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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 2019 to 30 June 2020

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: political reconciliation and the implementation of institutional reforms in accordance with the peace agreement; security, protection of civilians and the implementation of the defence and security measures of the peace agreement; promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation; return of State authority, stabilization and the rule of law in central and northern Mali; and support.

The reporting period was marked by progress and new challenges with the implementation of the peace agreement. Legislative elections were held in a generally peaceful context in March and April 2020, however they were followed by protests and a subsequent rally in Bamako, on 5 June 2020, exacerbating the impending political crisis. The security situation remained complex in the north and in the centre of Mali, with increased attacks against the Armed Forces of Mali, followed by their withdrawal from several locations. The evolving restrictions and challenges in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic impacted a number of Mission activities, some of which were postponed or reprioritized.

MINUSMA incurred \$1,136.9 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,105.7 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the 2018/19 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$1.5 million reflects the net impact of: (a) increased requirements for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to higher actual costs for contingent-owned equipment based on the terms of the memorandums of understanding signed with troop-contributing countries during the reporting period and higher costs for freight and the deployment of contingent-owned equipment in connection with the reconfiguration of the military contingent units to support the adaptation of the force, in line with the assessment of the situation in northern and central Mali in connection with the implementation of the Mission's primary and secondary strategic priorities as outlined in Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#); (b) increased requirements for civilian personnel, attributable primarily to higher incumbency levels for all categories of personnel owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission; (c) reduced requirements for operational costs, attributable primarily to: (i) lower costs for air operations in connection with the non-deployment of six unmanned aerial vehicles and six intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms owing to challenges with sourcing the systems; (ii) lower costs for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services as they relate to the security infrastructure of the Mission owing to adjustments to the terms under letters of assist with the government provider as a result of competitive markets; and (iii) lower freight and related costs owing to the movement of cargo by the Mission, and the delayed implementation of some programmatic activities owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	495 313.0	522 294.3	(26 981.3)	(5.4)
Civilian personnel	183 887.2	195 739.0	(11 851.8)	(6.4)
Operational costs	459 257.7	418 875.6	40 382.1	8.8
Gross requirements	1 138 457.9	1 136 908.9	1 549.0	0.1
Staff assessment income	16 267.3	17 350.8	(1 083.5)	(6.7)
Net requirements	1 122 190.6	1 119 558.1	2 632.5	0.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)				
Total requirements	1 138 457.9	1 136 908.9	1 549.0	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	40	39	2.5
Military contingents	13 249	12 142	8.4
United Nations police	350	298	14.9
Formed police units	1 570	1 438	8.4
International staff	817	752	8.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	150	129	14.0
National General Service staff	753	658	12.6
United Nations Volunteers			
International	191	161	15.7
National	6	—	100.0
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	2	—
National staff	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	19	14	26.3

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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 2019 to 30 June 2020 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 February 2019 ([A/73/760](#)) and amounted to \$1,149,778,800 gross (\$1,133,480,500 net). It provided for the deployment of 40 military observers, 13,249 military contingent personnel, 1,920 police personnel (350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel), 819 international and 904 national staff (150 National Professional Officers and 754 National General Service staff), 2 general temporary assistance positions, as well as 197 United Nations Volunteers and 19 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 29 April 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,146,057,900 gross (\$1,129,770,700 net) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 ([A/73/755/Add.7](#), para. 47).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [73/320](#) and its decision 73/555, appropriated the amount of \$1,138,457,900 gross (\$1,122,190,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUSMA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2423 \(2018\)](#) and [2480 \(2019\)](#).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, supporting the parties in the implementation of the peace agreement as the Mission's primary strategic priority. By its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the Security Council added a second strategic priority to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive politically-led Malian strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in Central Mali.

6. 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 the implementation of institutional reforms in accordance with the peace agreement; security, protection of civilians and implementation of the defence and security measures of the peace agreement; promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation; return of State authority, stabilization and the rule of law in central and northern Mali; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2019/20 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

8. The reporting period was marked by important steps towards the implementation of the peace agreement, as well as challenges linked to increased violence in the centre of Mali, restrictions and mitigation measures in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and increased political tensions. In addition, the security situation remained complex in the north and centre of the country, with increased attacks against the camps of the Armed Forces of Mali, followed by the withdrawal of these forces in several locations. Terrorist groups affiliated with Al-Qaida and Islamic State continued to attack security forces and civilians in northern and central Mali, while further clashes between those groups were also reported. Civilians continued to be the victims of violence committed by terrorist groups and the targets of attacks in central Mali. The Mission continued to face challenges with the delivery of the mandate, in particular in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which added further complexity to the operations of MINUSMA, the impact of which is described in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the present report.

9. MINUSMA, in accordance with the strategic objectives authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), reprioritized its activities to support the implementation of the peace agreement and the Malian authorities in stabilizing the situation in central Mali and protecting civilians. To this end, the Mission initiated the development of the Mission adaptation plan, focusing on adapting its substantive, support and military/force components to meet the two strategic priorities outlined in the resolution in the changing security situation in Mali. In addition, the Mission continued its ongoing efforts to enhance performance and strengthen integration with the United Nations country team and seek complementarity with other international stakeholders.

10. The inclusive national dialogue concluded in Bamako on 22 December 2019 with the adoption of four resolutions and a series of recommendations. The resolutions included a call for the holding of legislative elections before May 2020, followed by a constitutional referendum, the redeployment of the reconstituted armed forces and State administration throughout the country and a review of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali pursuant to article 65 of the Agreement. The conclusion of the dialogue resulted in a more positive dynamic among the signatory parties, which allowed them to refocus on the implementation of the peace agreement, and some important progress. In addition, the Mission's good offices, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, were complemented by the Mission's activities, which were instrumental in bringing the parties together and ensuring continued implementation of the dialogue in a safe and secure environment.

11. The Agreement Monitoring Committee, co-chaired by MINUSMA, was critical in channelling the positive dynamic among signatories to resolve differences on the modalities for the redeployment of the reconstituted armed forces, in particular through ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Technical Commission on Security. In addition, the Mission provided security and logistical support for the redeployment of the reconstituted units to northern Mali.

12. Despite the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the legislative elections were held in a peaceful context on 29 March and 19 April 2020. Voter turnout was reported at 36 per cent for the first round and 35 per cent for the second round. A number of incidents were recorded, however, including the abduction of the opposition leader and President of the Union pour la République et la Démocratie party, Soumaïla Cissé, on 25 March 2020 in the Timbuktu region, the kidnapping of

candidates, local traditional leaders and electoral officials, as well as the destruction of electoral materials and interference in the electoral process by armed groups.

13. While the legislative elections were held without major incident, the results announced by the Constitutional Court triggered a political crisis in Bamako, further slowing down the implementation of the peace agreement. The decision of the Constitutional Court of 30 April 2020, legitimizing the term of the new National Assembly, after the contested legislative elections, increased resentment amongst political stakeholders, which culminated in the organization of a rally in Bamako, on 5 June 2020, by the coalition of movements, associations and supporters of Imam Mahmoud Dicko. A key demand of the protestors was the resignation of the President, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita and his Government. To that end, the leaders of the protest rally launched an opposition platform, the Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des forces patriotiques (M5-RFP).

14. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) delegation to Mali engaged with various stakeholders, from 18 to 20 June 2020, to encourage the finding of acceptable solutions to the crisis. MINUSMA, in collaboration, with Bamako-based representatives of the African Union and ECOWAS, met with the national stakeholders and advocated for dialogue to resolve the crisis. Despite these efforts, M5-RFP organized another protest rally on 19 June 2020, which expanded to other locations, such as Mopti, Sikasso and Timbuktu, as well as the diaspora, and reiterated its demand for the resignation of the President.

15. The international mediation team noted continuing disagreements between the signatory parties, which impeded the swift implementation of certain key elements of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

16. Despite the political turmoil in Bamako towards the end of the reporting period, the deployment of personnel of reconstituted units represented an essential step towards the restoration of State authority in northern Mali, notably in Kidal, where the arrival of the reconstituted units in February marked the first formal State security presence since 2012.

17. Despite the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission adapted its activities to ensure the continuity of priority activities, such as the critical support that was provided for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process through the acquisition of individual and collective protection kits in support of operations and distribution to camps through the Operational Coordination Mechanism, and to the communities hosting community violence reduction projects. A protocol for engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic was developed with the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, national authorities and signatory armed movements to implement the “catch-up disarmament, demobilization and reintegration phase”, as planned, upon the recommendation of the Agreement Monitoring Committee on 10 March 2020. In the completion of the catch-up phase in June, combatants in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal were targeted, with a total number of 406 combatants (including 10 women) declared ready for integration into the Malian Defence and Security Forces and resulting in the completion of 3 new battalions.

18. Further logistic and operational support was provided for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process through the support to the construction of a transit camp for the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces, the improvement of the living conditions in the camps for the Operational Coordination Mechanisms in Timbuktu and Kidal, as well as the construction of several ablution units for the Malian Defence and Security Forces. In addition, MINUSMA supported the training and integration of former combatants and their redeployment.

19. The disarmament and dismantling of militias and members of self-defence groups in Mopti was fully supported by the Mission through the provision of food, non-food items, funds and technical assistance. Alongside the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and dismantling of militias, MINUSMA continued to identify and implement community violence reduction projects, in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Taoudeni and Mopti.

20. Continued efforts were made to ensure the participation and engagement of political stakeholders and civil society in the governance of the security sector, through the organization of training and capacity-building sessions. Support was provided to the national authorities with regard to border security and counter-proliferation, including the contracting of boreholes in line with the action plan of the Malian national border security strategy, both to support border communities and allow for the decentralization of border security services in eight locations. In January 2020, the perimeter of a new base at the Douentza aerodrome was completed and handed over to the National Directorate for Water and Forests and the Armed Forces of Mali at Douentza. Technical support was provided to the national small arms and light weapons commission through the organization of two workshops to develop an integrated operational plan that would enable all actors to promote voluntary disarmament, and sensitization on small arms and light weapons counterproliferation was undertaken with national stakeholders.

21. In his visit to northern Mali in March 2020, the Prime Minister of Mali, Boubou Cissé, announced a series of projects to be implemented through the Northern Development Zone, including the construction of a main road from Bourem to Kidal, the renovation of rest areas for camels and a vocational youth training centre. However, the creation of an interregional advisory council, whose role will be to help to coordinate and support the preparation of development projects to be submitted to the fund, remained pending at the end of the reporting period. The council is expected to play a crucial role in assisting regional authorities in the north in effectively preparing, presenting and managing development projects and thus remained an important mechanism to be established in order to facilitate and help guide relevant MINUSMA support projects.

22. With the support of the Mission's good offices, and technical and logistical facilitation, the Government held a high-level workshop on women's participation in the decision-making bodies of the peace process and the broader political system on 22 and 23 January. A total of 200 women leaders, representing all regions of Mali, participated. Concrete measures were adopted to increase women's participation in the peace process and broader political life. They included: increasing the number of women in the follow-up mechanisms of the peace agreement from 3 to 30 per cent; the creation of an independent women's observatory to monitor the peace process; and the establishment of a monitoring framework to follow up on the adopted measures. The selection process to designate six women to participate in the Agreement Monitoring Committee is ongoing; a donor has provided funding for their participation and the strengthening of capacities to participate in the peace agreement. In addition, 41 women were newly elected members of parliament compared with 14 in the previous legislature.

23. MINUSMA continued to use its good offices to encourage Malian officials to take concrete steps towards effective decentralization and supported consultative workshops with key stakeholders to resolve outstanding differences. Taking into consideration concerns raised during the issues of holding legislative elections in Kidal and Ménaka, the Government decided to hold legislative by-elections in 11 *cercles* and 2 regions (Taoudenni and Ménaka) in northern Mali. On 15 April, the Minister for Territorial Administration and Decentralization established a commission

tasked with establishing interim authorities and preparing elections in those areas by the end of the year.

24. Nevertheless and notwithstanding the efforts of the Government and MINUSMA, the envisaged transfer of 30 per cent of State revenue to the territorial units remained a challenge owing to the absence of banking institutions and financial services in northern Mali.

25. MINUSMA continued to support the activities of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, with its first public hearings successfully organized by the Commission on 8 December 2019 in Bamako during which victims and witnesses testified on harm endured including arbitrary detention and abductions.

26. With regard to the support provided for the development and implementation of the national stabilization strategy for the centre of the country, MINUSMA facilitated dialogue and reconciliation initiatives in central Mali under the policy framework for the management of the crisis in central Mali (*Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au Centre du Mali*). The permanent secretariat for the policy framework held a series of meetings from 10 to 14 February 2020 in Mopti with local authorities, civil society and technical partners involved in the reconciliation efforts.

27. The Mission continued to step up its efforts to protect civilians, notably through Operation Buffalo and by developing One United Nations integrated plans of action, aimed at enhancing integrated coordination between Mission components and the United Nations country team. Despite these efforts, in several incidents, MINUSMA patrols were blocked by local populations believed to have been mobilized by local armed groups. In response, the Mission further stepped up its outreach and communication activities, in coordination with the Malian authorities. To this end, the Mission, in efforts to coordinate programmatic, military, police and country team components in an integrated manner, created an integrated working group which brought together Mission headquarters in Bamako, the Mopti regional office and country team members to harmonize, integrate, prioritize and align efforts within the integrated strategic framework.

28. MINUSMA continued to support and facilitate reconciliation initiatives in the centre, at a slower pace than anticipated, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the Government suspended some field activities in late March, including in Bankass and Douentza *cercles* in Mopti region. Nevertheless, some important results were achieved in the area, such as the establishment of reconciliation committees in four communes in the Douentza and Bandiagara *cercles*. These committees, with MINUSMA support, held community dialogues that resulted in local peace agreements in Toguéré-Koumbé commune, Ténenkou *cercle*, and in the villages of Woko and Néma, in Néma-Badenyakafo commune, Djenné *cercle*. MINUSMA further continued to support government efforts to fight impunity and extend State authority, including justice and prison services, in the north and centre. Notably, the Mission provided technical and material support to enhance security and working conditions for judicial officials and personnel, and enhance their capacity to reach out and deliver services to communities, as well as the security and management of prisons, including for housing inmates suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offences. This included support to the Malian authorities to develop and validate the road map for the implementation of the national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism in prison settings. MINUSMA, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), also continued to provide technical support to the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, including mentoring on case management and criminal analysis and the provision of technical support for the investigation and transfer of detained suspects. Establishing

continued State authority presence throughout the territory amid the evolving and worsening security situation continued to remain an important challenge.

29. In addition, the Mission developed and initiated the implementation of its Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, ensuring alignment with the Mission plan and allowing for mission-wide performance reviews in an integrated manner, and to inform decision-making by the senior leadership team. The MINUSMA Comprehensive Performance Assessment System was updated to reflect the strategic priorities of the Mission, including mandate delivery in support of the benchmarks as highlighted in Security Council resolution [2531 \(2020\)](#) and will thus assess performance with regard to: (a) progress on the implementation of the peace agreement and on the stabilization strategy for the Centre; (b) the protection of civilians; (c) the return of State authority; and (d) the fight against impunity. An element has also been added to the assessment system to track the Mission's efforts and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the delivery of its mandate.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

30. During the reporting period, MINUSMA continued to reach its strategic objectives and to deliver on its mandated tasks. Despite the challenges faced by the Mission in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the reduced mobility and required social distancing, and the guidelines of the Malian authorities regarding restrictions, the Mission continued to support the implementation of the peace agreement and assumed its responsibilities regarding the protection of civilians, notably in the centre of Mali, although adapting its working methods to ongoing developments. Respecting the "do no harm principle", MINUSMA continued to provide good offices in support of the peace agreement. In this context, the Mission hosted the thirty-ninth session of the Agreement Monitoring Committee on 5 May at its headquarters in Bamako, using several meeting rooms linked through videoconferencing connections, to comply with social distancing measures. Similarly, the military and police components continued to ensure the protection of civilians wearing personal protective equipment, such as masks, during dismounted patrols, which were sometimes conducted in reduced numbers when personnel of some contingents were in quarantine. The Mission continued to support the deployment and operationalization of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces, in particular through assistance for the deployment of the units to Kidal. In addition, the Mission continued to support the electoral process while adapting its procedures and provided continuous support to the Malian-led peace process in the centre.

31. Some of the Mission's activities were either adapted or postponed and reprioritized because of the evolving restrictions and challenges in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. To that end, both military and police components, in addition to their usual support, provided relevant equipment and materials in response to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic to their national counterparts, where relevant, to ensure the continued protection of civilians. In particular, substantive programmes were adapted as described in the results-based budgeting frameworks (see sect. II.F), as many activities requiring workshops and/or gatherings of MINUSMA personnel, Malian authorities and civil society organizations were either cancelled or temporarily postponed, in line with national restrictions. Resource requirements approved for these activities were adapted in support of Malian and Mission-related prevention and mitigation measures to ensure the safety of personnel, contain the spread of the virus and mitigate its effects.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

32. Programmatic activities were essential for the implementation of Mission priorities, and these activities were aimed directly at supporting the strategic priorities

and key tasks in a complementary and integrated way by all Mission components. In August 2019, through its resource stewardship executive group, the Mission provided guidance and criteria on the implementation of mandate priorities, identifying the political and geographical priorities to ensure that the project committees and sections aligned projects and resources to the overall strategic vision, and the activities reflected resources assigned to the implementation of support to the peace agreement and to the additional second strategic priority, authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#). Guidelines on the various substantive activities, including community violence reduction projects and quick-impact projects, as well as the projects supported by the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund, were provided to ensure that all activities were planned as complementary mechanisms, with the aim of maximizing the impact of approved resources.

33. The principals of the respective pillars also exercised oversight and approved each programmatic activity. A memorandum of understanding with the implementing partners described the tasks to be undertaken and served as a basis for each party's obligations when utilizing Mission resources. The memorandum also established the reporting requirements for the implementation of the projects, and efforts were under way to further strengthen oversight, governance and reporting functions by the implementing partners.

34. In the implementation of the programmatic activities, the Mission promoted integrated planning and coordination within the civilian, police and military components, as well as with the other stakeholders. In this regard, coordination and effective division of work based on comparative advantages with the United Nations country team was strengthened under the framework of the integrated strategic framework and in complementarity with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the humanitarian response plan.

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

(a) **Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.** The activities under this programme were aimed at providing short-term socioeconomic reinsertion support to ex-combatants, including biometric registration, demobilization cards, socioeconomic and psychosocial services, safety nets (economic or financial support) and camp kits, sensitization and basic skills training within or outside the cantonment sites to facilitate the transition of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration participants to civilian life. Support was provided to ex-combatants in Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka in the context of accelerated reintegration. The process constituted a key factor in enabling the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities were complemented by community violence reduction programmes, notably in the centre of Mali, in support of the second strategic priority.

(b) **Security sector reform.** Technical advice was provided to support the finalization of the national security sector reform strategy for the holistic implementation of security sector reform in the country. Capacity-building activities and high-level meetings were held with national counterparts, to support the definition and operationalization of the national defence and security measures in support of the peace process.

(c) **Electoral support.** During the legislative elections held on 19 March and 29 April, the Mission and the United Nations country team provided joint and complementary support to Malian authorities through the United Nations integrated electoral team in Mali. Through this coordination mechanism, led by MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), political, technical, security

and logistical support was provided to national and local authorities. The deployment of electoral officials and materials to northern and central Mali was also facilitated, and political stakeholders, State authorities and civil society organizations were involved in several activities regarding the electoral process, including capacity-building and training sessions. Coordinated efforts were conducted to promote the participation of women and youth in the electoral process, which resulted in the election of women in the legislative polls.

(d) **Confidence-building.** Projects and capacity-building activities were implemented to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society and the role of civil society in the monitoring of the implementation of the peace agreement. Support was provided to enhance the State-society relationship to rebuild confidence and trust in local government through the strengthening of public outreach sessions, Consultative councils, citizen control, the promotion of political inclusion and collaborative governance to foster the involvement of women and youth in decision-making processes at the regional and *cercle* levels. Continued support was provided to interim authorities through capacity-building on key public administration themes, decentralization, regionalization, local taxation and finance and transfer of State services. Community dialogues and initiatives were organized in Mopti, Tessalit, Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Douentza, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Ségou and Bamako to promote the active engagement of civil society organizations, including women and youth groups, in the prevention and management of inter- and intracommunity conflicts in support of the regional reconciliation support teams of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation. In addition, support to the Ministry was provided through the establishment and strengthening of the communal reconciliation committees to manage intercommunal tension and prevent the escalation of community violence in priority areas of northern and central Mali.

(e) **Gender affairs and the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence.** Projects were implemented with the aim of increasing the participation of women and youth from civil society organizations and their capacity with regard to the prevention and resolution of conflicts. In addition, increased awareness of gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and promotion of the law addressing gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence issues in Mali was supported through nationwide public celebrations, conferences and public events. These included targeted activities, aimed at promoting the commemoration of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence-related key events, advocacy and activities for the adoption and dissemination of the gender-based violence law and the production of outreach materials.

(f) **Human rights.** Support for State authorities and civil society in the fight against terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism was provided through the promotion and protection of human rights. Three regional conferences were held, in Gao, Ségou and Timbuktu regions, to raise awareness and increase youth engagement against violent extremism. Recommendations were made with regard to the establishment of early warning mechanisms to prevent the recruitment of youth in their communities. The Mission continued to provide technical support to national human rights protection mechanisms in the monitoring, documentation and investigation of human rights abuses and violations, including the National Human Rights Commission, to strengthen their capacity for the monitoring and documenting of human rights violations and abuses, and through support in the drafting of thematic reports and contributions. The Commission submitted contributions on the human rights situation of human rights defenders in Mali to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in December 2019, to the Committee against Torture in March 2020 and to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on 13 June 2020.

(g) **Stabilization and recovery.** In line with Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), support was provided by the Mission for the operationalization of the Northern Development Zone through a project aimed at strengthening the decentralization process by informing and sensitizing the population, and strengthening the capacity of local and elected authorities and administrators through capacity-building and the training of members of the permanent secretariat of the Northern Development Zone and of the Interregional Consultative Committee.

(h) **Justice and corrections.** Support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and its regional offices in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu was provided in coordination with UNODC, through mentoring and capacity-building on counter-terrorism case management, including on evidence collection, data management and analysis, and investigations on serious crimes that risk destabilizing the peace process. The activities related to the establishment of three regional satellite offices in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu were not carried out, given the absence of a decision from the Ministry of Justice on the establishment of regional satellite offices. However, during a joint assessment mission, including the participation of the Ministry of Justice, a suitable location for the Specialized Investigation Brigade satellite office in Mopti was successfully identified for further support from MINUSMA and the European Union. In addition, MINUSMA and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights signed an agreement on 29 June 2020 allowing MINUSMA to perform security work at the new headquarters of the Specialized Judicial Unit in Bamako. The Mission continued to provide technical support and advice for the development and adoption of a legislative framework to harmonize the roles of traditional and formal justice systems, with the aim of increasing access to justice and to advance the peace process.

C. Mission support initiatives

36. The Mission aligned its focus and priorities to support the implementation of Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#) within approved resources, including in support of Mission adaptation. During the 2019/20 period, the Mission experienced challenges associated with the increase in violence in the regions and with protests as a result of the political crisis. This challenging working environment was further exacerbated by restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, from March 2020 throughout the last quarter of the 2019/20 period.

37. The Mission continued to face challenges with the sourcing and planned deployment of assets. With regard to air operations, six unmanned aerial vehicles were not deployed, owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially. The six unmanned aerial vehicles comprise three short range/medium altitude long-endurance units in Kidal and six mini units in Gao, which were offset by an additional three short range/medium altitude long-endurance units deployed in Timbuktu. A total of six manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms were not deployed, owing to an unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the prolonged process associated with acquiring a commercial solution. In addition, air operations were curtailed owing to restrictions mandated by the host Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

38. With regard to communications and information technology, a number of adjustments were made to strengthen the security infrastructure of the Mission, including through adjustments to the terms under letters of assist with the government provider as a result of competitive markets for the advanced threat detection and sensor information fusion systems in Gao and Kidal, the Mission Secure Network camp protection system, and the counter-rocket, artillery and mortar system in Kidal.

The contract for the integrated camp surveillance and early warning services had been finalized with the service provider as at the end of the reporting period.

39. Despite the challenges of the violence, the political crisis, and notably the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission continued to implement its recruitment efforts to encumber vacant civilian posts. This achievement was apparent in the lower actual vacancy rates compared with the vacancy rates applied in the approved budget for the 2019/20 period for international and national staff.

40. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission implemented measures to protect its personnel as well as its capacity to continue critical operations. The Mission strengthened health and sanitation policies and procedures, upgraded existing medical infrastructure and took measures to mitigate the spread of the virus and ensure that United Nations personnel were not vectors of contagion. In mid-March 2020, in Bamako, a majority of mission personnel were required to work from their homes, with only essential and limited personnel permitted to work at Mission Headquarters. Mission personnel were encouraged to limit their exposure by wearing masks and to plan necessary activities to obtain a stock of food and water for a recommended period of three weeks' supply, to limit interactions. The Mission acquired additional cleaning and sanitation materials, and medical supplies, including personal protective equipment, and medical equipment such as ventilators, monitors, defibrillators and other intensive care unit equipment.

41. MINUSMA continued to implement projects to improve the living and working conditions and the occupational hygiene and safety of mission personnel, including the construction of hard-walled kitchenettes to ensure the availability of catering services in the regions. The Mission also acquired additional accommodation facilities, including prefabricated modular bathroom capsules and kitchenette units and furniture, and environmentally friendly air conditioner units and generators. MINUSMA continued to take steps towards improving its waste management, water supply and sanitation, as well as towards managing environmental emergencies.

42. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to provide critical support to its uniformed personnel and began the planning for the implementation of the Mission adaptation plan, including the establishment of the mobile task force. The implementation required the expansion of existing bases in Gao and Mopti. The Mission started the clearance of terrain and existing structures and established security of the areas in Gao during the reporting period. The host Government approved the construction of a new runway in Kidal, where demining and construction commenced in late February, and granted the Mission's request for additional land in Mopti in April 2020.

D. Regional mission cooperation

43. MINUSMA continued its cooperation with regional partners as a key strategy to responding to the crisis in Mali and establishing lasting peace and stability. The prevailing terrorist threats, together with the COVID-19 pandemic, remained the main concern of countries in the Sahel region, with terrorist groups continuing to capitalize on the lack of State presence in many areas. The African Union, through the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, the Group of Five for the Sahel, ECOWAS and the European Union, as well as Algeria, France and States in the subregion, continued to be key partners in supporting the peace process.

44. Following the revision of its strategic concept of operations and the establishment in Niamey of a joint command mechanism, the Joint Force launched its first regional operation, Operation Sama, in March 2020. In this context, MINUSMA

logistical and operational support remained essential for the activities of the Joint Force.

45. In addition to providing life support consumables, MINUSMA, on an exceptional basis, supported the Joint Force with the provision and assembly of prefabricated modules for its new temporary headquarters in Bamako.

46. MINUSMA also continued to strengthen the coordination of operations with French forces, as well as with the European Union training mission and the European Union capacity-building mission, in an effort to increase complementarity and the effective use of resources among these key stakeholders.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

47. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team continued the implementation of the integrated strategic framework, which sets out the United Nations' overall vision and joint priorities in Mali. The integrated approach allowed for a more coherent, resource-effective and integrated response of the United Nations, in the context of the legislative elections and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Mali.

48. During the reporting period, MINUSMA and the United Nations country team developed and approved, through the senior leadership forum, on 23 January 2020, a transition calendar setting out the implementation of the integrated strategic framework to ensure a more coordinated United Nations response and a progressive transfer of responsibilities from the Mission to national and international stakeholders.

49. MINUSMA, through the establishment of a taskforce, also worked closely with the country team to ensure an integrated response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the Mission, with the technical support of the World Health Organization, redirected resources in support of projects aimed at reinforcing the capacities of the Ministry of Health and Social Development and in support of local authorities, through the acquisition and distribution of equipment and material to respond to the pandemic and prevent further spread of COVID-19.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political reconciliation and implementation of institutional reforms under the peace agreement

50. In line with the strategic objective and the priority tasks set out by the Security Council in its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the Mission continued to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, while readapting its posture towards the second additional priority in support of the development and implementation of a comprehensive politically-led Malian strategy to re-establish a State presence, State authority and basic social services, protect civilians and reduce intercommunal violence in central Mali. To this end, in coordination with regional and international actors, MINUSMA continued to use its good offices, advocacy and initiatives to closely engage with all relevant parties to ensure dialogue and broader participation of all, including State institutions, signatory armed groups, religious and community leaders and civil society, including youth and women's organizations, in the implementation of the peace agreement. Significant steps have been taken by the Mission to support the political, security and reconciliation efforts of the Malian authorities and the implementation of the comprehensive politically-led Malian strategy in the Centre with a focus on protection

of civilians, social cohesion, extension of State authority, stabilization and fight against impunity.

51. With regard to the implementation of the peace agreement, significant efforts were made by the Mission to move the peace process forward, resulting in the inclusive national dialogue that concluded in December 2019. The dialogue sessions held at the district, local and regional levels with the participation of representatives of political parties and civil society, including women and youth groups, led to the identification of four resolutions and key recommendations for the peace process, most notably the call for legislative elections, followed by the constitutional referendum, the redeployment of reconstituted Malian Defence Forces and State administration throughout the country, the review of some provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, as well as the continued work towards the implementation of the northern development zone.

52. MINUSMA, along with the international mediation team, continued its key role in supporting the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its four subcommittees through good offices, mediation, technical and financial support. Owing to political disagreement from the Malian parties following the cancellation of the planned meeting of the Committee in Kidal for September 2019, the sessions were suspended until their resumption on 19 January 2020. The Mission, through its good offices, maintained close contact with the parties to help them address their differences and resume the dialogue, as well as the implementation of the peace agreement. The Mission continued to provide technical and logistical support, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, hosting the session at MINUSMA headquarters in compliance with COVID-19 mitigating measures.

53. In spite of security concerns and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, legislative elections took place on 29 March and 19 April in line with the recommendations of the inclusive national dialogue. MINUSMA provided technical, logistical and security support for the electoral process through the deployment of national electoral personnel recruited and equipped by the Mission, the transportation of electoral officials, material distribution and retrieval, sensitization sessions and capacity-building. The Mission, in coordination with and complementary to the United Nations Development Programme and UN-Women, provided logistical and technical support to the implementation of preventive and mitigating measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the electoral process.

54. The Mission, with UN-Women organized a high-level workshop to promote the effective and meaningful participation of women in the peace process and broader political life. The recommendations were aimed at promoting a broader participation of women in the peace process, including by increasing their participation in the follow-up mechanisms of the peace agreement, as well as the creation of an independent women's observatory. In this context, in line with the recommendations, the Agreement Monitoring Committee, at its thirty-ninth session, agreed to nominate six women to participate at its fortieth session. Sensitization and capacity-building activities were conducted by the Mission, with the aim of empowering women leaders and candidates and political parties to increase engagement and women's full and effective participation in public office.

55. MINUSMA continued to provide technical support and good offices to encourage concrete measures towards an effective decentralization process, including to facilitate the enhancement of the transfer of State services to local authorities, the establishment and functioning of the northern development zone and the establishment of the territorial police, the effective functioning of interim authorities, including at the regional, district and municipal levels. Furthermore, MINUSMA

continued to monitor progress on the transfer of State budgetary allocation to the subnational level to reach the 30 per cent envisaged in article 14 of the peace agreement, aimed at strengthening fiscal decentralization.

56. In the context of the addition of the second strategic priority by the Security Council in its resolution 2480 (2019) of 28 June 2019, the Mission provided support to Malian authorities to address the deteriorating situation by supporting the implementation of a Malian-led Stabilization Strategy for the Centre. In June 2019, the Government established the policy framework for the management of the crisis in central Mali (*Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au Centre du Mali*) and a High Representative for the Centre to ensure the strategic and political coordination of efforts to stabilize the situation. These initiatives represent the core of the Malian-led Stabilization Strategy for the Centre. MINUSMA supported these processes through good offices, through the provision of technical and logistical support and through the implementation of an operational plan for the strategy by the permanent secretariat for the policy framework.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards improved democratic and inclusive governance

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations (including women and youth) in support of a more meaningful participation in the monitoring and implementation of the peace agreement (2017/18: 170 civil society organizations provided with support through capacity-building sessions; 2018/19: 140; 2019/20: 150)

Achieved: a total of 206 organizations were trained in seven workshops in Bamako, Ségou, Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu, with an overall 331 participants (including 108 women and youth)

The higher number of civil society organizations was attributable to effective sensitization and liaison with civil society organizations, leading to increased participation rates

Increase in the engagement and participation of women in the peace process, through representatives of women's associations (including those representing female youth) and female leaders (number of participants: 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 600; 2019/20: 650)

A total of 200 women's associations representatives from all regions in Mali were engaged in a high-level workshop

The lower number of representatives was attributable to the choice of the Government to focus on women's engagement and participation initiatives for the high-level workshop, in the pursuit of a centralized and qualitative rather than a quantitative approach. The 200 women are considered more permanent representatives and were also provided with capacity-building for strengthened advocacy and representation

Increased number of technical notes prepared by political parties, signatory movements, academics and civil society organizations on institutional reforms (constitutional review process) (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 5)

No technical notes were prepared owing to the political and institutional crisis in the country

The Mission supported the holding of inclusive national dialogue workshops with all national stakeholders, however. Resolutions emanating from the dialogue included a resolution on conducting the constitutional reform process after the holding of legislative elections, under the new National Assembly, supported by a range of technical notes and recommendations based on the inclusive national dialogue

Steps taken by armed movements to transform into political entities as called for by the Pact for Peace (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: demilitarization initiated; 2019/20: registration as political parties or merge with existing political parties started)

Armed movements actively participated in the 2020 legislative elections through some of their members joining political parties in their respective regions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
16 workshops to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society organizations, including women and youth groups, and the capacity of civil society observatories to play an effective role in the implementation of the peace agreement in Kidal, Ménaka, Tessalit, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Mopti, Gao and Bamako	7 289	Workshops Participants (including 137 women) The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Quarterly meetings and monthly awareness-raising sessions with civil society organizations, including women and youth groups, to strengthen their networks and build capacity for transparency, accountability and citizen engagement in Bamako, Mopti, Ségou, Ménaka, Gao, Kidal, Taoudenni, Tessalit and Timbuktu	No	Quarterly meetings or monthly awareness-raising sessions Meetings were not held, owing to the pace of local and regional operations and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Monthly meetings and support for the implementation in Mali of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, including through 3 workshops to capitalize on the achievements of the Open Day on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), as well as the translation of the resolution into 5 local languages	12 1 No	Monthly meetings Workshop The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Translations were postponed owing to the reprioritization of activities, including support for the high-level workshop on women's engagement and participation in the peace agreement
Bimonthly meetings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to enhance its capacity to promote and boost the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in the peace process, including advice for the development of an interactive campaign to inspire and empower rural and young women, in particular, to play their role in the peace process	10 1	Meetings Workshop In addition, the promotion of women's participation in elections, the organization of the round table on the financing of Sustainable Development Goals, and the organization of International Women's Day
Bimonthly experience-sharing meetings between women and young women in Mali and those of the subregion of West	Yes	Participation and hosting of bimonthly meetings

Africa and the Sahel on their inclusion in the peace and reconciliation process

6 coordination meetings and 3 workshops to strengthen the capacity of Malian women to contribute fully and effectively to the implementation of the peace agreement and raise awareness on the role of women in the peace process	6	Coordination meetings
	1	Workshop The lower output was attributable to the Government's choice to focus on women's engagement and participation initiatives for the high-level workshop
Provision of support for the organization of 6 meetings with the National Assembly and political parties within the framework of the established parliamentary working group on the implementation of the peace agreement, 2 workshops with signatory movements, 1 with unions	4	Meetings The lower output was attributable to challenges faced by the National Assembly. In addition, the Mission increased engagement with trade unions with one additional workshop
	2	Workshops with signatory movements
	2	Workshops with unions
Provision of technical support for a committee on constitutional review comprising the Government, political parties and civil society organizations on the implementation of the peace agreement provisions with regard to constitutional reform	Yes	The Mission continuously promoted awareness for the constitutional reform process and advocated for ongoing political discussion nationwide
Provision of technical and logistical support (transportation, conference facilities) to the Government's partners and the committee on central Mali policy established by the Office of the Prime Minister	Yes	Technical and logistical support provided to the permanent secretariat of the policy framework for the management of the crisis in central Mali supporting the organization of a communication awareness campaign for the stabilization strategy
Provision of expert advice to assist the armed movements in the drafting of legal documents related to their transformation into political entities	No	The provision of expert advice could not be completed owing to the political and institutional crisis. The Mission instead focused on securing the participation of the armed movements in the ongoing political process and national dialogue with a focus on the peace agreement
Provision of technical assistance (policy and operational advice) to and organization of 6 workshops to support the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation and its regional reconciliation support teams in northern and central Mali, as well as the provision of technical advice to the Ministries of Employment and Vocational Training, Decentralization and Local Taxation, and Women's Affairs, in support of reconciliation, socioeconomic reinsertion and the promotion of the effective participation, involvement and	4	Workshops The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

representation of women in the peace process

Organization and coverage of an outreach campaign on the Mission's mandate and the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, including 90 sensitization sessions with local communities and key target audiences in Bamako, central and northern Mali, supported by information and visibility materials; community sensitization and awareness-raising through the organization of Peace Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, 10 radio products and 6 multimedia products	88	Sensitization sessions
	15	Radio products
	6	Multimedia products

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Free, fair, transparent, inclusive, credible and peaceful senatorial, municipal, *cercle* and regional elections

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

The electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and is in conformity with international standards on elections (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 1)

Part of the electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and in compliance with international standards

The alignment of the electoral code was not entirely concluded, owing to the ongoing reform process addressing challenges of the current electoral law, as well as the creation of the second chamber of the Parliament depending on the constitutional referendum yet to be organized

All relevant national election stakeholders (electoral management bodies, political parties and civil society organizations (including women and youth), media, local authorities, religious leaders, defence and security forces and signatory movements) are endowed with technical tools and information to facilitate the organization of peaceful, open, inclusive and accountable elections (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 8; 2019/20: 8)

Achieved: a total of 8 groups of stakeholders were endowed with technical tools and information

Sustained participation of female candidates for the general elections (percentage of female candidates elected: 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 30 per cent; 2019/20: 30 per cent)

27.9 per cent

Number of communes provided with logistical and security support, including the transportation of electoral materials from Bamako to communes and the securing of the electoral process in collaboration with UNDP (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 703/703 communes; 2019/20: 703/703 communes)

Achieved: a total of 703 communes were provided with logistical and security support

Establishment and monitoring of an effective and efficient electoral tabulation system that would allow for the release of provisional election results within the legally mandated time frame (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: monitored; 2019/20: in use throughout the country)

The establishment of the electoral tabulation system was delayed owing to ongoing reforms of the electoral system to be integrated in the software

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support and the organization of 2 round table meetings and 2 training sessions aimed at enabling the Government of Mali to carry out required legislative and electoral reforms, including the setting-up of a single elections management body, in compliance with international standards and consistent with provisions of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Mali	1 2	Round-table meeting The lower number of round table meetings was attributable to the political crisis following the elections Training sessions
Organization of 11 workshops with political stakeholders, civil society organizations (including women's groups), State authorities and armed groups on key required legislative and institutional reforms, particularly those related to the electoral process, recommended by the peace agreement	11	Workshops for a total of 130,000 participants
Provision of support for the election management bodies, civil society organizations and the media through 5 capacity-building workshops and the provision of technical advice to enable them to implement civic education, voter sensitization and outreach programmes ahead of major events of the electoral process, including voter registration, elections and election-related conflict prevention	5	Workshops
Provision of advice and support through monthly meetings and the organization of 1 workshop with the Malian electoral management bodies, local authorities, the	12 1	Monthly steering committee meetings Workshop

Ministry of Justice and the Constitutional Court on how to ensure the successful management of electoral disputes

Organization of 15 workshops on the prevention and mitigation of election-related conflicts for electoral management bodies, civil society organizations, women's organizations, local authorities, political parties, Malian security forces, signatory groups and the media in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal (3 workshops in each location)	6	Workshops The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic The Mission, however, held one-day meetings with political parties' representatives in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu, to address potential pre- and post-electoral violence and encourage peaceful campaigning. Prior to the elections, the Mission organized a meeting with regional female organizations in Gao to advocate for an increased contribution by women's associations in the restoration of peace and security
Organization of 5 workshops for civil society organizations, women and youth groups, community and religious leaders and political actors for a participatory evaluation of the compliance with law No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015, which mandated a quota of 30 per cent women in elective and nominative positions, and of the rate of women and youth participation in the 2019/20 elections	5	Workshops held in Bamako
Organization of 2 round table meetings to brainstorm with various stakeholders of the electoral process (senatorial, municipal, <i>cercle</i> and regional elections) and the conduct of 2 training sessions to facilitate the work on the electoral system review as well as the design structure of the single electoral management body	No No	Round-table meetings Training sessions These activities were re-oriented and adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic as weekly meetings with a smaller number of regional stakeholders, to adhere to the restrictions, focusing on the prevention of election-related violence
Provision of technical, logistical and security support for the 2019/20 electoral process (senatorial, municipal, <i>cercle</i> and regional elections) in Mali through the transportation of 200 tons of electoral materials and 500 national electoral officials and agents; the recruitment, training and deployment of 73 local individual contractors; the contracting and fuelling of 60 vehicles; the provision of support for the implementation of electoral results management software; and the production of 80 stationery kits	62 1,462 65 60	Tons of electoral materials The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the constitutional referendum, regional elections and elections at the municipal and <i>cercle</i> levels National electoral officials and agents transported The higher output was attributable to an increased number of requests from the Government for transportation services supported by MINUSMA ground and air assets Local individual contractual personnel recruited, trained and deployed to assist electoral officials nationwide The lower output was attributable to 8 local individual contractual personnel that were postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Vehicles

	65	Stationery kits	
			The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the constitutional referendum, regional elections and elections at the municipal and <i>cercle</i> levels
6 workshops with members of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Malian civil society organizations and political parties in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Ménaka and Kidal to help identify potential candidates for elections and advocacy mechanisms to ensure that the perspectives, needs, concerns and priorities of women and youth are taken into account at all levels of the electoral process, and that Malian law No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015, which mandated a quota of 30 per cent women in elective and nominative positions, will be respected	6	Workshops	
Public information campaigns on the electoral cycle process, based on the scope of the Mission's mandate, aimed at informing Malian citizens and voters about the electoral procedures to prevent conflicts triggered by the electoral process through 51 radio products, 4 multimedia products, 2 dedicated briefings and press tours to regions	56	Radio programmes	
	8	Multimedia products	
	3	Dedicated press briefings	
			The higher output was attributable to the priority of informing Malian citizen on the electoral process, including on women's empowerment and participation in political, social and economic life

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Progress towards decentralization

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increased participation of civil society organizations in the decision-making process of territorial collectivities through meetings with the regional councils (2017/18: not applicable; 2019/20: 2)

Achieved: a total of 2 meetings were held with the regional councils
In addition, consultations at the regional, district and communal levels were held in the framework of the inclusive national dialogue across the country with participants from different components of the local population, including regional authorities, political parties from both the ruling majority and the political opposition, civil society organizations, including youth and women, signatory armed groups as well as religious and traditional authorities

Increased implementation of the decentralization policy by regional council and *cercle* leaders (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 3 commitments and decisions)

Achieved: a total of 1 decision

The lower number of commitments and decisions were attributable to the volatile political situation in the country

Functioning of interim administrations and/or newly elected members of the regions, *cercles* and communes (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable 2019/20: regional, *cercle* and communal level)

5 interim administrations were functioning at the regional level and 21 at the *cercle* level. The functioning of interim administrations at the communal level were pending ongoing discussions for the appointment of interim authorities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of expert advice to interim authorities for the implementation of the regionalization policy	No	Provided that the regionalization policy formulation and adoption remained contingent upon the completion of the inclusive national dialogue and legislative elections, the advice to interim authorities was paused for the given mandate period
2 capacity-building training sessions in Bamako for 125 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, heads of regional line ministries, local government representatives and interim administrators to build their capacity on reconciliation, local governance, public procurement policies, gender mainstreaming in public administration and decentralization (once decentralization laws are approved)	2 133	Capacity-building training sessions Local officials (prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and affiliates)
1 training-of-trainers session on decentralization and local development organized for interim authorities, special advisers and/or newly elected members of the regions, <i>cercles</i> and communes at the capital level in Bamako, and 10 training sessions at the regional level (2 per region in Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Taoudenni and Timbuktu) on access to public funding, tax collection policy, public procurement and administrative litigation to increase effectiveness in the functioning of local councils	1 No	Training-of-trainers session Training sessions Sessions at the regional level were rescheduled for the subsequent period owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Monthly plenary sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened on issues related to the implementation of the peace agreement and reports are drafted (2017/18: 8; 2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 11)	A total of 5 monthly plenary sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee were convened The lower number of sessions was attributable to their suspension from September to December 2019 owing to the cancellation by the Government of the session scheduled to be held in Kidal in September. The plenary sessions resumed in January 2020. The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General along with the international mediation team, supported the dialogue among all parties and the resumption of the process. In addition, the sessions in March and April 2020 were delayed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission adapted its logistical and operational support to support regular sessions of the Committee starting from May 2020

Monthly plenary sessions of the 4 thematic subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened and reports are drafted (sessions per committee: 2017/18: 9; 2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 12)

The Independent Observer, mandated by the peace agreement to assess and report on the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, provides regular reports and contributes to the sustained engagement of signatory parties (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 11)

The High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement, the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation and other government institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement take charge of the coordination of international support (2017/18: 12 coordination meetings; 2018/19: 12 coordination meetings; 2019/20: 12 coordination meetings)

Good offices by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the international mediation, including through support for the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other government institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement, help resolve points of contention

Sustained cooperation and coherence through initiatives among various partners/actors contribute to the implementation of the peace process, notably within the framework of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (2017/18: 2; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 4)

Monthly plenary sessions of the 4 thematic subcommittees were delayed owing to the political situation and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission adapted its logistical and operational support for the regular sessions starting from May 2020

A total of 3 reports were produced and contributed to the sustained engagement of signatory parties

A total of 6 monthly coordination meetings were convened

The lower number of meetings was attributable to the political situation and to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Achieved

A total of 2 initiatives were held with peace and development advisers and UNOWAS and with international and national experts on security, to evaluate the impact of the security situation in the Sahel region on the implementation of the Mission's mandate

The lower number of initiatives was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as sociopolitical tensions leading to a change of regime

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of, participation in and provision of technical assistance to the monthly sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the monthly sessions of its 4 thematic subcommittees, including the coordination of preparatory meetings, along with the dissemination of	4	Thematic subcommittees

the reports on their respective monthly sessions, and management of documents related to the implementation of the peace agreement

Facilitation of transport for delegates of the parties to the peace agreement from central and northern Mali to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its 4 subcommittees

Yes

Co-chairing and provision of technical expertise to the subcommittee for defence and security

Yes

Provision of organizational, substantive and logistical support, including internal travel, meeting set-up and sharing of information, to the Independent Observer

Yes

Organization of regular coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other relevant government commissions and institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement

Yes

Organization of monthly coordination meetings with the international mediation and with the international community and production of reports

Yes

Provision of technical expertise (contextual analysis) for the actors of the Nouakchott Process and the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, bringing together Sahel member States, regional organizations and international partners

Yes

Logistical support for 1 meeting on inter-mission cooperation between MINUSMA and UNOWAS in support of the peace process and its regional dynamics

No

Logistical support was not provided because the meeting on inter-mission cooperation was postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Component 2: security, protection of civilians and the implementation of the defence and security measures of the peace agreement

57. MINUSMA continued to provide support to the Malian authorities with the implementation of defence and security measures of the peace agreement and with the stabilization of key population centres and the protection of civilians, notably in the centre of Mali. The Mission developed and initiated the implementation of the Mission adaptation plan to effectively support the implementation of the peace agreement, tackle the increased armed group activity throughout the country and implement the additional strategic priority to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive politically-led Malian strategy to protect civilians, reduce

intercommunal violence, and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in central Mali.

58. While the Adaptation Plan is a whole-of-mission endeavour, and an integral part of adapting the Mission to the priorities authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2480 (2019) and the evolving context in Mali, it is an important initiative as part of ongoing efforts to enhance performance, expedite support to the Government of Mali and its people, and strengthen integration internally and with the United Nations country team in responding to the security concern in the centre and the implementation of the defence and security measures of the peace agreement. MINUSMA therefore continued to provide support to the Malian authorities with the stabilization of key population centres and the restoration of State authority in the north and the centre of Mali. MINUSMA military and police personnel also contributed to the protection of United Nations personnel, assets and facilities.

59. During the period, the security situation remained complex and attacks on Malian Defence and Security Forces persisted. In line with its mandate and the associated memorandum of understanding between MINUSMA and the Government of Mali, the Mission increased the provision of medical evacuation support to members of the Malian armed forces. Significant efforts were made to enhance coordination with other security forces operating in Mali, namely, the Malian Defence and Security Forces, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, the European Union Training Mission in Mali, and Operation Barkhane.

60. MINUSMA continued to conduct integrated operations to protect civilians, such as Operation Buffalo. In coordination with national defence and security forces, the Mission increased its presence in areas where national forces had either a limited presence or no presence in the centre, including the Bankass, Bandiagara and Koro cercles. The Mission's deployments to those high-risk areas helped to prevent a number of attacks within them. However, insufficient air assets prevented MINUSMA from reaching some incidents in these and other "hotspot" areas in time to prevent loss of life and damage to infrastructure.

61. With the support of the United Nations Mine Action Service and through the United Nations Office for Project Services, MINUSMA continued to enhance the national capacity to mitigate explosive threats. This was achieved through training provided to Malian response teams and military engineers on explosive search and detection procedures and to Malian police personnel on explosive risk awareness ahead of their deployment to secure national borders. The Mine Action Service also increased the training capacity of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in managing the explosive threat, through training-of-trainers programmes and dedicated mentoring support, while also strengthening the managerial and coordination capacities on the staff-officer level in improvised explosive device threat mitigation. To protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access, the Mine Action Service continued to conduct surveys and explosive hazard clearance in dangerous areas and delivered risk education to populations at risk on explosive hazards.

62. MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, by processing combatants through the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations during the catch-up phase from 5 June 2020 in the regions of Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao. Technical support was further provided to address outstanding issues related to army integration and the broader security sector reform process.

63. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions, with emphasis on support provided for the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces. MINUSMA provided support through good offices, and through technical, security and logistical

support, to ensure the deployment of personnel and other elements constituting battalions in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal and a company in Ménaka of the reconstituted unit to Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka. This marks an important step in the restoration of State authority, notably in Kidal, where the arrival of the reconstituted units in February reflected the first formal State security presence since 2012.

64. In response to the rapidly evolving threat environment, the Mission re-prioritized the region of community violence reduction activities to the centre, in support of the second strategic priority. Technical assistance and logistical and financial support were also provided to the National disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Commission on the disarmament of 352 local militia members, including 17 women, through the community rehabilitation programme.

65. With regard to the Malian Security Forces, MINUSMA continued to provide support for training of the national security forces and the conduct of coordinated operations. Notably, the Mission supported the development of a strategy for the deployment of the territorial police units and was prepared to provide technical support for the recruitment and training of the first units by the end of the reporting period.

66. MINUSMA continued to support the operationalization of the Government's Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, through its partnership agreement with UNODC. Within this framework, the Mission and UNODC mentored investigating magistrates and investigators, and trained magistrates, clerks and investigators on case management and terrorism and prioritizing investigations on situations that risk destabilizing the peace process, including violence along community lines in the centre of Mali.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Improved ability of the United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces to deter attacks on units, bases and facilities (reduction in number of attacks: 2017/18: 92; 2018/19: 76; 2019/20: 80)

A total of 91 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups on United Nations and Malian Defence and Security Forces units and facilities

The higher number of attacks was attributable to: (a) the increased brazenness of Malian extremist armed groups and the increased sophistication of their attacks; and (b) the increased number of MINUSMA patrols, including coordinated operations with the Malian Defence and Security Forces to protect civilians, which led to more engagements between MINUSMA and armed groups

Improvement in the ability of MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces to secure and defend convoys and vehicle movements from extremist armed groups along key main supply routes (reduction in the number of attacks: 2017/18: 202; 2018/19: 106; 2019/20: 175)

A total of 149 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and contractors of MINUSMA along key main supply routes

The lower number of attacks was attributable to the cyclical increase and decrease in attacks, which are assessed as normal in the current conflict dynamic and are in line with the constant fluctuations in the number of asymmetric attacks in particular, with MINUSMA and Malian Defence and Security Forces remaining the main targets

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces garrisons that reopened and/or resumed their activities in central and northern Mali, including shared bases with MINUSMA (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 2; 2019/20: 11)

A total of 2 garrisons were reopened and/or resumed their activity in central and northern Mali

The lower number of garrisons was attributable to the absence of the required political and security conditions related to the redeployment of Malian Defence and Security Forces in central and northern Mali. Additionally, the Malian Defence and Security Forces withdrew some troops from a number of small and remote outposts in order to consolidate and reorganize their forces and establish a more coordinated and deliberate method of reopening garrisons

Increase in the number of restructured, well-trained and -equipped Malian security forces (police, gendarmerie, national guard and civilian protection) deployed in central and northern Mali (2017/18: 2,147; 2018/19: 3,367; 2019/20: 3,400)

Achieved: a total of 4,311 Malian security forces were deployed

The higher number of forces deployed was attributable to the increase in the combined good offices efforts and the implementation of construction and equipment projects, as well as the enhancement of passive security measures for existing structures

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams trained and equipped to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali (2017/18: 16; 2018/19: 24; 2019/20: 28)

Achieved: a total of 29 Malian security forces were trained and equipped

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 coordination meeting per month to improve the ability of the Technical Commission on Security to monitor ceasefire and investigate violations, update security arrangements and monitor and support the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	18	Meetings The higher output was attributable to the demand for additional meetings along with MINUSMA good offices to ensure that the reconstituted Malian armed forces battalions were deployed to their designated regions and to support the development of the Ménaka Without Weapons operation
75 mixed patrols coordinated by the Operational Coordination Mechanism	No	Mixed patrols were coordinated owing to delays in the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Forces and further delays in the operationalization of the Forces that were deployed in early 2020 in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
700 military foot patrols in each key population centre (including those in coordination with the mixed patrols of the Operational Coordination Mechanism)	1,267	Military foot patrols The higher output was attributable to a proactive approach to frequently patrol among the population as part of the Mission adaptation plan
Planning and implementation of at least 8 force-led operations and at least 24 mission-integrated operations, including 12 coordinated operations with Malian armed forces and/or Operation Barkhane	31	Force-led operations
	12	Mission-integrated operations
	21	Coordinated operations with Malian armed forces and/or Operation Barkhane.

		The higher output was attributable to operational requirements in the context of the Mission adaptation plan
Provision of security for 36 humanitarian assistance missions scheduled and coordinated by United Nations agencies in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	31	Humanitarian assistance missions The lower output was attributable to a decrease in the number of requests from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Provision of 1,050 close air support missions and 930 military utility helicopter field supply and armed troop transportation missions to act as a force multiplier to maximize the potential to protect civilians and assure the security of peacekeepers, and 480 military transport aviation missions to maximize prompt military enabling operations	1,183	Close air support missions The higher output was attributable to operational requirements of the Mission and to ground transportation owing to challenges of the terrain in Mali
	1,070	Military utility helicopter field supply and armed troop transportation missions The higher output was attributable to operational requirements of the Mission and the challenges of the terrain in Mali
	751	Military transport aviation missions The higher output was attributable to the prevailing insecurity and increased attacks, notably on the Malian Defence and Security Forces
Provision of 2,000 manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions (intelligence and escort missions for an average of 166 missions per month, based on operational needs and capabilities) that will generate actionable intelligence to drive operations	532	Manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 unmanned aerial vehicles and 6 manned intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance platforms owing to challenges faced with sourcing the systems
Provision of support for the Malian armed forces in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed in November 2017, including meetings, coordinated operations, operational and logistical support, mentoring and strengthened information-sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning	28	Casualty evacuation flights Provided security and logistical support, information sharing, transportation, planning and good offices for the deployment of the reconstituted units to the north
Organization of key leader engagement and information operations activities on a monthly basis in all sectors in order to inform and influence the local population and deter their support for terrorist activity	70	Key leader engagement meetings
6,480 United Nations police patrol days in unstable areas in support of the Malian security forces (2 patrols x 360 days x 9 team sites)	3,116	Patrol days The lower output was attributable to the redirected focus of the United Nations police as a security measure to support the legislative elections, restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and demonstrations in several regions

7,250 advising activities, including mentoring, monitoring and capacity-building activities that include a gender perspective, such as on-the-job training, co-location, operational support and projects, provided to the Malian security forces (police, gendarmerie, national guard and civilian protection) through co-location in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti, Kidal and Ménaka, at the 2 national training academies and national specialized units in Bamako involved in the fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism (2 Malian security forces sites x 9 team sites x 5 days x 50 weeks) + (2 national training academies + 9 national specialized units x 5 days x 50 weeks)	3,624	Advisory activities The lower output was attributable to the legislative elections and the restrictions of movement and suspended rotations in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of mentoring and training assistance upon request, both prior to deployment and when in-mission, to all infantry troop-contributing countries with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness and avoidance skills)	Yes	
Provision of specialist training in the identification and detection of explosive threats and tactics to each infantry battalion, combat convoy company and formed police unit deployed to central and northern Mali, and dedicated training for tactical commanders on planning and response, unless waived	Yes	In addition, the Mine Action Service supported major integrated operations by providing refresher training and mentoring during 19 operations
Provision of context-specific training and mentoring in accordance with United Nations standards with respect to the explosive ordnance disposal companies of 2 troop-contributing countries to ensure that they are qualified to conduct basic improvised explosive device response tasks prior to deployment, and their skills and those of the explosive ordnance disposal teams of combat convoy companies are strengthened once in-mission	2	Context-specific training and mentoring
Provision of an explosive ordnance disposal team to cover operational gaps in Timbuktu and an explosives-detecting dog capacity to help secure MINUSMA premises and enhance MINUSMA explosive threat management capacity	1	Explosive ordnance disposal team deployed in Timbuktu, including the provision of 15 tasks to support the Mission
	1	Explosives-detecting dog capacity deployed, including 175,000 searches conducted throughout the year
Provision of basic improvised explosive device awareness training, including on how to operate in a complex security environment, to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian components	100	Percentage of military, police and civilian components

Provision of support and technical advice on explosive threat mitigation to the Mission's leadership and enabling units as well as to United Nations Headquarters, in response to 100 per cent of requests	400	Information packages on explosive threat mitigation, improvised explosive device reports, statistics and maps shared with the mission leadership
	100	Percentage of requests addressed with the participation of the Mine Action Service
Provision of improvised explosive device threat mitigation training to 4 additional response teams and advanced explosive ordnance disposal training, refresher courses and mentorship to the previously trained teams to strengthen and sustain the explosive threat mitigation training capability of the Malian Defence and Security Forces, as well as their capacity to respond to explosive threats countrywide	4	Response teams of the Malian Defence and Security Forces
Provision of security enhancement for 1 strategic ammunition depot and 10 additional storage areas in central and northern Mali, as well as assistance with stockpile destruction, to enhance the training capabilities and technical capacities of Malian authorities to safely and efficiently store and manage State-owned weapons and ammunition, including national stockpiles	No	Security enhancement for the strategic ammunition depot not completed, owing to unsatisfactory performance of the local contractor building the perimeter security fence
	6	Storage areas were completed
		The lower output was attributable to the suspended transport of the storage units in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Production of daily radio programmes that encourage listeners to discuss security concerns, increase awareness of security issues and the Mission's work to address them and aim to ease related tensions	Yes	

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the protection of civilians and social cohesion, particularly in the central region of Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the number of recorded casualties (violent deaths and injuries) among civilians (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 1,962; 2019/20: 300)	A total of 1,911 casualties among civilians were recorded, of which 80 per cent occurred in the central region of Mali The higher number of casualties was attributable to terrorist group activities, self-defence group reprisals, improvised explosive device incidents and fragmentation of social cohesion around ethnic lines leading to increased intercommunal violence
Decrease in the number of incidents of direct violence or threats of direct violence against civilians (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 1,093; 2019/20: 600)	A total of 1,324 incidents were recorded, of which 80 per cent occurred in the central region of Mopti and Ségou The higher number of incidents was attributable to terrorist group activities, self-defence group reprisals, improvised explosive device incidents and intercommunal violence
Progressive return of internally displaced persons and refugees (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 286,252; 2019/20: 50,000)	Achieved: a total of 50,000 internally displaced persons and refugees

Increase in the number of municipalities where effective community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians are in place (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 12; 2019/20: 50)

Activities were not conducted, owing to the reprioritization of activities to support reconciliation and prevention activities in the context of the Mission adaptation plan

Establishment of municipal reconciliation committees (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 32)

Achieved: a total of 32 new municipal reconciliation committees were established

Reduction of risks of HIV infection among women and girls in conflict zones by facilitating access to HIV information, treatment, care and support services (number of women and girls sensitized and provided with HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing: 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 2,000)

Achieved: a total of 2,014 women and girls in the centre of Mali were sensitized on the risk of HIV infection and were provided with access to treatment and care and support services. In addition, a total of 1,181 women and girls adhered voluntarily to HIV testing to better protect themselves

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48 sessions of awareness-raising and advocacy with local authorities, influencers (such as religious bodies and prominent individuals) and civil society (including women and youth associations) to support community-oriented policing in 5 regions and in Bamako	43	Sessions The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
36 mentoring workshops with the Government to follow up with the Malian security forces on the joint regional strategic and operational plans	26	Mentoring workshops The lower output was attributable to the redirected focus of the Malian Security Forces as a security measure to support the legislative elections and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
36 meetings on technical advice to the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection as well as general and regional directorates of the Malian security forces on the development of training programmes and a strategy for addressing transnational and serious organized crime, the rule of law and gender mainstreaming, sensitization on the human rights due diligence policy and investigations of war crimes and crimes against humanity	19	Meetings The lower output was attributable to the redirected focus of the Malian Security Forces as a security measure to support the legislative elections and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Implementation of a qualitative mine action response in Mali to protect the civilian population from explosive hazards through the coordination of the mine action working group and the provision of technical advice and support for Malian institutions to progress towards the operationalization of a national governance structure for mine action	Yes	A qualitative mine action response was implemented in the country through: the co-chairing of the mine action working group meetings; the sharing of information products with the humanitarian community and civilians; and the delivery of explosive hazard awareness sessions to humanitarian personnel operating in areas at risk
Provision of risk education training and mentoring for Malian civil society organizations, the delivery of reinforced awareness to 30,000 people in affected regions and the coordination and provision of appropriate assistance for survivors and their families in order to prevent and respond to explosive threats posed to the civilian population	55,000 202	Civilians received risk education and reinforced awareness on explosive threats Survivors and victims were identified and benefited from improved access to adequate physical rehabilitation, economic and/or social support services The higher output was attributable to the intensified threat of explosive hazards faced by the civilian population
Capacity development of 4 Malian civil society organizations and 80 community focal points on risk education and the development of community-based conflict-mitigation strategies in order to increase the sustainability of the mine action response in Mali and strengthen community resilience to explosive threats and small arms and light weapons	5 145	Malian civil society organizations Community focal points The higher output was attributable to more efficient use of training capacities, leading to a larger number of trained community focal points
Organization of 32 dialogues in mapped priority areas to prevent, manage and address violent or emerging conflicts at the community level in the regions of Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Tessalit, Timbuktu and Kidal, in cooperation with the regional reconciliation support teams of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation	7	Dialogues The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
8 training-of-trainers sessions organized for members of 32 municipal reconciliation committees to strengthen their capacity to promote social cohesion and reduce local inter- and intracommunal conflicts	6	Training-of-trainers sessions The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 1 awareness-raising campaign in Bamako to increase the participation of youth and women from civil society organizations in the prevention and settlement of conflicts	1	Awareness-raising campaign
Provision of advice and technical support for the training institutions of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and to the European Union Training Mission in Mali to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of protection	Yes	

of civilians matters, with a focus on gender, into their training sessions

6 capacity-building activities for local government actors in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu/Taoudenni and Kidal, including the special advisers of regional governors on reconciliation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the regional directorates of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, in order to enhance their awareness and actions with regard to integrating a gender perspective into protection of civilians matters

6

Capacity-building activities

5,500 United Nations-Malian security forces joint day patrols, notably in northern and central Mali (2 patrols per formed police unit x 11 formed police units x 5 days x 50 weeks)

3,472

Joint day patrols

The lower output was attributable to the redirected focus of the United Nations-Malian security forces as a security measure to support the legislative elections and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

1,100 long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel (11 formed police units x 2 long-range patrols x 50 weeks)

979

Long-range patrols

The lower output was attributable to the redirected focus of the United Nations police personnel as a security measure to support the legislative elections and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Sensitization of 2,000 women and girls in conflict zones on HIV/AIDS and conflict-related sexual violence prevention, and the provision of voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, care and support services

2,014

Women and girls

2 outreach campaigns to increase awareness of the fight against HIV-related stigma and discrimination among people living with HIV and key populations in conflict zones

2

Outreach campaigns, with the participation of 401 males and 528 females

514

HIV tests

2 public information campaigns in support of security stabilization and the protection of civilians, comprising 20 community sensitization sessions, at least 5 media briefings, 10 multimedia products, 50 radio products and coverage of MINUSMA activities in the regions concerned, in order to strengthen public information activities, including through community outreach, in particular in the central region, to contribute to the Mission's efforts related to the protection of civilians

2

Public information campaigns

80

Community sensitization sessions

23

Media briefings

11

Multimedia products

145

Radio products

The higher outputs were attributable to the implementation of the Mission adaptation plan, including increased focus on protection of civilians-related issues

Community outreach and direct dialogue and direct engagement to reinforce the capacity of a radio broadcast facility (studio) in the

Yes

central region to contribute to the Mission's efforts related to the protection of civilians

3 workshops to support the Malian police in designing and integrating modules on conflict-related sexual violence into the curriculum of the National Police Academy	3	Workshops
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of ex-combatants of armed movements, including women and children, identified, verified, profiled and registered with demobilization cards (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 3,000; 2019/20: 7,000)	<p>A cumulative number of 2,171 ex-combatants were processed in the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations</p> <p>The lower number of ex-combatants was attributable to the pace of national operations owing to the political and institutional crisis, as well as the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	
Increase in the number of former combatants of the armed movements, including women, benefiting from short-term socioeconomic reinsertion projects (2017/18: not commenced; 2018/19: not commenced; 2019/20: 7,000)	<p>The national reinsertion programme had not been launched, owing to the requisite completion of remaining activities of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the pace of national operations, which remained ongoing as at the end of the reporting period</p>	
Number of direct beneficiaries (youth at risk, women, special needs groups, people associated with ex-combatants and community members) benefiting from community violence reduction programmes (2017/18: 20,600; 2018/19: 20,000; 2019/20: 20,000 direct beneficiaries)	<p>Achieved: a total of 42,612 direct beneficiaries, including 21,425 women, benefited from community violence reduction programmes</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to a significant number of community violence reduction projects conducted in the centre in support of the second strategic priority</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of food, non-food items and medical support at the cantonment camps and other predesignated locations for up to 7,000 combatants of the signatory armed groups	2,171	<p>Combatants</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the pace of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations</p>
Identification, verification, profiling, registration and sensitization on psychosocial education, civic reconciliation and orientation activities in the cantonment camps and other predesignated locations for up to 7,000 ex-combatants	2,171	<p>Ex-combatants</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the pace of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations</p>
Provision of socioeconomic reinsertion for up to 7,000 former combatants	No	<p>The national reinsertion programme had not been launched, owing to the requisite completion of remaining activities of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the pace of national operations, which remained ongoing as at the end of the reporting period</p>

5 capacity-building workshops on advocacy and technical advice for national institutions regarding the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in order to strengthen the capacity of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration institutions	1	Capacity-building workshops The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
5 capacity-building workshops to empower civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders, to advocate for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	1	Capacity-building workshop The lower output was attributable to efforts to expand the one workshop and broaden the range of stakeholders and to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Implementation of 30 community violence reduction projects targeting up to 20,000 direct beneficiaries comprising youth at risk, women, special needs groups, people associated with ex-combatants and community members	32 42,612	Community violence reduction projects Direct beneficiaries, including 21,425 women The higher output was attributable to a significant number of community violence reduction projects that were required in the centre in support of the second strategic priority
8 workshops to sensitize host communities on the return/presence of ex-combatants within the communities	8	Workshops
4 capacity-building workshops for community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion implementing partners and other stakeholders in the regions	4	Capacity-building workshops
8 visits to the 8 cantonment sites (1 visit each) to verify and advocate for the release of children associated with armed groups and for the integration of a gender perspective, to raise awareness on conflict-related sexual violence and to train members of armed movements on child protection and child rights in coordination with UNICEF, UN-Women and UNFPA	8 8	Visits Cantonment sites These activities took place during the accelerated national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and during the catch-up phase of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiative in the Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu regions. During the visits, eight children suspected of being associated with armed groups were identified
Broadcast of 24 new radio programmes on issues related to the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects	3	New radio programmes The lower output was attributable to a change in programming content owing to a successful start to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration projects. Instead, radio programming was focused on the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces

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

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

Implementation of a security sector reform strategy, national border policy and national counter-terrorism and extreme violence strategy by the Government (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1 security sector reform strategy, 1 national border policy and 1 national counter-terrorism and extreme violence strategy implemented)

Under implementation by the end of the reporting period

Drafting and adoption of a security sector strategy action plan and 2 complementary strategies (border and defence) (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1 action plan and 2 complementary strategies adopted)

Achieved

Increase in the percentage of women employed by the Malian Defence and Security Forces (police: 2017/18: 14 per cent; 2018/19: 14 per cent; 2019/20: 25 per cent; gendarmerie: 2017/18: 5 per cent; 2018/19: 2 per cent; 2019/20: 9 per cent; national guard: 2017/18: 6.5 per cent; 2018/19: 6.25 per cent; 2019/20: 9.5 per cent; armed forces: 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 9.5 per cent; 2019/20: 10 per cent)

Achieved: 25 per cent for police, 9 per cent for gendarmerie, 9.5 per cent for national guard, and 11 per cent for armed forces

The higher percentage of women employed was attributable to a higher level of female participation in the Malian Defence and Security Forces recruitment process and increased staff retention owing to advocacy and capacity-building workshops to increase gender mainstreaming

The Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and its specialized investigation brigade benefit from infrastructure, equipment and capacity-building efforts (2017/18: 100 per cent of officers are trained on the legal framework and the rehabilitation of detention cells is finalized; 2018/19: 100 per cent of officers are trained on the legal framework and investigative skills, the brigade is equipped with criminal investigation equipment and construction or rehabilitation of buildings for regional satellite offices in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu begins; 2019/20: 100 per cent of officers are mentored and/or trained on criminal investigation and prosecution of complex crimes and regional satellite offices in the centre and north are provided with infrastructure and equipment)

Achieved: 100 per cent of the officers of the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime were trained and/or mentored during the reporting period

Construction and rehabilitation of buildings to host the regional satellite offices of the Unit in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu was deferred owing to the absence of a decision from the Ministry of Justice. However, one mission was carried out in February to successfully identify a location for the Specialized Judicial Unit's satellite office in Mopti

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance on and support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade in Bamako to fight against impunity for serious and destabilizing crimes through the delivery of infrastructure and equipment and advice on draft laws and regulations, as well as monthly mentoring and capacity-building activities aimed at improving case management, criminal analysis and proactive investigations for 50 investigators and 10 magistrates	50 10 15 5 1	Investigators Magistrates Mentoring sessions provided to magistrates and investigators of the Specialized Judicial Unit (online from March to June) Training sessions (including 1 online) aimed at improving case management and criminal analysis for investigators, magistrates and court clerks of the Specialized Judicial Unit Virtual regional meeting of the Sahel judicial cooperation platform focal points, including the Specialized Judicial Unit In addition to providing technical assistance on and support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade in Bamako, MINUSMA and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights signed an agreement allowing MINUSMA, through a United Nations-hired contractor, to perform security works at the new headquarters of the Specialized Judicial Unit in Bamako (to be completed within two months)
Provision of technical assistance on and support for the establishment and operationalization of 3 regional offices of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu through the delivery of infrastructure and equipment, as well as mentoring and capacity-building activities for newly deployed investigators and prosecutors aimed at improving evidence collection and proactive investigations	No	Although technical preparations were carried out, the regional offices for the Specialized Judicial Unit were not established, owing to the absence of a decision from the Ministry of Justice
Provision of technical assistance to improve cooperation between Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Specialized Judicial Unit with regard to the collection and transmission of evidence from the battlefield through quarterly sensitization activities, as well as support and advocacy for the formalization of a cooperation framework	4	Quarterly sensitization activities, as well as support and advocacy for the formalization of a cooperation framework to improve cooperation between the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Specialized Judicial Unit with regard to the collection and transmission of evidence from the battlefield
Technical support for the implementation of the national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism and the related action plan	Yes	

Sensitization of 2,500 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence prevention and the provision of access to treatment, care and support services	4,149	Members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependents, including 1,435 women
	2,315	HIV tests
Technical and practical training sessions for 6,800 Malian security forces students on various modules, in areas including general policing skills, community policing, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, deontology, human rights and gender	6,495	Malian security forces trainees The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of technical and advice support for schools and academies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration of gender mainstreaming into their curricula and training programmes	Yes	
Provision of 2 training workshops and 10 advisory meetings with the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat in support of the security sector reform process	1	Training workshop The lower output was attributable to the reprioritization of the activity by the National Council for Security Sector Reform
	10	Advisory meetings
Bimonthly international coordination meetings on security sector reform in coordination with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, ECOWAS, the European delegation, the European Union Training Mission in Mali, the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali and MINUSMA substantive sections (6 security sector reform meetings organized to facilitate the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform)	6	Bimonthly meetings
12 control visits to the Inspectorates General of Defence and Armed Services and of Security and Civilian Protection Services,	12	Control visits
1 training workshop for parliamentarians and parliamentarian assistants and 3 workshops with civil society organizations, including women and youth platforms, on the democratic governance and oversight of the Malian Defence and Security Forces	No	Training workshop
	No	Workshop The workshops were postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
1 capacity-building workshop for 100 women in the Malian Defence and Security Forces	2	Capacity-building workshops for 100 women at each
and 2 sensitization workshops for civil society	2	Sensitization workshops

organizations on gender-sensitive security sector reform to increase awareness and mainstream gender in the implementation of the national defence and security strategy

2 training workshops on countering/preventing violent extremism for the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults as well as 2 sensitization workshops for civil society organizations, including women and youth groups, religious leaders and members of the media, to support the implementation of the national policy on preventing and combating violent extremism	2	Training workshops for 50 participants
	No	Sensitization workshops The workshops were postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
5 workshops and 2 forums for border patrol agents and the national directorate for border security and national directorate on water, forests and the environment to support the implementation of national border security, a border sectorial security strategy and small arms and light weapons counter-proliferation policies, as well as 3 field visits in the central region	No	Workshops or forums Activities were reprioritized to focus on the operationalization of the National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commission

Component 3: promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation

67. The human rights situation in Mali remains of serious concern, as a result of the deterioration of the security situation, particularly in the centre of the country. Grave human rights abuses and violations were reported in the context of violence across communal lines, activities by terrorist groups and national counter-terrorist operations. In that context, the Mission continued to monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law involving State and non-State actors, as well as international forces, throughout the country.

68. MINUSMA documented human rights violations and abuses in the context of intercommunal violence, during counter-terrorism operations and activities by violent extremist armed groups. The violations and abuse included: extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and other killings; enforced disappearances and abductions; violations and abuse of the right to physical integrity and ill-treatment; arbitrary arrests and detentions; and numerous instances of death threats and intimidation, property destruction and looting, forced civilian displacement and forced civilian conscription.

69. Under its mandate, MINUSMA continued to support Malian authorities in addressing and investigating human rights violations and fighting impunity. In March 2020, MINUSMA released the findings of a human rights fact-finding mission into the attack on Ogossagou village, Mopti region, on 14 February. In the report, the fact-finding mission concluded that armed men from the Dogon community had planned, organized and conducted the attack, which had led to the death of at least 35 Fulani (29 men, 1 woman and 5 children), with 3 injured and 18 missing.

70. Technical assistance, advice, capacity-building, equipment and support in the conduct of cases of human right violations were provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. A first hearing was held, which included victims who participated and testified on harm that they had endured, including arbitrary detention

and abductions. The remaining planned hearings could not be held owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

71. MINUSMA, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, supported the Malian authorities in developing a draft action plan for the implementation of the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence. Sensitization sessions, technical guidance and capacity-building on conflict-related sexual violence were also provided to national institutions, signatory armed groups and associations of victims of gender-based violence. In its efforts to increase the engagement of civil society organizations in the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence, MINUSMA hosted a workshop with religious leaders on 21 January 2020 to discuss the critical role that the High Islamic Council plays in addressing this issue in Mali. Following the workshop, the President of the High Islamic Council signed a declaration and made commitments, including the issuance of a fatwa to denounce conflict-related sexual violence. In March 2020, the President of Mali signed a declaration to support the prevention of and the response to conflict-related sexual violence in the country.

72. MINUSMA continued to conduct public awareness-raising events and capacity-building to increase the population's understanding of the rule of law and key aspects of the formal justice system, to increase confidence in the judicial authorities and improve access to justice.

73. The country task force on monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict co-led by MINUSMA and UNICEF verified grave violations affecting children. Most of these violations were perpetrated by unidentified armed elements and active engagement was undertaken with the armed movements to address such violations. While the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad made significant progress in the implementation of its action plan against grave violations, the signing of the action plan was delayed, owing to political tensions which led to the splitting of the movement and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

74. The COVID-19 pandemic severely impeded the continued provision of support for the human rights mandate in Mali as the restrictions and preventive measures created various difficulties and challenges for the implementation of human rights activities, which resulted in the cancellation or postponement of activities for the reporting period.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Mechanisms and initiatives adopted and strengthened to increase human rights promotion and protection in the post-conflict environment, including on grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1 periodic report submitted by the State to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1)

Achieved: 1 periodic report submitted

Increased number of investigations/disciplinary proceedings opened by State authorities on alleged abuses and violations transmitted by MINUSMA, including cases of conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights

Achieved: 35 investigations/disciplinary proceedings opened

The higher number of proceedings was attributable to the transmission of 129 cases of human rights violations and abuses to the national authorities

(2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 10)

National legislation and regional initiatives adopted to strengthen national child protection system mechanisms and initiatives (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: national law passed by the parliament and at least 2 strategies implemented)

The legislative reform was delayed owing to the ongoing transitions at the parliament and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Strategies have been implemented to advocate for the adoption of the Malian Child Protection Code, including high-level advocacy during the visits to Mali of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The two delegations met consecutively with both the parliament and the Government and commitments were made for the adoption of the Code.

Increased number of measures adopted by armed groups to respond to and prevent human rights abuses committed by their members (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 10)

The Mission did not observe any progress towards the adoption of appropriate measures by armed groups to address reported cases, despite constant efforts through advocacy meetings following cases of human rights abuses raised with armed groups, in order to improve compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law

Implementation of action plans signed by signatory armed groups (Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and Platform coalition of armed groups) to end grave violations against children and prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence (2017/18: 1 signed by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad; 2018/19: 1 signed by the Platform; 2019/20: implementation of both action plans) and (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 2 implementation plans signed and 2 carried out at 50 per cent)

The signature of the plans was delayed owing to tensions in the mission area and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Meetings, capacity-building and advocacy workshops, however, were organized in the Gao, Ménaka, Kidal and Timbuktu regions to facilitate the signature of the implementation plans

Increased knowledge of State agents on human rights obtained through training provided by MINUSMA (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 15 training sessions)

A total of 5 training sessions were organized in Bamako and Gao regions

The lower number of training sessions was attributable to reprioritization towards awareness-raising sessions

Systematic assessment and follow-up on mitigatory measures of United Nations human rights due diligence policy in cases of support for non-United Nations security forces supported by the Mission (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 100 per cent)

Achieved: 100 per cent of systematic risk assessments were conducted for all the 49 requests received for the Mission's support to non-United Nations security forces

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice through 3 sensitization sessions and the recruitment of an international expert in order to assist Malian authorities in the preparation, drafting and submission to relevant treaty bodies of 1 periodic report with a view to strengthening engagement of Malian authorities with United Nations human rights mechanisms (i.e., treaty bodies)	No	Sensitization sessions or periodic report These activities, initially scheduled to take place in May 2020 were postponed until further notice owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of weekly human rights missions, including monitoring and investigations missions, regular visits to detention facilities and assessment visits of all projects supporting non-United Nations forces, and the monitoring of the implementation of recommended mitigatory measures for those projects in order to strengthen the monitoring of Malian authorities' compliance with international human rights standards	191	Investigations were conducted into allegations of serious human rights violations and abuses The higher output was attributable to the deteriorating security conditions in northern and central regions and an increase in the reported number of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the implementation of a strategy for a remote human rights monitoring and investigation process
Provision of technical advice to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Defence through the regular transfer of cases of violations and abuses of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious child rights violations, as part of the joint mechanism established in April 2016, and through the recruitment of an expert to review the legal framework of internal oversight mechanisms against human rights standards	129	Cases submitted to the Ministry of Justice of human rights violations and abuses documented during the reporting period Technical advice was provided to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Defence through the information sharing mechanism established between the Mission and the Malian Army forces Chief of staff
	1	Mechanism for tracking missing persons arrested during counter-terrorism operations conducted by the Malian Defence and Security Forces The Mission facilitated the establishment of this mechanism, which helped determine the status of at least 27 individuals reported missing
	No	Expert Planned activities, including the review of the legal framework of internal oversight mechanisms against human rights standards were not implemented as no progress was registered with regard to the Malian Defence and Security Forces internal oversight mechanisms
1 week-long seminar in collaboration with Malian judicial authorities and the International Institute of Human Rights on international criminal law to share experiences on the protection of human rights	1	Week-long seminar for 117 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders

for 50 high-ranking magistrates, government officials and civil society leaders

Organization of 3 training sessions on human rights standards to increase human rights mainstreaming in the oversight mechanisms of the Malian Defence and Security Forces	2 47	Training sessions Instructors trained The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the last session owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 6 sensitization sessions for national counterparts, including signatory armed groups, on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy	2 22 25	Sensitization sessions Participants: members of the Army Participants: Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel The lower output was attributable to the postponement of sessions owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of technical advice on gender mainstreaming in the area of human rights to the penal chain (police-justice-prison) in Bamako, Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti, Ménaka and Kidal	1 43	Training session Gender focal points of the Malian National Police trained In addition, technical advice was provided through mission-wide training of gender focal points and members of the Mission's Project Review Committee on taking gender into account in projects
Provision of advocacy, capacity-building and technical support to promote the strengthening of the national child protection framework through workshops in Bamako with the Government (1), the national parliament (1), the judicial authorities (1), the youth network for the defence of children's rights (1) and regional workshops with local stakeholders (4)	8	Workshops
Follow up with parties to the conflict to negotiate and solicit commitments for the development of time-bound action plans to end and prevent the six grave violations against children, including the recruitment and use of children within armed forces and groups, through 2 workshops with signatory armed groups; 4 meetings of the United Nations-Government-Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad joint technical working group; and 5 regional training sessions	2 4 5	Workshops Meetings of the United Nations-Government-Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad joint technical working group Regional training sessions
3 quick-impact projects supporting the actions of State institutions and civil society organizations, including youth	1	Quick-impact project to provide solar energy kits to supply electricity to a new orphanage in Mountougoula, Koulikoro region, for 65 orphans and 7 caregivers

associations, in preventing and responding to grave violations against children		The lower output was attributable to the postponement of projects owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
12 workshops (5 for national institutions; 5 for gender-based violence victims' associations, members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform; 2 to assist national authorities with resource mobilization) to provide advocacy and technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including mainstreaming reparations for victims in the reconciliation process	12	Workshops
8 awareness-raising sessions with communities in 4 regions to reinforce their early warning capacity and mechanisms on conflict-related sexual violence	2	Awareness-raising sessions
	56	Members of 2 victims' associations in Bamako
		The lower output was attributable to the postponement of sessions owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
5 field visits to support the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform in the implementation of conflict-related sexual violence plans, and 5 dialogue sessions for members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to increase their capacity to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence	2	Field visits
		The lower output was attributable to the reduced staff capacity in Mali for holding sensitive sessions with armed groups and risky security conditions for field visits
	5	Dialogue sessions
Media coverage of MINUSMA activities and workshops, and outreach support for the organization of key human rights days such as Universal Children's Day, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict and International Women's Day, through 50 radio products, 5 multimedia products and at least 2 dedicated press briefings.	5	Outreach activities
	6	Radio produced debates on women's empowerment and participation in political, social and economic processes
	50	Radio products (interviews/reports)
	5	Multimedia products
	2	Press briefings

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Improved capacity of the National Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations and vulnerable populations with regard to respecting and protecting human rights

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1 annual National Human Rights Commission report is produced (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1)	Achieved
1 National Human Rights Commission strategic plan (2018–2020) is released (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1)	Achieved

Civil society organizations are organized in a structured network and issue joint ad hoc statements on human rights issues (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: network created and 1 statement issued)	Achieved: a human rights network called <i>Coalition malienne pour l'engagement avec les mécanismes internationaux des droits de l'homme</i> was established
Number of vulnerable young men and women provided with vocational training and sensitization on human rights, democracy and citizenship (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 120)	In lieu of statements, the Coalition presented an action plan for its collaboration with United Nations human rights mechanisms. The action plan included, among other activities, the submission of reports on the human rights situation to the relevant United Nations treaty bodies
Gradual implementation of the national law on gender-based violence (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: adoption and implementation of the law)	The initial plan of providing vulnerable young men and women with vocational training was postponed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 3 regional conferences, however, were held, targeting 168 youths (49 women and 119 men) to raise awareness and increase the engagement of youth against violent extremism
	The draft law on gender-based violence was not adopted, despite continuous advocacy efforts of the Mission with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family. The Mission continued to advocate for the adoption and implementation of this law

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Strengthened capacity of the National Human Rights Commission to fulfil its mandate through participation in technical meetings and the organization of 2 training sessions targeting the Commissioners and the staff of the Commission	Yes 2	Participation in technical meetings Training sessions
Strengthened capacity of civil society to promote accountability for human rights violations by MINUSMA through the provision of 6 sensitization sessions and 6 training sessions targeting civil society organizations	6 2	Sensitization sessions Training sessions for 29 civil society organization representatives (including 9 women) The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Enhanced economic opportunity for 250 vulnerable young women and men at risk of being recruited by extremist groups through the implementation by MINUSMA and partners of programmes combining vocational training and sensitization on human rights, democracy and citizenship	No	The planned projects on provision of vocational training to vulnerable youth were not implemented, owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic A total of 3 regional conferences, however, were held to sensitize youth on violent extremism, targeting 168 young people (49 female and 119 male) to raise awareness on extremism and radicalization and to convey that the promotion and protection of human rights play a crucial role in the prevention of extremism and radicalization
3 workshops for key ministries and parliamentarians to support the drafting and	2 8	Workshops Ministries

adoption of the law on gender-based violence		The lower output was attributable to the postponement of the final workshop owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
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	Maintenance of the hotline and standard operating procedures

Expected accomplishment 3.3: The Malian transitional justice mechanism and process operate in accordance with human rights standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of missions led by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission's mobile teams to collect statements of witnesses and victims, including women and children (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 30)		A total of 1 mobile team conducted 1 mission in which 529 statements from witnesses and victims of human rights abuses were collected The lower number of mobile teams was attributable to the deteriorating security situation in some regions and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Increased number of witness statements received by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 13,000)		Achieved: a total number of 13,117 witness statements were received during the reporting period
Increased number of cases investigated by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 30)		A total number of 8 cases were investigated The lower number of cases was attributable to the volume of open investigations, which delayed the closure of cases
Number of victims who participate in the public hearings of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 48)		A total number of 13 victims participated in the public hearings The lower number of victims participating was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Increase in the percentage of women working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 40 per cent)		A total of 20 per cent of staff working for the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission were women The lower percentage of women was attributable to the appointment of fewer women; however, the Mission continued its advocacy for greater inclusion of women in the peace process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for the implementation of the mandate of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, in line with international norms and in complementarity with the national judiciary system and other investigations mechanisms, through technical guidance and 6 training sessions	Yes 2	Technical guidance provided Training sessions The lower output was attributable to the postponement of sessions owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

organized for the Commissioners and the staff of the Commission

Improvement in the access and participation of victims and civil society organizations in the transitional justice process, including in the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, through 6 capacity-building activities for civil society organizations to encourage them to participate in and monitor the process, in order to increase the number of statements and the participation of victims in public hearings

Capacity-building activity

The lower output was attributable to the postponement of sessions owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Provision of technical advice to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on their activities in Bamako and in the field with regard to gender concerns, including gender mainstreaming

No

Technical advice

The Mission prioritized its efforts on the formal and informal inclusion of women in the implementation of the peace agreement, the participation of women in elections and the inclusive national dialogue, awareness campaigns and information on gender-based violence during the first part of the year, while the provision of technical advice was postponed during the second part of the year owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Component 4: return of State authority, stabilization and the rule of law in central and northern Mali

75. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to support the efforts of the Malian authorities to implement the provisions of the peace agreement on the restoration of the rule of law through rehabilitation, training, mentoring, providing equipment, outreach programmes and advocacy, with a focus on supporting the functioning and restoration of State authority, including the interim authorities, at the regional, *cercle* and municipal levels, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization.

76. MINUSMA contributed to strengthening respect for the rule of law and the democratic governance of security institutions in Mali by supporting the functional capacity of justice and correctional institutions in the Mission's areas of operations, including through the provision of technical advice and logistical support. The Mission continued to provide material and technical support to enhance security and working conditions for judicial officials and personnel, as well as the security and management of prisons, including those housing inmates suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offences.

77. The Mission continued to train and mentor national penitentiary staff to enhance their response to prison incidents and improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners, given that upholding humane detention conditions and focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration are essential in the fight against radicalization in prisons. In this context, MINUSMA, in collaboration with the UNODC, supported Malian authorities in adopting a road map and an action plan on 20 February to prevent violent extremism in prisons.

78. 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 Mission's mandate more effectively, notably through the integrated strategic framework.

79. The Mission continued the use of quick-impact projects focused on supporting basic public services, livelihoods and employment generation activities, as well as small infrastructure construction, in support of efforts to strengthen national institutions. The projects helped immediate recovery needs in communities and continued to play a critical role in building trust between the Mission and the population, which was essential to help protect civilians and enhance the safety of MINUSMA personnel.

80. In line with the peace agreement, the Mission continued its support for the development of the complementarity between the formal justice system and the traditional justice mechanisms, to increase access to justice while extending State authority and the rule of law, including through the mitigation of intercommunal violence. More specifically, the Mission provided technical assistance and good offices to encourage the Malian authorities to deploy national prosecutors, judges and corrections officers to central and northern Mali and to ensure that justice institutions were accessible to all segments of the population.

81. MINUSMA sought to align interventions supported through the three funding mechanisms (quick-impact projects, the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund) with the key priorities identified through the integrated strategic framework relevant to the return of State authorities. The Mission therefore aligned its activities related to the restoration of State authority to the United Nations in Mali transition calendar.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Restoration of State authority, stabilization and decentralized services in central and northern Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of State officials who have returned to their respective duty stations, at the regional, *cercle* and arrondissement levels, in the central and northern regions (of a total of 195 positions: 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 30 per cent; 2019/20: 55 per cent)

A total of 20 per cent of State officials returned to their respective duty stations

The lower percentage was attributable to the increase in the security constraints which impeded the return of State officials to their duty stations in the northern and central regions

Number of validated integrated regional stabilization strategies through functional regional councils (2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 5; 2019/20: 6)

Field activities to validate the integrated regional stabilization strategies that were planned for the second part of the reporting period could not be started owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

Preliminary activities such as the translation of laws, the preparation of documentation and consultations with local population in the targeted regions, however, were conducted for the validation process

Number of implemented peace dividend projects, including confidence-building towards the Mission and mandated tasks, social cohesion and inter- and intracommunal conflict resolution, security institutions and the rule of law, operationalization and effectiveness of State authorities and support for the peace process (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 152; 2019/20: 150)

A total of 113 peace dividend projects were implemented during the reporting period

The lower number of projects was attributable to the use of 42 projects through the integrated strategic framework coordinated by the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund to best use resources and comparative advantages with the United Nations country team

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 capacity-building training session for prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, heads of regional line ministries, local government representatives and interim administrators to build their capacity on reconciliation, local governance, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and gender mainstreaming in public administration	No	Capacity-building training session A session of 200 local officials was postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
5 rehearsal training sessions for district interim authorities and affiliates on public policies, including on public procurement, local authority income and expenditure, local budget processing and administrative litigation	No	Rehearsal training sessions Sessions were postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic However, the Mission and the General Directorate of Territorial Communities continued the participatory assessment of interim authorities and affiliates, using alternative interactions
6 workshops in Gao, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Timbuktu and Mopti to support the capacity of returned officials on regionalization and public administration	No	Workshops Workshops were suspended and postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Mission and the General Directorate of Territorial Communities prepared all the training modules and updated policies on regionalization and public administration reforms
Provision of technical advice through quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization to review progress in the restoration and extension of State authority in northern and central Mali and review the baseline strategic documents on local development frameworks	Yes	Quarterly meetings
Implementation and coordination of approximately 110 quick-impact projects funded by the Mission in support of confidence-building of the local population in the areas of training and capacity-building, in line with the Malian regional and national priorities and plans and the integrated strategic framework	113	Quick-impact projects
Provision of good offices and strategic advice through monthly coordination meetings with national and regional authorities, the United Nations country team, technical and financial partners and civil society for the implementation of peace dividend projects that are aligned with the 6 regional stabilization strategies	58	Coordination meetings

and aid effectiveness, including the identification of opportunities for joint MINUSMA-United Nations country team initiatives, in consultation with the national authorities, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns

20 working groups with Government, development and humanitarian partners on the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement, including to facilitate joint mapping through the rehabilitation commission for post-conflict zones, as well as needs assessments and missions in northern and central Mali, including technical and financial partners when relevant, to jointly review recovery and development needs in the north and centre of Mali in order to ensure a harmonized understanding and foster programmatic synergies

Mobilization of funding for the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali, in line with the integrated strategic framework and through regular liaison with donors to continue supporting the implementation of the peace agreement, the redeployment of State authority and the consolidation of sustainable peace and social cohesion through multidimensional stabilization activities

Provision of support through the organization of 6 capacity-building workshops for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the regional governmental technical institutions of Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti of regional stabilization plans for the respective regions, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns

8 outreach sensitization events to support the Mission's strategy in the centre and north, at least 4 multimedia products to increase awareness among a wide range of stakeholders, such as national and regional authorities, technical and financial partners, local populations and communities, about MINUSMA-supported projects in the area of stabilization and recovery in central and northern Mali, and 53 radio productions and 2 dedicated press briefings

31

7

No

8

4

11

70

23

Working groups

The higher output was attributable to closer collaboration between regional teams and local partners

Contributions to the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund

Capacity-building workshops

Workshops were postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Outreach sensitization events

Quick impact projects

Multimedia products

Radio productions

Dedicated press briefings

The higher outputs were attributable to the increased use of events, projects and media to sensitize and reach a wide range of stakeholders, including government officials, community leaders and governmental structures on the role of the Mission in Mali

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Reformed justice institutions are strengthened to deliver basic justice services, uphold the rule of law and apply international human rights standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Implementation by the Ministry of Justice of a national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: strategy implemented)	A national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation was not developed or implemented by the Ministry of Justice during the reporting period, and initiatives undertaken in this regard were suspended and postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Progress towards the implementation of the national justice reform strategy (2017/18: all activities supporting the emergency programme are implemented; 2018/19: all activities implemented; 2019/20: 33 per cent of activities under the follow-on programme to the emergency programme are implemented)	No progress was made towards the implementation of activities under the follow-up programme to the emergency programme, as the 2020–2024 Justice Sector Orientation and Programming Law (<i>Loi d'orientation et de programmation pour le secteur de la justice au Mali (2020–2024)</i>) was adopted on 24 December 2019 and programming was under way In this regard, the Mission continued to actively participate in the justice working group meetings and to provide support and technical advice to advance the implementation of activities
Establishment of a framework on the role of and the relationship between traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system (2017/18: framework established; 2018/19: framework legislation adopted; 2019/20: framework implemented)	No progress was made in the implementation of the framework, owing to the delays in the adoption of the law However, the Mission continued to provide technical advice and support on the role and the relationship between traditional justice practices and the formal justice system
Increased awareness of fundamental rights and legal obligations under the formal justice system and ease of availability of international and national legal texts (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 80 national legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice; 2019/20: 80 existing national legal texts and 100 per cent of new legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice)	Achieved: a total of 87 existing national legal texts and 100 per cent of new legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the national justice reform strategy	Yes	Advice and technical support were provided to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the national justice reform strategy, and the Justice Sector Programming law was adopted in December 2019 as a result of the related support
Provision of capacity-building assistance to strengthen access to justice to fight against impunity for serious and destabilizing crimes, including through the organization, together with United Nations police, of 3 sensitization workshops on the fight	12	Sensitization workshops The higher output was attributable to the importance and demand prioritized for this thematic area by the Mission and the national authorities

against impunity for terrorism-related crimes and transnational organized crime, including for citizens as witnesses and in relation to the work of the National Financial Information Processing Unit and the Central Office of Narcotics

Provision of technical support to traditional justice mechanisms, including the implementation of a legislative framework to harmonize the roles of traditional and formal justice systems, capacity-building activities for traditional justice actors, support for the operationalization of the function of traditional justice actors and awareness-raising capacity-building activities in Bamako and in the regions (12 awareness-raising sessions, 5 training sessions, 4 workshops and 4 interregional study trips) for Government counterparts, traditional and formal actors and civil society with regard to the roles of traditional and formal justice systems	5 5 2 No	Awareness-raising sessions Training sessions to support the complementarity between traditional and formal justice systems Workshops to support the development and adoption of a legislative framework to harmonize the roles of traditional and formal justice system The lower outputs were attributable to the postponement of awareness-raising sessions and workshops owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Interregional study trips This activity was deferred owing to the early stage of the legislative process
Conduct of advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff on national and international criminal justice standards, techniques and best practices, in Bamako and the northern and central regions	20	Advisory sessions were held in Timbuktu, Mopti and Bamako
Provision of 6 training sessions to support the training centre for prison staff and implement the curriculum for corrections officers and prison officials, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders	No	Training sessions The training centre for prison staff was not established by the authorities, and other MINUSMA initiatives were suspended owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of support for lawyers with regard to providing free legal assistance, including 1 round table to discuss the draft strategy on the provision of pro bono legal services	No	Round table Postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic However, the Mission organized a conference on the role of lawyers in reinforcing the rule of law and fight against impunity
10 public awareness-raising events and radio programmes, including debates and interviews with relevant actors on national laws and international standards applicable to justice	2 1 1	Public awareness-raising events Sensitization session to strengthen the confidence of the population in the justice system Radio programme

1 workshop to discuss and issue recommendations on the prosecution of war crimes cases by Malian courts from 2012 to 2017 and the monitoring of an estimated 10 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes	No	<p>The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Workshop</p> <p>The workshop was not completed, owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, 78 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes were monitored</p>
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Expected accomplishment 4.3: Strengthening of judicial authority and presence in central and northern Mali

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Progress towards reinforcing the security of prisons that detain accused and/or convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime through improved physical security measures and increased capacities and awareness of national and local authorities and prison officials (2017/18: 1 prison reinforced for protection from internal and external security incidents; 2018/19: 2 prisons reinforced; 2019/20: 4 prisons in the centre and the north reinforced)	<p>The reinforcement of security in 4 prisons (Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu, and Koulikoro) is ongoing, including the administrative process for the acquisition of equipment as part of setting up a rapid intervention brigade</p> <p>In addition, the Mission rehabilitated the prison in Djenné (Mopti region) and was in the second construction phase of a new prison in Koro in the Mopti region by the end of the reporting period. A total of 99 workshops and 23 training sessions were also conducted to increase the capacity of prison officials in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Koulikoro to deal with security-related issues. The administrative process for the construction of a high security area for detainees suspected of or sentenced for terrorism-related charges in Dioila was also ongoing</p>
Progress towards the provision of security for courts and court staff (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: a national policy on the protection of courts and court staff is adopted and security measures are progressively implemented in the centre and the north; 2019/20: security measures are implemented in 5 courts in the centre and the north)	Achieved: a total of 6 courts were strengthened with security infrastructure and personnel in Ménaka, Gao, Bourem, Timbuktu, Diré and Niafunké. In addition, a high-level workshop was held in Bamako on the issue of securing courts and judicial actors
Tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti are fully operational (buildings open, staff present, cases being processed) (2017/18: 10; 2018/19: 13; 2019/20: 15)	<p>A total of 14 tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti were fully operational</p> <p>The lower number of courts was attributable to the security situation in northern Mali</p>
Prisons remain fully operational (buildings open, staff and inmates present) in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti (2017/18: 6; 2018/19: 13; 2019/20: 15)	<p>A total of 11 prisons were fully operational</p> <p>The lower number of prisons was attributable to security constraints preventing staff deployment to the other 4 prisons</p>
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<div>Completed (number or yes/no)</div> <div>Remarks</div>
Provision of support for court and prison security, including through advice, technical and material support (video surveillance and alarm systems), capacity-building and	<p>Yes</p> <p>Support was provided for court and prison security in Kidal, Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Bamako regions. The Mission provided support with surveillance systems, capacity-building and monitoring of detention</p>

awareness-raising, for national and local authorities and prison officials, especially in connection with the detention of accused and convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime		conditions. Equipment and material and awareness-raising sessions were also provided in courts, prisons and detention centres to mitigate the spread of COVID-19
Strengthening of the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, including through advice and technical support	21	Meetings
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and justice and corrections actors for the full operationalization of 15 tribunals and 15 prisons through advice, advocacy and the provision of expertise, technical support and capacity-building (including 10 training sessions to increase the ability to store and analyse statistics pertaining to prisoners and 5 regional round tables for actors in the justice system)	15 15 11 No	Tribunals Prisons Training sessions Regional round tables Postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of technical support and advice to the Ministry of Justice and stakeholders in the coordination framework for criminal justice in Bamako and in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, through 2 sensitization sessions on gender mainstreaming to be implemented in their areas of responsibility and on the implementation of the national justice reform strategy	2	Sensitization sessions

Component 5: support

82. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, financial administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 13,917 uniformed personnel and 1,716 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

83. The range of support comprised all support services, including the administration of human resources, finance, budget and reporting, health care, communications and information technology, transport operations, monitoring and control of the supply of rations, fuel and general supplies and the provision of security services to all personnel in MINUSMA.

84. In addition, MINUSMA continued to implement environmental mitigation measures that included the combination and synchronization of different types of generators to lower fuel consumption and the installation of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting in Bamako and in the regional locations of the Mission, which also increased efficiency. Several actual outputs were lower compared with the planned outputs owing to various restrictions regarding travel, movement, distancing, health, safety and security and to other challenges in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2017/18: 75 per cent; 2018/19: 98.2 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 90 per cent)	63 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to the non-deployment of six intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms and the reduction of flight operations owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2017/18: 17.5 per cent; 2018/19: 10.1 per cent; 2019/20: 15 per cent \pm 3 per cent)	8 per cent The lower vacancy percentage was attributable to the implementation of a recruitment strategy, which resulted in the incumbency of an additional 25 long-vacant posts
Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 25 per cent; 2018/19: 12 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 30 per cent)	27 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to the high turnover of female candidates in the Mission given the hardship status of the regional offices
Average number of days for roster recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2017/18: 72; 2018/19: 57; 2019/20: ≤ 45 calendar days from posting of job openings for P-3 to D-1 posts and Field Service posts)	72 days The higher number of days was attributable to delays in finalizing roster recruitments owing to competing priorities of the hiring managers performing their primary substantive or support functions in the Mission and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2017/18: 271; 2018/19: 252; 2019/20: ≤ 130 calendar days from posting of job openings for P-3 to D-1 posts and Field Service posts)	316 days The higher number of days was attributable to competing priorities of the hiring managers performing their primary substantive or support functions in the Mission and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2017/18: 57; 2018/19: 57; 2019/20: 100)	69 points The lower score was attributable to the energy consumption of the Mission, mainly by the contingent-owned generators
Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: 91.8 per cent; 2018/19: 87.7 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 95 per cent)	97 per cent
Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 52.5 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	70 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to the disruption in related training activities owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators	1,614 The lower overall score was attributable to lower performance indicators, such as operational stock, goods surplus and disposal, that

(2017/18: 1,388; 2018/19: 1,492; 2019/20: $\geq 1,800$)	the mission is continuing to improve and that were partially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic
Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 19.5 per cent; 2019/20: ≤ 20 per cent)	6.7 per cent
Percentage of contingent personnel in standards-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandum of understanding (2017/18: 92 per cent; 2018/19: 93 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: 98.1 per cent; 2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 95 per cent)	98 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide Environmental Action Plan, in line with the Administration's environmental strategy for field missions		The mission-wide environmental action plan was implemented in line with the strategy
Provision of support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The blueprint and strategy were implemented
Implementation of standardized mission accommodation structures	Yes	Accommodation for international staff, United Nations Volunteers, staff officers and contractors were upgraded to United Nations standards, with bathroom capsules and kitchenette units and with regard to the scale of space. Implementation for all accommodation is ongoing
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 70 aircraft (7 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing, 6 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms and 28 unmanned aerial systems)	7	Fixed-wing
	35	Rotary-wing The higher output was attributable to the deployment of a higher number of rotary-wing aircraft for shorter periods of time owing to operational requirements
	No	Manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms The manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms were not deployed, owing to

		the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the prolonged process related to acquiring a commercial solution
	22	Unmanned aerial vehicles
		The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 unmanned aerial vehicles, owing to challenges with sourcing the systems
Provision of a total of 19,488 planned flight hours (11,596 from commercial providers and 7,892 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation	12,282	Total flight hours
	8,742	Flight hours from commercial providers
	3,540	Flight hours from military providers
		The lower output was attributable primarily to the non-deployment of 6 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, owing to the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the prolonged process related to acquiring a commercial solution
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 70 aircraft and 17 airfields and landing sites	64	Aircraft (7 fixed-wing, 35 rotary-wing, 22 unmanned aerial vehicles)
		The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 unmanned aerial vehicles, owing to challenges faced with sourcing the systems
	17	Airfields and landing sites
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$1,149.8 million, in line with delegated authority	\$1,138.5	Million approved budget
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services to a maximum strength of 1,922 authorized civilian personnel (819 international staff, 904 national staff, 2 temporary positions and 197 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority	1,702	Civilian personnel (average strength)
	752	International staff (average strength)
	787	National staff (average strength)
	2	Temporary positions (average strength)
	161	United Nations Volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses to 3,852 civilian personnel, and support for out-of-mission training for 204 civilian personnel	1,352	Individual course participants for in-mission training
	74	Individual course participants for out-of-mission training
		The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of courses owing to the travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Provision of support for the processing of 3,966 in-mission and 198 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 320 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	2,133	In-mission non-training travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	172	Outside-mission non-training travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	214	Travel requests for training purposes
		The lower output was attributable to the travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 19 mission sites (excluding 6 minor sites in Bamako) in 13 locations	19	Sites
	13	Locations
Implementation of 13 construction, renovation and alteration projects	13	Construction, renovation and alteration projects initiated
Operation and maintenance of 325 United Nations-owned generators in 12 locations, 2 electrical transformers in 2 locations and 26 solar power panels/plants, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	325	United Nations-owned generators
	12	Locations
	2	Electrical transformers
	2	Locations
	37	Solar power panels/plants
		The higher output was attributable to environmental initiatives to develop increased green energy in the mission
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities comprising 37 wells/boreholes and 24 water treatment and purification plants in 13 locations	37	Wells/boreholes
	24	Water treatment and purification plants
	13	Locations
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 13 locations	13	Locations
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services in 13 locations, as well as catering services in 6 locations	13	Locations
	6	Locations

Fuel management services

Management of the supply and storage of 49.7 million litres of fuel, comprising 13,556,953 litres for air operations,	47,588,949	Litres of fuel overall
	13,439,680	Litres for air operations

10,625,270 litres for ground transportation and 25,554,162 litres for generators and other facilities as well as oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 13 locations	11,721,894	Litres for ground transportation
	22,427,375	Litres for generators

Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision and support of 3,031 handheld portable radios, 887 mobile radios for vehicles and 327 base station radios	3,811	Handheld portable radios
		The higher output was attributable to stock replenishment for troop/police-contributing countries
	1,424	Mobile radios for vehicles
		The higher output was attributable to installation in United Nations-owned equipment vehicles and for stock replenishment
	287	Base station radios
		The lower output was attributable to the commencement of the decommissioning of the camp in Diabali and the non-deployment of planned installations owing to the restrictions in connection with COVID-19 pandemic
Operation and maintenance of 11 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities	11	FM radio broadcast stations
	8	Radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communications, including 40 very small aperture terminals, 28 phone exchanges and 73 microwave links, as well as provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	37	Very small aperture terminals
		The lower output was attributable to the closure of the related services in Diabali owing to the commencement of the decommissioning of the camp
	20	Phone exchanges
		The lower output was attributable to the closure of the related services in Diabali owing to the commencement of the decommissioning of the camp
	78	Microwave links
		The higher output was attributable to the installation of additional links in Bamako to facilitate telecommuting by mission personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic and public protests
Provision of and support for 2,680 computing devices and 436 printers for an average strength of 2,803 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 555 computing devices and 32 printers for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	2,680	Computing devices
	436	Printers
	2,803	Civilian and uniformed personnel end users
	555	Computing devices for contingent personnel
	32	Printers for contingent personnel
	Yes	Other common services

Support and maintenance of 75 local area networks and wide area networks at 18 sites	88	Local area networks and wide area networks
		The higher output was attributable to the introduction of network access standards of WiFi networks mission-wide
	12	Sites
		The lower output was attributable to the consolidation of sites in Bamako and the commencement of the closure of Diabali
Analysis of geospatial data covering 1.2 million km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 4,000 maps	1.2	Million km ²
	5,416	Maps
		The higher output was attributable to the structural reconfiguration of its Force
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (5 level I clinics) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (37 level I clinics in 11 locations and 3 level II hospitals in 3 locations), as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 2 level II hospitals/clinics in Bamako and Niamey and 1 damage control facility with surgical capabilities in Mopti	4	United Nations-owned level I clinics
		The lower output was attributable to one level I clinic that was under construction during the reporting period
	37	Contingent-owned level I clinics in 11 locations
	3	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in 3 locations
	2	Level II hospitals/clinics in Bamako and Niamey
	1	Damage control facility with surgical capabilities in Mopti
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 3 medical facilities (1 level III and 2 level IV) in 3 locations outside the Mission area in Dakar, Cairo and Nairobi	3	Medical facilities (one level III and two level IV)
	3	Locations outside the Mission area (Dakar, Cairo and Nairobi)
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of an estimated \$99.6 million in goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	\$127.1	Million
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the acquisition of: additional prefabricated facilities, office furniture; communications and information technology equipment; and supplies, consumables and services for MINUSMA personnel and sites owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the MINUSMA share of the system-wide cost of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical evacuation arrangements
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 23,000 tons of cargo within the Mission area	16,099	Tons of cargo
		The lower output was attributable to the delays in delivery of inbound goods and onward inland distribution of the goods to the regions owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$572.0 million, in line with delegated authority	\$393	Million	The lower output was attributable to reduction in value owing to write-offs of property plant and equipment owing to damage, obsolescence, accident, normal wear and tear, and hostile action from attacks
Uniformed personnel services			
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 15,209 authorized military and police personnel (40 military observers, 486 military staff officers, 12,763 contingent personnel, 350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel), in addition to 19 government-provided personnel	39	Military observers (average strength)	
	12,142	Military contingent personnel, including staff officers (average strength)	
	298	United Nations police personnel (average strength)	
	1,438	Formed police personnel (average strength)	
	14	Government-provided personnel (average strength)	
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 51 military and formed police units in 13 locations	52	Military and formed police units	The higher output was attributable to the delayed repatriation of one unit owing to the complexity of inland logistics owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	13	Locations	
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 13,824 military contingents and formed police personnel	13,103	Military contingent and formed police personnel (average strength)	
Provision of support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 876 military and police personnel and 19 government-provided personnel	814	Military and police personnel including 39 military observers, 477 military staff officers and 298 United Nations police (average strength)	
	14	Government-provided personnel (average strength)	
Provision of support for the processing of 638 in-mission and 52 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 2,794 travel requests for training purposes	768	In-mission travel requests	The higher output was attributable to unanticipated visits related to board of inquiry committee members and a higher than planned number of convoy escorts accompanying delivery of essential supplies to the regions
	85	Outside-mission travel requests	The higher output was attributable primarily to unanticipated medical escorts for injured and deceased military and police personnel during attacks
	50	Travel requests for training purposes	The lower output was attributable to efficiencies from the use of online training platforms and to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 996 United Nations-owned vehicles (430 light passenger vehicles, 172 special-purpose vehicles, 11 ambulances (including 3 armoured), 12 armoured personnel carriers and 170 armoured vehicles, as well as 201 other specialized vehicles, trailers or attachments), 3,918 contingent-owned vehicles and 7 workshop and repair facilities for United Nations-owned equipment, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	1,008 432 150 11 11 177 227 3,815 7	United Nations-owned vehicles Light passenger vehicles Special-purpose vehicles Ambulances Armoured personnel carriers Armoured vehicles Specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments Contingent-owned vehicles Workshop and repair facilities
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The overall higher output was attributable to the delayed processing of write-offs

Security services

Provision of security services through an emergency communications system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area, comprising 16 locations	Yes	
Provision of 24-hour close protection services for 3 senior Mission staff and all visiting high-level officials	Yes	
Mission-wide site security assessment/reassessment, including residential surveys in Bamako	Yes	
Conduct of a total of 311 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff and 30 security briefings for visitors and delegations	343 170	Information sessions Security briefings The higher outputs were attributable to a higher than anticipated number of visitors and delegations
Conduct of 45 Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions for all new personnel	20	Training sessions The lower output was attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of security investigations on 100 per cent of cases involving incidents and accidents reported by various offices/personnel	100	Percentage of cases reported
Provision of security assessments and escorts to enable civilian staff from MINUSMA and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to deliver their services and programmes	38	Security assessments and escorts

all year long from 4 main regional capital cities, throughout all mandated regions

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of the three-pronged strategy on conduct and discipline, including:	Yes	Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all personnel through prevention, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary and remedial actions
		Continued reinforcement of the implementation of the three-pronged strategy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, with a strong focus on prevention
Prevention: ensure that all MINUSMA personnel, civilians and uniformed personnel have received training and refresher sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, the Conduct and Discipline Team conducts risk assessment visits to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian camps twice a year to identify potential or actual risks, analyse them and suggest solutions in order to prevent misconduct	297 9,098 19 43	Training sessions conducted mission-wide Personnel trained (military, police and civilian) Risk assessment visits mission-wide Outreach and sensitization activities conducted with members of the local population, including religious communities, local non-governmental organizations and students in schools
Enforcement: create a reliable reporting mechanism, monitor investigations and ensure that all reported allegations are dealt with in a timely manner and appropriate measures are taken in accordance with established procedures	Yes	
Remedial action: in line with the Secretary-General's policy on victim assistance, the Conduct and Discipline Team makes sure that all victims of sexual exploitation and abuse are provided with the needed assistance and all possible remedial actions are in place	1 56 18	Victim assistance provided to 1 sexual exploitation and abuse victim Investigation reports and new files opened pertaining to alleged misconduct Disciplinary and remedial actions taken

HIV/AIDS

Sensitization of up to 7,000 ex-combatants on the risk of HIV and AIDS, and provision of voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, treatment, care and support services	758	Ex-combatants and members of Groupes d'auto-défense counselled and tested for HIV The lower output was attributable to the lower number of ex-combatants under the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process owing to the pace of national operations
Organization of 25 induction training sessions for new arrivals within 6 weeks of their deployment, 5 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for	79	Induction training sessions The higher output was attributable to the higher number of new civilian and military and police personnel

100 civilian Mission personnel, 30 mass sensitization programmes for 7,000 military and police personnel, 3 refresher training sessions for 200 uniformed personnel, 3 peer education training sessions at 3 Mission locations, 3 voluntary and confidential counselling and testing training sessions for 60 HIV counsellors and 4 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 80 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	5	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 165 civilians
		The higher output was attributable to the improved outreach due to the use of online platforms
	71	Mass sensitization programmes for 6,901 military and police personnel
		The higher output was attributable to the necessity to conduct multiple online sessions within small groups to prevent further spread of the COVID-19 pandemic
	No	Refresher training sessions for uniformed personnel could not be organized, owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	1	Peer education training session
	1	Voluntary and confidential counselling and testing training session for 26 HIV counsellors
Organization of a voluntary and confidential counselling and testing promotional campaign each quarter at different Mission locations, maintenance of 5 functional static voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities in the Mission, organization of 1 UN Cares session in Bamako and organization of a World AIDS Day commemoration at all Mission locations	8	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 56 post-exposure prophylaxis trainers
		The lower outputs were attributable to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	1,175	Mission personnel benefited from testing and campaigns
	5	Functional static voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities
	1	UN Cares session

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	2 186.6	1 831.2	355.4	16.3
Military contingents	427 173.7	454 540.1	(27 366.4)	(6.4)
United Nations police	17 274.4	14 780.8	2 493.6	14.4
Formed police units	48 678.3	51 142.2	(2 463.9)	(5.1)
Subtotal	495 313.0	522 294.3	(26 981.3)	(5.4)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	149 350.3	158 024.0	(8 673.7)	(5.8)
National staff	24 032.9	25 323.6	(1 290.7)	(5.4)
United Nations Volunteers	8 716.1	9 275.9	(559.8)	(6.4)
General temporary assistance	1 375.6	2 417.8	(1 042.2)	(75.8)
Government-provided personnel	412.3	697.7	(285.4)	(69.2)
Subtotal	183 887.2	195 739.0	(11 851.8)	(6.4)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	640.9	234.6	406.3	63.4
Official travel	4 026.2	3 239.2	787.0	19.5
Facilities and infrastructure	97 587.3	96 306.3	1 281.0	1.3
Ground transportation	15 606.5	15 871.4	(264.9)	(1.7)
Air operations	145 119.7	122 753.8	22 365.9	15.4
Marine operations	1 224.8	2 295.9	(1 071.1)	(87.5)
Communications and information technology	91 860.8	80 208.9	11 651.9	12.7
Medical	9 351.6	15 723.2	(6 371.6)	(68.1)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	89 839.9	78 863.9	10 976.0	12.2
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 378.4	621.6	15.5
Subtotal	459 257.7	418 875.6	40 382.1	8.8
Gross requirements	1 138 457.9	1 136 908.9	1 549.0	0.1
Staff assessment income	16 267.3	17 350.8	(1 083.5)	(6.7)
Net requirements	1 122 190.6	1 119 558.1	2 632.5	0.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 138 457.9	1 136 908.9	1 549.0	0.1

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

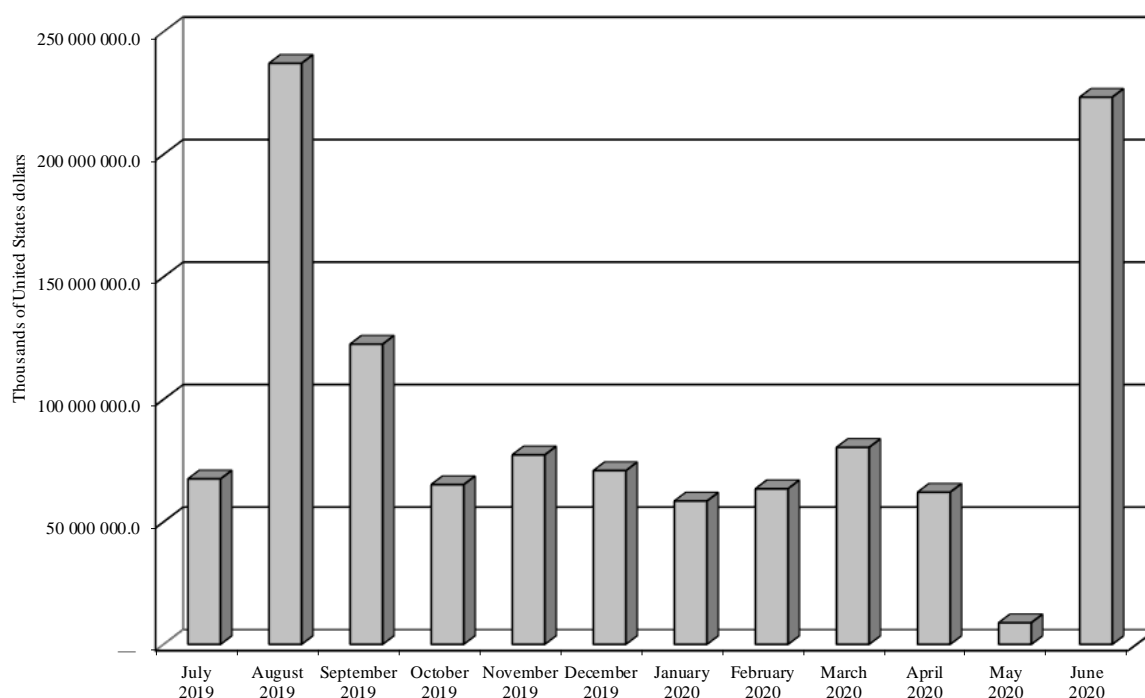
(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	495 313	26 981	522 294
II. Civilian personnel	183 887	11 852	195 739
III. Operational costs	459 258	(38 833)	420 425
Total	1 138 458		1 138 458
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			3.4

85. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, and to group II, civilian personnel, from group III, operational costs. The redeployments of funds to group I were attributable to the increased requirements for military contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment under the terms of the memorandums of understanding signed with troop-contributing countries during the reporting period and higher costs for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment in connection with the reconfiguration of the military contingent units to support the adaptation of the force, in line with the assessment of the situation in northern and central Mali in connection with the implementation of the Mission's primary and secondary strategic priorities as outlined in Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#). The redeployments of funds to group II were attributable to the increased requirements for civilian staff costs owing to higher incumbency levels for all categories of personnel in connection with the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission.

86. The redeployments from group III were possible primarily because of the reduced requirements for air operations owing to: (a) the non-deployment of 6 unmanned aerial vehicles and 6 manned intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance platforms owing to challenges faced with sourcing the systems; (b) lower costs for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services as they relate to the security infrastructure of the Mission owing to adjustments to the terms under letters of assist with the government provider as a result of competitive markets; and (c) lower freight and related costs owing to the movement of cargo by the Mission in lieu of contracting vendors, and the delayed implementation of some programmatic activities owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



87. The higher expenditure in the months of August and September 2019 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for standard costs and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the 2019/20 period. In the month of June 2020, commitments were recorded for contingent-owned equipment for prior periods under the terms of the memorandums of understanding signed with troop-contributing countries during the reporting period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	9 962.8
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 972.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	15 336.7
Total	27 271.9

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	116 013.0		
Formed police units	13 656.0		
Subtotal	129 669.0		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	54 080.1		
Formed police units	6 143.8		
Subtotal	60 223.9		
Total	189 892.9		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	3.3	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	39 662.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	39 662.1

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$355.4	16.3%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual mission subsistence allowance for military observer personnel deployed to the regions owing to the unanticipated provision of United Nations accommodation in lieu of the accommodation element of the allowance.

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>	
Military contingents	(\$27 366.4)	(6.4%)

89. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher actual costs for contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for prior periods under the terms of the memorandums of understanding signed with troop-contributing countries during the reporting period; and (b) higher costs for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment in connection with the reconfiguration of the military contingent units to support the adaptation of the force, in line with the assessment of the situation in northern and central Mali in connection with the implementation of the Mission's primary and secondary strategic priorities as outlined in Security Council resolution 2480 (2019). The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the standard troop cost reimbursement and rations, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.4 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent applied in the approved budget for the period, owing to early steps taken by the Mission associated with the reconfiguration of the military contingent units to support the adaptation of the force.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$2 493.6	14.4%

90. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for mission subsistence allowance for United Nations police personnel owing to: (a) the higher actual average vacancy rate of 14.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 8.0 per cent, owing to suspended deployment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) the unanticipated provision of United Nations accommodation in the regions in lieu of the accommodation element of the allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	(\$2 463.9)	(5.1%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to (a) higher actual freight costs for the unanticipated rotation of contingent-owned equipment that met the criteria for prolonged deployment in the Mission in accordance with the standard policies and procedures, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (b) higher actual costs for contingent-owned equipment resulting from lower actual rates of unserviceability and non-deployment of equipment, compared with the budgeted rates. The increased requirements were offset in part by the lower actual costs for rations owing to discounts applied based on the actual performance of the vendor, which did not meet the standards outlined in the contract.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$8 673.7)	(5.8%)

92. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 8.0 per cent, compared with a rate of 10.3 per cent applied in the approved budget owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission and the higher actual rate of 108.0 per cent for common staff costs, associated with the education grant entitlements, compared with 101.6 per cent applied in the computation of common staff costs in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1 290.7)	(5.4%)

93. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rates of 14.0 per cent and 12.6 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with the rate of 16.0 per cent applied in the approved budget for both categories of personnel, owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$559.8)	(6.4%)

94. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 15.7 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers, compared with the rate of 17.8 per cent applied in the approved budget, owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission; and (b) higher actual costs for entitlements associated with the United Nations Volunteer personnel that remained for an extended period in Mali owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$1 042.2)	(75.8%)

95. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to costs associated with the International Commission of Inquiry to complete the remaining work as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#) and by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 14 October 2019.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$285.4)	(69.2%)

96. The increased requirements were attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 26.3 per cent, compared with the rate of 58.0 per cent applied in the approved budget, offset by the lower actual mission subsistence allowance for Government-provided personnel deployed to the regions owing to the unanticipated provision of United Nations accommodation in lieu of the accommodation element of the allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$406.3	63.4%

97. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the deferral of the engagement of individual consultants that conduct substantive activities as they relate to human rights, justice and corrections and political affairs, owing to the worldwide travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$787.0	19.5%

98. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to fewer trips for training compared with the budgeted number of trips, postponed to the subsequent period, owing to the worldwide travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1 281.0	1.3%

99. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual consumption of 22.4 million litres of fuel for generators at a lower actual average price of \$0.79 per litre, compared with 25.5 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average price of \$0.98 per litre, resulting from the combination and synchronization of different types of generators and the installation of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting in Bamako and in the regional locations of the Mission; (b) lower actual costs for utilities and waste disposal services as they relate to continued reliance on generators in lieu of the connection of MINUSMA headquarters to the Malian electricity grid and the non-engagement of services for hazardous disposal, owing to inconclusive contractual negotiations with vendors, and the establishment of a new contract for non-hazardous solid waste collection/disposal with more favourable rates compared with the budgeted rates; (c) lower actual costs for construction projects that were alternatively completed in the prior period, by Mission partners or in-house, while another project was completed at reduced rates by the service provider, compared with budgeted estimates; and (d) fewer number of guards providing security services and hours on duty, compared with budgeted guards and hours, owing to operational needs and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

100. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of additional equipment such as prefabricated modular bathroom and kitchenette units to upgrade accommodation facilities to improve the living and working conditions and the occupational hygiene and safety of its personnel, additional air conditioning units and furniture for newly constructed accommodations in connection with the camp expansion/force adaptation plan and the unanticipated replacement of deteriorated and non-functional air units and generators in compliance with the Mission environmental action plan, compared with the acquisitions included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$264.9)	(1.7%)

101. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of 8 trucks to support engineers with moving materials and equipment to different sites in the regional locations and 1 fire truck, in accordance with safety and security requirements; (b) higher actual costs for spare parts owing to the increased frequency of repairs of the ageing fleet of vehicles, and with higher value parts; and (c) the rental of heavy engineering equipment to upgrade the accommodation facilities, to improve the living and working conditions and the occupational hygiene and safety of its personnel, and security enhancements to Mission facilities in Ménaka, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

102. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the lower actual average price of \$0.79 per litre of fuel for vehicles, compared with \$0.98 per litre included in the approved budget; and (b) lower actual costs for local insurance coverage owing to lower premiums as reflected in the policy that was finalized during the reporting period, compared with the estimated premiums under negotiation included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$22 365.9	15.4%

103. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for (a) aviation services for 6 short-range and medium altitude long-endurance unmanned aerial vehicles that were not deployed, owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially; (b) the rental and operation of the fleet of fixed-wing aircraft owing to the non-deployment of 6 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution, and the consequential lower number of flight hours compared with the number of hours included in the approved budget; and (c) petrol oil and lubricants, owing to the consequential lower consumption of aviation fuel at a lower actual average price per litre compared with the budgeted consumption and price per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$1 071.1)	(87.5%)

104. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of additional sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated modular bathroom and kitchenette units, equipment and materials for the camp expansion and the unanticipated replacement of deteriorated and obsolete equipment, compared with the number of containers included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	\$11 651.9	12.7%

105. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual costs for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services as they relate to the security infrastructure of the Mission, comprising (i) the advanced threat detection and sensor information fusion systems in Gao and Kidal, the Mission Secure Network, and the counter-rocket, artillery and mortar system, owing to adjustments to the terms under letters of assist with the government provider as a result of competitive markets; (ii) the integrated camp surveillance and early warning system, owing to the discontinuation of the contract with the service provider; and (iii) maintenance of security equipment; and (b) lower actual costs for telecommunications and network services owing to the discontinuation of leased line services and internet services provided commercially and to a dedicated satellite link, which was alternatively provided at a lower cost, compared with budgeted estimates.

106. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of (a) equipment such as servers, networking equipment, routers and cabinets for the closed circuit television system; (b) computers for the replacement of obsolete models; and (c) spare parts for communications and information technology such as a closed-circuit television system, camp protection systems, and for the upgrade of the network and security access control of the Mission, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$6 371.6)	(68.1%)

107. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of medical supplies such as masks, gloves, antiseptics, hand sanitizers and test swabs,

and medical equipment such as ventilators, monitors, defibrillators and other intensive care unit equipment and accessories, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) the MINUSMA share of the costs for system-wide arrangements for medical evacuation and additional medical evacuation services to level II hospitals in Bamako in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$10 976.0	12.2%

108. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual freight and related costs owing to the movement of cargo by the Mission's combat convoy company and its fleet of United Nations-owned trucks, in lieu of contracting vendors; and (b) lower actual costs for implementing partners and grants as they relate to the delayed implementation of programmatic activities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration owing to the pace of national operations, as well as other programmatic activities owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

109. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for the engagement of individual contractual services in connection with camp expansion in Mopti to facilitate the force adaptation plan, as well as the need for highly experienced individual contractual personnel for the advanced phases of information technology projects for the expansion of the Mission Secure Network and the implementation of the closed circuit television system in Mopti and Kidal, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$621.6	15.5%

110. The reduced requirements were attributable to the lower actual number of projects implemented compared with the budgeted number of projects, owing to delays in approval and commencement of some projects in connection with the prevailing security situation in the regions, and delayed implementation of some projects owing to the travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,549,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2020 amounting to \$27,271,900 from investment revenue (\$9,962,800), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,972,400), and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$15,336,700).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/290

General Assembly

(Resolution 74/290)

Decision/request

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14).

Notes with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate, and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19 in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 15).

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Mission has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of Mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 19).

Action taken to implement decision/request

As at 30 June 2020, there was a total of 34 open recommendations from the Board of Auditors, comprising 24 for which closure had been requested and 10 that were in the process of implementation.

In addition, as at 30 June 2020, there were a total of 36 open recommendations from the Office of Oversight Services in the process of implementation.

The information is provided in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the present report.

The Mission was faced with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, as such activities were continuously reviewed and a lessons-learned exercise will be undertaken. The business continuity plan and enterprise risk management portfolio of the Mission was updated during the months of March and April 2020 to adapt the Mission priorities and mandate delivery to the contextual challenges and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

The information is provided in paragraphs 32–35 of the present report. In addition, the Mission has also rolled out its Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, which provides a periodic assessment of the Mission's progress in mandate delivery and the intended impact and contribution of Mission activities towards the strategic priorities. In addition to this integrated performance monitoring tool, budget implementation is monitored on a regular basis by the resource stewardship executive group on a bimonthly basis.