	421 973.8	431 063.2	(9 089.4)	(2.2)
Gross requirements	933 411.0	933 399.6	11.4	0.0
Staff assessment income	12 336.0	13 098.4	(762.4)	(6.2)
Net requirements	921 075.0	920 301.2	773.8	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	933 411.0	933 399.6	11.4	0.0

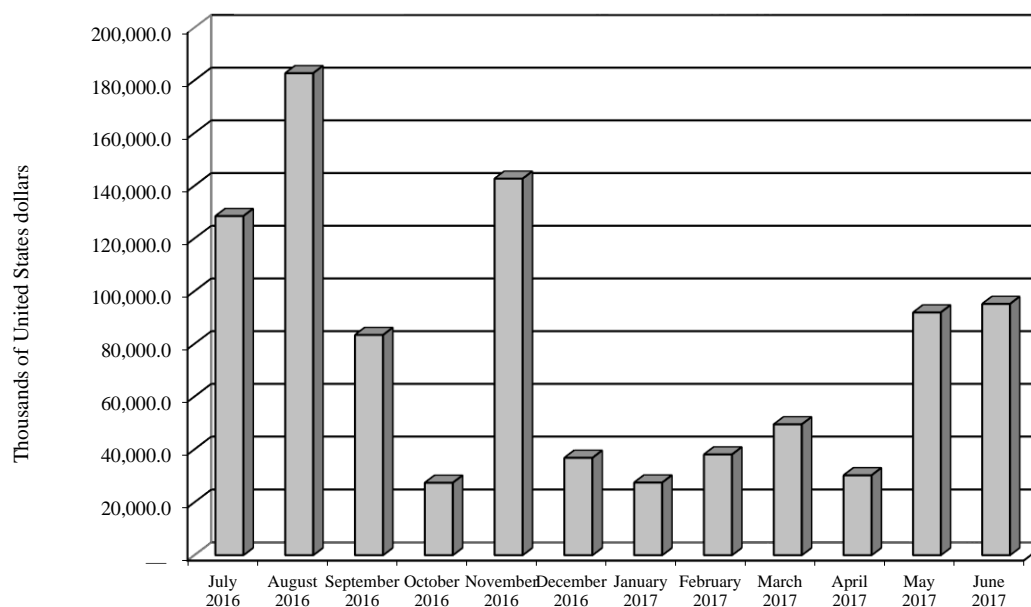
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	369 148.6	(22 375.0)	346 773.6
II. Civilian personnel	142 288.6	13 285.0	155 573.6
III. Operational costs	421 973.8	9 090.0	431 063.8
Total	933 411.0	–	933 411.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			2.4

54. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from Group I, military and police personnel, to Group II, civilian personnel, and Group III, operational costs. Funds were redeployed to Group II to meet increased requirements for international staff costs owing to the lower actual vacancy rate of 12.7 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 15 per cent, as well as national staff costs owing to the upward revision of the local salary scale by 24.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, effective 1 November 2016. The redeployment of funds to Group III reflected the reprioritization of the expenditure programme to meet the most immediate costs associated with the expansion of the military and police components of the Mission, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), including the acquisition of prefabricated facilities for the expansion of camps to accommodate the additional uniformed personnel and the acquisition of field defence supplies to improve security across the Mission area of operations.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



55. Higher expenditures in July 2016 reflected the recording of obligations for the rental and operation of the Mission's fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft fleet, as well as aviation fuel and field defence supplies and generator fuel. Higher expenditures in August and November 2016 reflected the creation of obligations for standard troops and formed police personnel reimbursement costs, and the creation of obligations for contingent-owned equipment for military and formed police personnel for the 2016/17 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	4 912.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	43.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	14 242.9
Total	19 198.6

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	54 214.5		
Formed police units	6 327.1		
Subtotal	60 541.6		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	41 165.9		
Formed police units	3 193.1		
•Subtotal	44 359.0		
Total	104 900.6		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.4	1 October 2016	1 July 2013
Intensified operational condition factor	3.3	1 October 2016	1 July 2013
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.4	1 October 2016	1 July 2013
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	23 056.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	23 056.5

^a Inclusive of the rental value of government-provided land and buildings as well as airport fees and charges and radio frequency fees.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$409.1	20.0%

56. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower actual level of deployment of military observers for a total of approximately 11,798 person-days compared with the planned deployment of 13,870 person-days reflected in the budget for the period. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for travel on rotation owing to the higher actual cost of round-trip airfares (actual average cost of \$3,478 compared with \$1,100 applied in the budget).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$25,525.8	7.8%

57. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced expenditures recorded for troop cost reimbursements; the reduced cost of rations owing a lower actual ceiling man rate (at an actual average rate of \$4.51 compared with the rate of \$5.05 applied in the budget); and reduced recreational leave allowances owing to fewer contingent personnel meeting the requisite six months of service for the entitlement.

58. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment resulting from better-than-anticipated deployment, serviceability and performance of equipment from a number of troop-contributing countries; and additional mission subsistence allowances owing to the lower actual vacancy rate with respect to force headquarters staff officers (at an actual vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent compared with an average of 7.0 per cent applied in the budget).

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$3,642.4)	(31.2%)

59. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rate of 6.6 per cent compared with an average rate of 30.0 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

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.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$9,041.4)	(7.6%)

60. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rate of 12.7 per cent compared with the average vacancy rate of 15.0 per cent applied in the budget, combined with increased common staff costs due to higher requirements for education grant allowances, and to requirements for relocation and assignment grants and appointment travel in the context of the high rate of turnover of staff.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$2,778.3)	(18.7%)

61. The variance is attributable primarily to a 24.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent increase in salaries with respect to National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, owing to the promulgation of new salary scales for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff in Mali effective 1 November 2016.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$710.3)	(10.1%)

62. The variance is attributable to the lower actual vacancy rate of 15.9 per cent compared with the average rate of 25.0 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$902.9)	(372.9%)

63. The variance is attributable primarily to the cost allocated to MINUSMA with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance mainly related to support activities for Umoja cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo, and the deployment of an average of three international staff for two months in support of the expansion of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$158.8	29.2%

64. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher actual vacancy rate of 50 per cent compared with an average rate of 30.0 per cent applied in the budget for the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1,212.9)	(25.6%)

65. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements for non-training related travel within the Mission in connection with: (a) the expansion of premises, which required shared expertise across the Mission area of operations; and (b) damage to the Kidal runway, which resulted in a significant volume of cargo being transported by road rather than air, thereby increasing the number of personnel staying overnight in locations other than their duty stations and resulting in an increase in payments of related daily subsistence allowances as part of their travel entitlements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$20,968.8)	(22.0%)

66. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to: (a) prefabricated facilities for offices and accommodations in connection with the expansion of camps associated with the deployment of additional uniformed personnel, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#); (b) field defence supplies for the improvement of security across the Mission area of operations, such as the fortification of perimeter fences and the laydown of several barriers of Hesco Bastion walls, in the light of frequent attacks on MINUSMA installations and personnel; (c) office furniture, owing to the establishment of a new regional centre in Ménaka, the relocation of offices to the Mission's new headquarters and the expansion of accommodation facilities in Gao and Kidal for civilian personnel; and (d) the rental of premises, owing to charges related to the restoration of the former Mission headquarters to its previous state in accordance with contractual closure requirements.

67. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to: (a) utilities and waste disposal services, owing to the lower contractual costs for waste disposal; (b) security services, including the utilization of fewer security guards at various compounds due to a change in the design of the compounds in which only one gate was used instead of the planned two gates, the non-deployment of guards to Kidal and Tessalit, where military contingents were used instead to guard compounds, and lower requirements for residential security, since United Nations police officers, military observers and staff officers based in the north lived in United Nations camps guarded by the military contingents; (c) spare parts and supplies, owing to the utilization of existing stocks; and (d) engineering supplies, owing to the reprioritization of the Mission's expenditure programme as the focus was placed on security enhancement at all United Nations installations and the expansion of camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$360.1	3.0%

68. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) lower expenditures for repairs and maintenance, which were initially provided for under ground transportation but were subsequently delivered by individual contractors and recorded under other supplies, services and equipment; (b) interrupted outsourced services, which led to the use of in-house capacity where possible; (c) liability insurance, owing to lower prices based on a new contract; and (d) lower expenditures for spare parts owing to the utilization of existing stocks.

69. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for the acquisition of two armoured vehicles, a loader and a forklift to meet operational requirements in connection with the unplanned deployment of additional uniformed personnel; the rental of vehicles in the context of electoral support provided to the Government of Mali; and higher fuel consumption due to the deployment of a higher number of contingent-owned vehicles (at an actual consumption of 8.6 million litres compared with 6.1 million litres applied in the budget).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$24,574.4	14.9%

70. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements for the rental and operation of the fixed-wing aircraft fleet, owing to lower actual flight hours as a result of the non-deployment of air assets (actual flight hours of 6,127 compared with 7,746 flight hours applied in the budget); lower costs with regard to the unmanned aerial systems, due to the periodic unavailability of the services of the commercial system; and reduced requirements for aviation fuel as a result of lower mobilization fees, as a number of planned sites were not operational owing to a lack of available land, combined with lower levels of aviation fuel consumption (actual consumption of 15.6 million litres compared with 18.9 million litres contained in the budget).

71. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the rental and operation of the helicopter fleet, owing to the deployment of four additional helicopters (two casualty, for day and night medical services, and two utility for operational support).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$6,911.4)	(2,120.7%)

72. The variance is attributable primarily to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, including the increased number of prefabricated facilities needed for the expansion of camps associated with the deployment of additional uniformed personnel, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$25,197.0	65.8%

73. The variance is attributable primarily to letter-of-assist arrangements for: (a) camp protection services in the form of electro-optical and radar-based systems to improve threat and situational awareness at premises in Kidal and Gao (budgeted at \$15.8 million); and (b) threat assessment support services through the collection of information from electronic communications to enhance military intelligence-led operations (budgeted at \$6.0 million).

74. With regard to camp protection services, the unencumbered balance reflects the non-deployment of services in Gao (budgeted at \$6.5 million); and the fact that the services in Kidal (budgeted at \$9.3 million) were provided under contract with a public agency (under the management of the Member State), and therefore actual costs (\$8.7 million) were recorded under the information technology class of expenditures.

75. With regard to threat assessment support services, the unencumbered balance reflects the cessation of the letter-of-assist arrangement after six months, following the repatriation of one of the All Sources Information Fusion Unit contingents and the fact that actual costs for the first half of the year (\$3.2 million) were recorded under the information technology class of expenditures. After the departure of one of the All Sources Information Fusion Unit contingents, information collection was taken over by the Mission's military intelligence units, although that gave rise to the need for a secured network system, which resulted in increased requirements under the information and technology class of expenditures (see para. 77 below).

76. The variance is also attributable to reduced requirements for public information services and equipment, as they were procured at a lower market price than envisaged, and the transfer of equipment from other peacekeeping missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$22,028.5)	(165.1%)

77. The variance is attributable primarily to the cost of the provision of camp protection services in Kidal (\$8.7 million), the provision of threat assessment support services for the first half of the year (\$3.2 million) and, in the latter half of the year, the unforeseen cost of installing the secure network system to which collected information would be transmitted (\$8.6 million). Further details are provided in paragraph 75 above.

78. The variance is also attributable to the procurement of additional information technology equipment and software licenses for activities to mitigate the heightened security threats at MINUSMA premises.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$1,363.7	26.9%

79. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to medical services, owing to the utilization of commercial hospitals by fewer uniformed personnel, and medical supplies, owing to the establishment of three United Nations-owned level I clinics, rather than the five clinics planned, as a result of security concerns.

80. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for the acquisition of non-budgeted medical equipment such as defibrillators, haemostatic pads and first aid kits owing to casualties suffered by MINUSMA personnel as a result of attacks.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$9,455.3)	(11.4%)

81. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with regard to the engagement of individual contractors for maintenance services, air operation services and the repair and maintenance of vehicles; additional mine detection and mine clearing services provided by the Mine Action Service, due to the delayed deployment of a United Nations demining capability; other freight and related costs, owing to freight charges stemming from the increased acquisition of prefabricated facilities and field defence supplies for security enhancement projects and the expansion of camps; and losses on exchange with regard to charges resulting from currency fluctuations.

82. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with regard to uniforms, badges and gear, owing to the utilization of existing stocks.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

83. 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 \$11,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$19,198,600 from investment revenue (\$4,912,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$43,100) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$14,242,900).
