


Seventieth session

Agenda item 160

**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 2014 to 30 June 2015**
Report of the Secretary-General
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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks grouped by component, namely, political reconciliation and restoration of constitutional order, security stabilization in northern Mali, human rights and protection of civilians, stabilization and recovery in northern Mali and support.

The reporting period was marked by the Mission playing a key role in the peace process as part of the international mediation led by the Government of Algeria. This role included good offices, provision of expertise and logistical support and efforts directed at facilitating and supporting dialogue with and among all stakeholders. The Mission thus helped to create the conditions for the signing of the peace and reconciliation agreement by the Government of Mali and the Platform coalition of armed groups on 15 May, and by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 20 June 2015. MINUSMA participated in the establishment of the committee on the implementation of the agreement, which held its first meeting on 21 June 2015.

Of the total approved resources for the maintenance and operation of the Mission of \$911,038,000 gross, total expenditure amounted to \$905,475,000 gross, which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$5,563,000, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.4 per cent. (Total expenditure for the 2013/14 period was \$592,792,000, for an implementation rate of 98.5 per cent.)

The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel, attributable mainly to higher than budgeted actual vacancy rates, which resulted in lower requirements with respect to troop and formed police reimbursement costs, mission subsistence allowance and rations. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to civilian personnel, owing to higher actual common staff costs than budgeted, and by higher operational costs associated with the construction of additional camps and strengthening of existing camps in northern Mali and the continued rental of Mission headquarters facilities as a result of the delayed construction of the Mission headquarters.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	336 223.9	316 094.0	20 129.9	6.0
Civilian personnel	120 848.9	124 075.1	(3 226.2)	(2.7)
Operational costs	453 965.2	465 305.9	(11 340.7)	(2.5)
Gross requirements	911 038.0	905 475.0	5 563.0	0.6
Staff assessment income	9 938.7	10 135.7	(197.0)	(2.0)
Net requirements	901 099.3	895 339.3	5 760.0	0.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	911 038.0	905 475.0	5 563.0	0.6

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military contingents	11 200	8 721	22.1
United Nations police	320	183	42.8
Formed police units	1 120	857	23.5
International staff	678	535	21.1
National staff	781	552	29.3
United Nations Volunteers	148	112	24.3
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	1	50.0
Government-provided personnel	10	3	70.0

^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 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 March 2014 ([A/68/823](#)) and amounted to \$812,724,000 gross (\$802,777,800 net). It provided for 11,200 military contingent personnel, 1,440 police personnel (320 United Nations police officers and 1,120 formed police personnel), as well as 680 international and 781 national staff (inclusive of 123 National Professional Officers), 10 Government-provided personnel and 148 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 32 of its report of 7 May 2014 ([A/68/782/Add.13](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$812,456,600 gross (\$802,517,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 68/259 B of 30 June 2014, appropriated \$830,701,700 gross (\$820,763,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, the Secretary-General, in his note to the General Assembly on the financing arrangement for MINUSMA for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 of 23 March 2015 ([A/69/828](#)), sought additional funding for the operation of the Mission in the amount of \$80,336,300, in order to enable the Mission to take measures to mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, including training for MINUSMA force and police contingents, improved force protection capabilities and enhancement of the capacities of the Malian defence and security forces.

5. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Question, in paragraph 10 of its related report of 1 May 2015 ([A/69/889](#)), recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$80,336,300 for the maintenance of the Mission from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period, as the Committee had indicated that it was of the view that there was no need, at that stage, for an additional appropriation or assessment to meet the needs of MINUSMA for the 2014/15 period.

6. As a result of the above, the total approved resources for the maintenance and operation of MINUSMA for the 2014/15 financial period amounted to \$911,038,000 gross (\$901,099,300 net). The amount of \$80,336,300 had not been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of MINUSMA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2100 (2013) and extended by the Council in its subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution 2164 (2014).

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

9. Within this overall objective, the Mission, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: political reconciliation and restoration of constitutional order; security and stabilization in northern Mali; human rights and protection of civilians; stabilization and recovery in northern Mali; and support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2014/15 budget. 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

11. The Mission played a key role in the peace process as part of the international mediation led by the Government of Algeria. This role included good offices, the provision of expertise and logistical support and efforts directed to facilitating and supporting dialogue with and among all stakeholders. The Mission thus helped to create the conditions for the signing of the peace and reconciliation agreement by the Government of Mali and the Platform coalition of armed groups on 15 May and by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 20 June 2015. MINUSMA participated in the establishment of the committee on the implementation of the agreement, which held its first meeting on 21 June 2015. During the peace talks, MINUSMA undertook advocacy for the incorporation of provisions on human rights, transitional justice and the fight against impunity in the peace agreement. MINUSMA also supported the participation of civil society in the peace talks. In addition to being part of the MINUSMA mediation team in Algiers, ensuring that the agreement addressed interim security arrangement issues, cantonment, integration and related issues, the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform Section technically assessed and partly initiated eight community violence reduction projects aimed, inter alia, at mitigating the potential for recruitment of youth at risk into armed movements and criminal groups and promoting confidence and reconciliation between the ex-combatants and communities in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti.

12. MINUSMA provided technical advice to the Ministry of Security in the drafting of the national security sector reform framework, which was adopted by presidential decree on 15 August 2014. The National Council on Security Sector Reform was subsequently established and the National Coordinator appointed. A number of coordination mechanisms and committees were also established to work on democratic oversight of the security sector, security sector-wide governance, national security, defence reform, border management, counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational organized crime. In coordination with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, MINUSMA contributed to the drafting of Malian legislation against small arms proliferation.

13. The Mission adopted standard operating procedures to implement the human rights due diligence policy in relation to MINUSMA support to non-United Nations security forces. With these standard operating procedures, MINUSMA will establish a systematic review mechanism of the different forms of support provided by the Mission to the Malian security forces. The policy has been mainstreamed into other MINUSMA programmes and mechanisms, including agreements with the Government of Mali governing security sector and peace- and confidence-building projects.

14. In addition to supporting intercommunal dialogue, social cohesion and confidence-building between local authorities and communities, MINUSMA advocated and provided technical and logistical support for the return of administrative authorities and State technical services, including nine subprefects in the Gao region and seven subprefects in the Timbuktu region. State technical services, including education, health, electricity and water, were enhanced in Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti.

15. While the Parliament adopted new electoral legislation, including an act amending the electoral law, the communal and regional elections were postponed because conditions for the holding of inclusive and secure elections throughout the territory were not met. A civil status census and a special review of the electoral rolls were conducted and MINUSMA continued to work with the electoral management bodies and partners on preparatory activities for the elections, notably in the field of technical and logistics planning.

16. MINUSMA assisted the Malian authorities in providing security in key population centres in northern Mali by supporting their efforts to deter threats and taking active steps, when necessary, to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas. These efforts notwithstanding, violent attacks on the Malian Armed Forces, MINUSMA and communities attributed to non-compliant armed groups occurred in all northern regions and increasingly in the Mopti region. A total of eight meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security were held and at least 210 verification patrols were conducted by joint observation and verification teams (équipes mixtes d'observation et de vérification).

17. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) delivered a wide range of training to United Nations personnel, reaching almost all MINUSMA uniformed personnel, mainly with respect to improvised explosive device awareness and response, with particular emphasis on MINUSMA explosive ordnance disposal companies. Further, assistance to the national authorities was intensified with the delivery of explosive ordnance disposal training to Malian defence and security forces, the destruction of 290 tons of obsolete ammunitions and unserviceable weapons, the rehabilitation of storage areas and the provision of technical support to the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. In order to protect civilians and humanitarian workers, UNMAS identified, cleared and safely destroyed over 44 explosive items in affected populated areas, and supported the delivery of risk education sessions and victim assistance throughout the northern regions.

18. MINUSMA supported justice reform and prison management, the rehabilitation and equipping of justice and corrections facilities in the north and the incremental return of judicial and prison personnel. Specifically, MINUSMA contributed to the rehabilitation of five courts, three prisons and the specialized judicial centre, and assisted with the deployment of an additional 15 justice and

33 corrections personnel to the Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti regions. MINUSMA also supported the organization of five mobile court hearings in rural areas of the Mopti region to improve access to justice.

19. The Mission supported national authorities, in particular the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in developing a national strategy on transitional justice. This notwithstanding, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is not yet operational and its members have yet to be appointed. In the regions and in Bamako, the Mission organized six round tables with victims' associations to strengthen their capacities and skills to defend their rights. The Mission also supported the creation of a fund to help victims of conflict-related sexual violence take part in criminal proceedings. The Mission has continued to monitor human rights developments across the north of Mali and to conduct in-depth investigations in highly volatile areas and into major incidents, including those in Tabankort and Tin Hama in the regions of Kidal and Gao. The Mission issued one public report and several internal reports.

20. The Mission continued to reinforce the human rights-related capacities of security sector and rule of law institutions, mainly in cooperation with the European Union Training Mission in Mali, with over 1,344 personnel trained during the reporting period. In addition, over 300 magistrates and lawyers benefited from human rights programmes designed to improve adherence to international human rights standards and build more effective services.

21. The Mission's protection of civilians strategy was endorsed in March 2015. The strategy was accompanied by an action plan that was updated every month in accordance with threat assessments conducted at field level for early warning and responsive intervention.

22. Progress was made in the monitoring and reporting of conflict-related sexual violence through the implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, including the establishment of a country task force. Capacity-building for the Malian defence and security forces continued and conflict-related sexual violence provisions were included in the peace agreement.

23. MINUSMA continued to advocate with national authorities for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses on the basis of monitoring and regular reporting on human rights by the Human Rights Division. Also, the Human Rights Division continued to monitor closely the cases of people arrested or captured during fighting by armed groups, and as part of the mission strategy to fight impunity, established a trust fund to facilitate the access of sexual violence survivors to justice and provide protection to victims and witnesses who are called upon to provide testimony or evidence in judicial proceedings. This trust fund targeted 80 female survivors and is managed by six national human rights organizations.

24. The Child Protection Unit continued its capacity-building activities for local partners, including representatives of international non-governmental organizations, local organizations and armed defence and security forces of Mali. The country task force on monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations verified over 99 grave violations affecting more than 85 victims. In order to improve data collection and active participation of partner organizations in the monitoring and reporting mechanism, 71 personnel from United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations were jointly trained by MINUSMA

and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao regions.

25. With the aim of promoting women's participation in the peace process, workshops were held for female leaders. In the framework of the campaign on violence against women, awareness-raising sessions targeting 254 students, including 75 women, from two universities in Bamako were carried out. In addition, a film showing reached about 5,400 people, including 2,100 women, 1,350 men and 1,950 children in the Bamako area throughout the campaign. Furthermore, MINUSMA provided outreach programmes for 273 Malian defence and security forces personnel, including 74 women, on gender in post-conflict situations.

26. In support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Mission supported 16 cultural activities aimed at revitalizing cultural and traditional dynamics, including reconstruction of mausoleums, and encouraged intercultural exchanges.

27. MINUSMA has supported and funded several projects in the north in support of socioeconomic recovery, restoration of basic services and peacebuilding. In December 2014, the Peacebuilding Support Office officially approved funding of \$7 million from the Immediate Response Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund for three projects in Mali (Gao and Timbuktu): a joint project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for women and youth; a joint project of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration for displaced populations; and a UNICEF project for peace education in the north. In February 2015, the \$3 million project implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services in support of the cantonment process in Kidal was granted another no-cost extension through June 2015. As part of the Gender Promotion Initiative, the Peacebuilding Support Office also approved a fourth project with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund and MINUSMA aiming to improve access to justice and security for women affected by gender-based violence (\$1 million). Funds have been transferred and implementation is ongoing for all projects. In addition, partnerships with local authorities and civil society, quick-impact funds and trust funds have contributed to restoration of basic services in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal through projects in the areas of electricity (8 projects), access to water (9), health (9), sanitation (2), education (6), support for the Malian security forces in the restoration of public security (23), agriculture and breeding (5) and income generation activities (4).

28. Regional stabilization and recovery plans have been developed for Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti in partnership with relevant Malian authorities and international and local partners. They will act as an integrated platform for identifying immediate and medium-term stabilization and recovery priorities and for channelling donor funding towards priorities in a focused and coherent manner. Each plan incorporates a common regional framework for monitoring and evaluation. The Gao plan was formally approved by the Regional Committee for Orientation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Actions on 30 June 2015, while the Timbuktu and Mopti plans were finalized and pre-approved by local stabilization and recovery partners, including regional authorities, in November and December 2014 respectively.

29. MINUSMA released the first joint public report with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Mali, covering the period from 1 November 2013 to 31 May 2014.

30. The main priorities of the Mission during the performance period were related to: (a) the use of the Mission's good offices and confidence-building and facilitation efforts at the national and local levels, both between parties to the conflict and within the population; (b) national campaigns to sensitize Malian stakeholders (Government, Parliament, political parties, youth and women leaders, religious and traditional leaders and media) in favour of peace and reconciliation; (c) stabilization and early recovery of the affected regions to strengthen social cohesion and address sources of conflict; (d) provision of support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country; (e) conflict management and protection of civilians under imminent threat of violence; and (f) promotion of human rights and justice, while providing support for humanitarian assistance and the return of justice and corrections authority to the north as well as capacity-building for the Malian defence and security forces, including law enforcement agencies.

31. The major external factors which affected the implementation of the Mission's mandate during the performance period pertained to the process leading to the signing of a peace agreement, which took longer than anticipated, and to continued ceasefire violations and intra- and intercommunal unrest in the north. In addition, the security situation prevailing in some parts of northern Mali resulted in the prolonged absence of local authorities, which in turn hampered outreach, confidence-building and dialogue efforts. The level of violence in certain communities prevented access to vulnerable populations for recovery and humanitarian activities. Increased asymmetric attacks against Mission forces and convoys hindered patrolling and logistical activities. The Ebola outbreak also affected the availability of the outsourced medical services from the medical service provider.

32. The overall level of deployment of military, police and civilian personnel improved significantly during the reporting period. When matched against the authorized strength, as at 30 June 2014, an average of 55 per cent of contingent personnel, 25.3 per cent of United Nations police officers, 74.1 per cent of formed police personnel, 46.6 per cent of international staff, 23.2 per cent of national staff and 27.7 per cent of United Nations Volunteers were deployed. By comparison, as at 30 June 2015, 77.9 per cent of contingent personnel, 57.2 per cent of United Nations police officers, 76.5 of formed police personnel, 78.9 per cent of international staff, 70.7 per cent of national staff and 75.7 per cent of United Nations Volunteers were deployed.

C. Mission support initiatives

33. Of the total approved resources of \$911,038,000 gross, expenditure for the period amounted to \$905,475,000 gross, which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$5,563,000, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.4 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel attributable mainly to higher than budgeted average actual vacancy rates, which gave rise to lower requirements with respect to troop and formed police reimbursement costs, mission subsistence allowance and rations. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements

with respect to civilian personnel, owing to higher actual common staff costs than budgeted, and by higher operational costs associated with the construction of additional camps and strengthening of existing camps in northern Mali and the continued rental of Mission headquarters facilities as a result of the delayed construction of the Mission headquarters.

34. In addition, the full implementation of the Department of Field Support standard enterprise systems was achieved during this period, particularly the critical provision of various telecommunications and information technology services to the headquarters in Bamako as well as the regional offices in Gao, Mopti, Kidal and Timbuktu. Mission components in those locations are now able to fully access standard voice, data, radio and video transmission systems and various web applications in a more stable environment than in previous years. The Mission continued to provide air transportation services to all team sites and six regions (Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit and Kidal) using a combination of military and civilian air assets.

D. Regional mission cooperation

35. The peace talks in Algiers were supported by the mediation team led by Algeria and comprising MINUSMA, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger. On 18 November 2014, MINUSMA attended the third meeting of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, in Bamako. A number of recommendations were endorsed, including the participation of the Group of Five for the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) in the technical secretariat. On 12 March 2015, MINUSMA participated in the meeting in Dakar of the steering committee for the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. The importance of the Mission's collaboration with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel within the context of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel was emphasized and agreement was reached to undertake shared regional analyses to allow the United Nations to better gauge the political and security environment in the Sahel. As part of this collaborative effort, MINUSMA shares certain reports with the Office of the Special Envoy.

36. To sustain peace efforts in Mali and the Sahel region, the Group of Five mechanism held a technical-level meeting on 8 and 9 June in Nouakchott. The mechanism established priority areas for cooperation with Mali during the implementation phase of the agreement, including governance, security and development. MINUSMA contributed 25 per cent of the cost of the Learjet aircraft charter of the United Nations Office for West Africa and continued to provide air transportation services to other missions such as the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

37. The Mission maintained close cooperation with the humanitarian protection cluster in the design and implementation of the protection of civilians strategy and

actions plan. UNESCO is the lead agency in the area of cultural heritage restoration, in coordination with the Ministry of Culture and donors. MINUSMA supports UNESCO activities both logistically and in terms of security. MINUSMA co-chaired the technical working group on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements for conflict-related sexual violence with UNFPA and organized a training session to reinforce the participation of United Nations country team members in the operationalization of the arrangements. The capacity-building activities were also extended to the gender-based violence sub-cluster which involves national institutions, local, national and international non-governmental organizations.

38. MINUSMA closely collaborated with UN-Women and UNFPA to coordinate the Gender Promotion Initiative supported by the Peacebuilding Fund. Continuous bilateral meetings and discussions helped to facilitate the joint coordination of the Gender Promotion Initiative projects. An integrated United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for 2015-2019 was developed jointly by members of the United Nations country team and substantive components of the Mission in four priority areas: peace, security and reconciliation; governance; basic social services; and inclusive growth and sustainable development. This followed on from the transitional nature of the joint country team-MINUSMA task forces in 2013-2014. Efforts are made to ensure that key planning processes, such as results-based budgeting, benchmarking and the Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework, are consistent with one another in terms of expected results. The Mission continues to participate in the strategic meetings of the donor coordination core group (troika) and its political dialogue with the Government of Mali; the Mission also co-chairs, with the Government of France, the joint Government-donor commission in charge of coordinating rehabilitation works in northern Mali. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, together with the authorities as appropriate, emphasize integrated approaches which are based on agreed priorities, to ensure that collective United Nations action leverages comparative advantages.

39. United Nations electoral support to Mali is organized through the United Nations integrated electoral team. The team covers Bamako and all eight regions of the country; it is led by the Director of the Electoral Division of MINUSMA, with support from the Special Technical Adviser of the UNDP electoral process support project. The MINUSMA Gender Affairs Unit cooperates closely with UN-Women in supporting the Government in the elaboration and update of national policies and strategies on gender, including the new action plan on women and peace and security. MINUSMA and UN-Women also launched together the project for support to female victims of the conflict in Gao and Timbuktu. The Mission developed and shared with partners the terms of reference of the task force on counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime in support of the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, in which Mali is a regional partner.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political reconciliation and restoration of constitutional order

40. As detailed in the frameworks below, MINUSMA, as part of the international mediation group, actively supported the peace and reconciliation process in Mali by making expertise available to the negotiations and contributing to the drafting of the peace agreement brokered through the Algiers process. Within the peace talks, MINUSMA provided good offices as well as organizational and substantive support

to Malians involved in the negotiations. MINUSMA also played a major role in mobilizing key actors in Malian society in support of the dialogue and reconciliation process. In collaboration with the Government and civil society organizations, MINUSMA organized sensitization campaigns on the agreement, targeting youth, women, religious leaders and the media, paving the way for national buy-in on the agreement in order to facilitate its implementation.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards political reconciliation in Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement among the main parties to the conflict

As a result of discussions started in Algiers in July 2014, the peace and reconciliation agreement for Mali was signed by the Government of Mali and the Platform coalition of armed groups on 15 May 2015, and by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 20 June

Continued release of prisoners as part of confidence-building measures (2013/14: 50 of 122; 2014/15: 60 of 122)

Achieved

A total of 69 detainees were released, of whom at least 2 had allegedly committed serious human rights violations (57 between July and December 2014 and 12 between January and June 2015)

Increased participation of civil society groups from northern Mali (including youth and women's organizations) in local reconciliation forums and processes with authorities and State representatives (2013/14: 30 groups; 2014/15: 50 groups)

Achieved

MINUSMA sponsored the participation of over 60 civil society groups in local processes with a view to ensuring the endorsement by civil society actors in Bamako and the northern regions of the peace agreement. In addition, dialogue between State actors, elected officials and civil societies was reinforced in the field of governance. The number of targeted groups is higher for 2014/15 because new civil society groups are regularly created, in particular youth groups

The civilian constituencies join the Government of Mali and armed group dialogue process to constitute the inclusive dialogue (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1 inclusive dialogue process)

Achieved

Technical support was provided to regional civil society representatives invited by the Government of Mali to participate in the preliminary hearing in Algiers from 1 to 10 September 2014. In addition, the MINUSMA Civil Affairs Division monitored the reintegration of those representatives in their respective regions (Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu)

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

6 preparatory meetings for, and organizational and substantive support to, 12 meetings of the Comité de suivi et d'évaluation to advance the members' decision-making on the implementation of the preliminary agreement and the steps leading to a peace accord

No

MINUSMA provided continuous organizational and substantive support for the drafting of preparatory documents and reports as well as providing sectoral expertise on issues such as human rights and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to Malian parties during the process. The Comité de suivi et d'évaluation was only able to meet twice, as the

		<p>parties made their participation contingent on political and security demands. To overcome this, informal meetings held on a regular basis enabled the parties to advance the peace process, including the Algiers talks that led to the signing of the final peace agreement</p>
<p>Technical and advisory assistance provided, through 6 workshops with the parties jointly or individually, to agree on negotiation process design, agendas, format and participants, and to put agreed negotiation structures in place; to reinforce methodological and substantive negotiation capacities of the sides; and to prepare the parties to negotiate effectively in official forums</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MINUSMA provided transport and technical assistance, such as preparatory meetings ahead of each round of talks and support for the elaboration of terms of reference and a negotiation road map, to Malian parties during the Algiers peace talks. MINUSMA also served as the co-rapporteur for the thematic groups on defence and security and on justice and humanitarian issues. MINUSMA notably played a key role in drafting the road map of the Algiers process and defined the main elements of a peace agreement. MINUSMA organized 3 workshops in August 2014 to strengthen the capacity of all parties prior to the start of the Algiers talks (1 workshop in Ouagadougou for the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and 2 workshops in Bamako for the Platform coalition of armed groups and for the Government delegates, respectively). The workshops provided all parties with the tools necessary to negotiate effectively. The parties, with the support of MINUSMA, agreed on a road map for the Algiers talks and the final peace agreement</p>
<p>Continued good offices provided by the Special Representative with the authorities on the implementation of confidence-building measures, including the release of prisoners</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MINUSMA provided good offices support to the Government and armed groups throughout the Algiers peace process, both at the negotiation table and on the ground, which helped to overcome various issues, such as de-escalating the conflict around Tabankort, Gao region, in January 2015 and resolving the situation of the takeover of Ménaka, Gao region, by Platform elements, leading to agreements such as the global cessation of hostilities signed on 5 June 2015, which eventually enabled the signing of the peace agreement by the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on 20 June 2015</p>
		<p>MINUSMA closely monitored the situation with respect to conflict-related detainees as well as their release as part of confidence-building measures between the parties, while reminding the Government of its international obligations and upholding international humanitarian and human rights law principles</p>

Support provided to the relevant Malian political stakeholders during the dialogue process, through 4 workshops and regular and as-needed technical and advisory assistance, to reconcile internal divisions, deepen understanding of and develop consensual approaches to substantive dialogue issues, and to strengthen their capacities as positive peace actors	Yes	In coordination with the Ministry of Reconciliation, MINSUMA supported 25 workshops organized by political stakeholders (youth (8 workshops), women (8), political parties (8) and religious leaders (1)) both at the national and regional levels to encourage ownership of the peace process, which allowed the stakeholders to present recommendations for the negotiations and understand the content of the peace agreement. As there was an urgent need to encourage ownership of the peace process, national campaigns were organized to enable stakeholders to be reached in all regions of Mali. Holding only 4 workshops would not have been sufficient to ensure that the stakeholders played a substantive role in the dialogue process
Technical expertise provided, through monthly consultations, for the Ministry of Reconciliation and Development of the Northern Regions, to design and implement reconciliation strategies, and 3 workshops with parliamentary commissions on dialogue and reconciliation	Yes	Weekly consultations were held with the Ministry of Reconciliation to support the establishment of reconciliation strategies following the peace agreement, notably through stakeholder mobilization. MINUSMA and the Ministry of Reconciliation also supported 25 meetings organized by Malian political stakeholders. 1 workshop and weekly consultations were held with parliamentary commissions
Organizational and logistical support provided to 4 local peace initiatives conducted by armed groups in the north, including an awareness-raising campaign on the peace agreement	3	Peace initiatives conducted. MINUSMA provided transport and logistic support for the restitution exercise organized by the Government of Mali, the Platform coalition of armed groups and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad nationwide and in refugee camps in Niger and Mauritania. The number of initiatives was affected by rising insecurity and the occurrence of ceasefire violations during the time period
Weekly meetings and quarterly collective forums convened with representatives of local authorities and civil society groups in the four northern regions to overcome issues affecting dialogue and reconciliation and to facilitate their collaboration in the implementation of the preliminary agreement and follow-up to the recommendations of the Assises du nord and the États généraux de la décentralisation; and proposals put forward on these matters for stakeholder consultation and joint implementation by civil society and local authorities	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with representatives of local authorities and civil society groups to encourage and support dialogues between communities and authorities, promote social cohesion and support the peace process in the Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal regions. This included 10 consultative meetings with civil society networks to gather their views on the peace process and consider their increased involvement in local reconciliation forums; preparation sessions with local authorities for community dialogues; and sensitization sessions for over 500 women on leadership, citizenship, democratization and social cohesion through 5 meetings in the Timbuktu region Support was provided for 2 workshops on the peace agreement held in Bamako in January, each for 34 representatives of civil society organizations

5 training sessions on conflict mediation and resolution skills conducted for representatives of the local authorities and civil society, and facilitation of 6 joint seminars/conferences to advance intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation in conflict-affected areas	Yes	As part of its efforts to strengthen local capacities for conflict resolution, the Mission supported 2 training sessions on conflict resolution skills in Bamako in January and April. Each training session assembled 50 civil society representatives and reinforced their skills to overcome issues affecting peaceful cohabitation. Support was provided for the organization of 2 workshops in Kidal region and 3 in Mopti region. Furthermore, MINUSMA provided technical and logistic support to regional and local authorities conducting 17 intercommunal dialogue forums in the Gao region in July and August, which allowed direct dialogue to be held between a wide range of representatives from different communities and elected officials, building trust and raising awareness of the peace agreement
Organizational and logistical support provided to the University of Bamako for a conference on reconciliation in the region, bringing together academics and students from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger and Tunisia	No	A workshop on post-crisis Mali was to be held following the signing of the peace agreement. Preparation of substantive background papers has been completed by the experts and the conference is now scheduled for December 2015
5 logistical and advocacy projects undertaken to support the organization by the Malian authorities of cultural and traditional activities in conflict-affected areas, including intercultural festivals and rehabilitation projects supported by UNESCO	Yes	MINUSMA supported 16 different cultural activities aiming to reintroduce cultural and traditional dynamics and encourage intercultural exchanges, of which four were in support of UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture's programme to rehabilitate damaged cultural heritage in northern Mali and 12 were focused on cultural events to foster social cohesion among different communities

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards the restoration of constitutional order and democratic governance

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of *cercles* (districts) in the conflict-affected areas of northern Mali where local authorities regularly consult civil society groups in their decision-making processes (2013/14: 4 of 17; 2014/15: 8)

In 9 *cercles* in the conflict-affected areas of northern Mali, local authorities consulted civil society groups on governance issues, public services delivery and confidence-building. 5 capacity development, confidence-building and dialogue initiatives between local authorities and populations geared towards the acceptance of State authority and the improvement of local governance were organized in conjunction with local elected authorities, citizens, the national association of local assemblies, Government officials and other partners

Parliamentary adoption of a new electoral law (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)

The Parliament adopted new electoral legislation including an act amending the electoral law; a law on the special status of the District of Bamako; a law on the code of local authorities; the Government's decision to extend for six months the mandate of municipal councillors; and a law on the status of the opposition. The draft law on measures to enhance representation of women in decision-making bodies has not been adopted owing to political opposition rooted in cultural and religious factors; some members of the National Assembly affiliated with religious groups are opposed to the adoption of the law

Establishment of an independent national electoral commission unifying the 3 electoral management bodies (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)

The establishment of the commission was delayed pending the signing of a peace agreement. However, MINUSMA and the UNDP electoral process support project provided assistance to the Malian electoral management bodies in the form of technical expertise

Adoption of a national civic education strategy for an informed, engaged and participatory electorate (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)

15 preparatory meetings and 5 workshops and forums were organized by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization in coordination with MINUSMA and the UNDP electoral process support project to develop a strategy to foster an informed, engaged electorate and promote greater participation of the population in the upcoming local elections. A communication plan for the communal and regional elections was adopted on 23 June 2015. The national workshop for the amendment of the civic education plan was not held on the date initially planned but in July 2015; the plan was adopted and its implementation began in August 2015

Free, fair and uncontested elections are held (2013/14: 2; 2014/15: 2)

The communal and regional elections initially scheduled for October 2014 were postponed owing to conditions for the holding of inclusive and secure elections throughout the territory not being met. In view of the negotiation of the peace agreement in Algiers, the Government decided to postpone the local elections to October 2015. In October the elections were again postponed to a later date. This notwithstanding, civil status census operations were carried out from 1 October to 31 December 2014 and a special review of the electoral rolls was conducted from 1 to 28 February 2015 as the first step in the establishment of the new electoral roll. To ensure free, fair, transparent and credible elections, the MINUSMA Electoral Division continued to work with the electoral management bodies and partners on preparatory activities leading to the elections notably in the field of technical and logistics planning, including in the area of security

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly round-table discussions with civil society organizations (including women's and youth organizations) at the national level, and in the four northern regions, including local authorities and traditional community leaders, to promote political participation, participatory decision-making and collaborative local governance, and to involve these groups in local authorities' decision-making processes	5	Working sessions held with national civil society networks in Bamako to promote participation in the peace process at national, regional and local levels through increased coordination among civil society organizations. In addition, a workshop was held in Gao with the youth commune council of Gao to launch the "citizens' dialogue", consisting of discussions between youth and locally elected officials to influence local decision-making processes. A series of meetings with civil society organizations in Timbuktu on advocacy for public transparency also took place, as did a workshop aimed at reinforcing confidence between local administrations and displaced populations from Kidal in Bamako
3 thematic/training workshops on governance/administrative capacity-building for newly elected women government officials	No	Local elections were postponed, thus capacity-building for newly elected women officials was not carried and is now scheduled for late 2015
Advisory assistance provided, through quarterly workshops, to local administration representatives in the conflict-affected regions of northern Mali, on good governance policies and practices to address community rehabilitation and reconciliation	No	Owing to security concerns in the northern regions and the limited presence of local authorities in some areas, workshops were conducted twice a year. 1 workshop was conducted with the regional assembly of Mopti on fiscal resource mobilization for local community representatives from the Mopti <i>cercle</i> , while another workshop was conducted in Kidal to restore confidence between the population and local authorities In addition, MINUSMA participated in a two-day workshop on decentralization organized by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization targeting traditional leaders, chiefs of fraction and local authorities in the Gao <i>cercle</i>
1 country-wide public campaign conducted involving media outreach, public forums and educational institutions to raise awareness on women's political/public service roles in connection with International Women's Day, in cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Malian Ministry of Women's Affairs	Yes	MINUSMA celebrated International Women's Day on 6 March 2015 in Bamako by organizing a conference on women's empowerment. For this occasion a documentary about female entrepreneurs in Mali was produced and screened in order to increase the visibility of women entrepreneurs' activities. In addition, MINUSMA funded a documentary about women in post-conflict Gao in support of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, which was screened at the national International Women's Day celebration and on national television

5 seminars and 15 trainings conducted to build election organization capacities of the newly created Independent National Electoral Commission electoral management body	No	The electoral management body was not created. However, MINUSMA and the UNDP electoral process support project held over 5 preparatory and technical meetings on the subject with Malian electoral management bodies
Advice and support provided, through monthly meetings with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws and 5 workshops conducted with the Commission, political parties and civil society organizations (including women's organizations), to follow up on key election legislation gaps and the revision of the electoral law to conform to international standards	5 3	Preparatory meetings held with the Parliamentary Commission on Laws Workshops conducted with women's organizations in coordination with the UNDP electoral process support project (focused mainly on the adoption of a draft law on measures to enhance representation of women in decision-making bodies) In addition, some 30 meetings were initiated by MINUSMA with the main political parties to explore necessary reforms in connection with key legislation gaps and the revision of the electoral law. All necessary reforms were linked to the signing of the peace agreement
Technical advice provided to the Independent National Electoral Commission, through monthly meetings relating to development and implementation of its civic and voter education strategy; and inclusion of the Constitutional Court, updating of the electoral boundaries and the electoral biometric list; improvement of the mapping of polling centres, the compilation of election results and the management of electoral disputes	Yes	15 meetings held with the Independent National Electoral Commission and 10 meetings with the Constitutional Court to plan capacity-building programmes and civic and voter education strategy and to discuss the necessary reforms of the legal framework and management of electoral disputes. Capacity-building programmes designed by MINUSMA for members of the Constitutional Court with respect to the compilation of election results and the management of electoral disputes were also pursued
3 trainings conducted for media outlets and journalists to enable them to inform the public on critical election-related legislation and conflict resolution mechanisms	No	Trainings were rescheduled for the 2015/16 period since elections were postponed
Technical advice provided, through monthly meetings and policy recommendations, for the Government in the implementation of civic education programmes to increase voter participation in polling at all levels and prepare an informed, participatory electorate engaged in dialogue and debate around democratic governance topics	Yes	Technical advice provided through 45 weekly meetings and 5 workshops with policy recommendations to implement a civic education strategy aimed at increasing voter turnout
Provision of technical advice and logistical and security coordination support to the Government to hold municipal and other elections, and support for civil society election monitoring groups	Yes	MINUSMA worked closely with electoral management bodies, including the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the Independent National Electoral Commission, the General Delegation for Elections, the Constitutional Court and partners in

preparation for elections. More than 60 meetings of the steering committee for local elections and technical meetings of committees were held with a view to implementing the biometric voter list following completion of the civil status census. In addition, 35 meetings were held with civil society organizations

Component 2: security stabilization in northern Mali

41. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA assisted the Malian authorities in providing security in key population centres in northern Mali by supporting their efforts to deter threats and taking active steps, when necessary, to prevent the return of armed elements to these areas. The Mission also provided support for the reduction of tensions and resolution of ceasefire violation complaints through the Mixed Technical Commission on Security. Efforts continued to strengthen security sector organizations and coordination between the national authorities and international partners, particularly in regard to law enforcement agencies and formal justice mechanisms. At the same time, MINUSMA pursued initiatives at the local level to support the return and good governance of national authorities in the north, in tandem with local conflict mediation and reduction of tensions.

42. These efforts notwithstanding, violent attacks on the Malian Armed Forces and communities attributed to non-compliant armed groups occurred in all northern regions, increasingly so in Mopti region. MINUSMA became a target of choice for these latter groups, with attacks on MINUSMA patrols, convoys and camps. Both the level of instability and the nature of security threats varied across northern Mali. Ceasefire violations and flare-ups occurred, the main ones being in Tabankort and Ménaka.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress in the re-establishment of stable security conditions in the north of Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Reduction in the number of violent incidents by illegal armed groups in the 7 major urban areas of northern Mali (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Ménaka, Tessalit, Dyabali and Douentza) (2013/14: 15; 2014/15: 10)

Malian armed forces have resumed security functions in an increased number of locations in the north (2013/14: 7; 2014/15: 11)

Actual indicators of achievement

Approximately 202 incidents attributed to illegal armed groups took place, mainly in urban areas. These included armed attacks, improvised explosive devices and mortar attacks. The overall increase in the number of violent incidents stemmed from the downsizing of Serval/Barkhane, the absence of Malian defence and security forces in many localities and the resumption of hostilities in May 2014 in Kidal

Owing to the deterioration of the security situation in northern Mali, the presence of Malian defence and security forces (Malian Armed Forces and the gendarmerie) was not increased north of the Niger River. Malian defence and security forces were present in Almoustarat, Ansongo, Bamba, Bourem, Ménaka and Tarkint (Gao Region), Tessalit (Kidal Region) and Bintagoungou, Goundam, Lere, Niafunké and Timbuktu (Timbuktu Region)

Increase in the number of meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security to resolve ceasefire violation and other complaints between the parties in the peace process (2013/14: 20; 2014/15: 25)

Approximately 8 meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security were held

The lower number of meetings stemmed from no meetings being held in the months of August, October and November 2014 owing to the peace talks in Algiers. Also, the meeting of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security scheduled for June 2015 was delayed because the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad delayed the signing of the peace agreement. Other meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security were cancelled or postponed owing to one of the parties defaulting

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Participation in and substantive recommendations for 2 multilateral meetings with neighbouring States to strengthen regional cooperation and develop joint mechanisms to address the regional security challenges affecting northern Mali	Yes	MINUSMA attended 3 meetings of the Group of Five for the Sahel meant to enhance the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel
24 meetings convened (comprising 2 meetings per month) of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security, which engage all sides in complaint resolution under the high-level military committee charged with overseeing the ceasefire and the work of the ceasefire monitoring and verification teams under the preliminary agreement	8	Meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security were held The lower number of meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security stemmed from no meetings being held in the months of August, October and November 2014 owing to the peace talks in Algiers, while the meeting scheduled for June 2015 was delayed because the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad delayed the signing of the peace agreement, and other scheduled meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security were cancelled or postponed owing to one of the parties defaulting
520 verification patrols conducted by the équipes mixtes d'observation et de vérification comprising 10 teams performing 1 patrol per week for 52 weeks. Équipes mixtes d'observation et de vérification are joint MINUSMA/Serval/Malian defence and security forces/National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) monitoring and verification teams charged with verification of the ceasefire and covering key sites that have the potential for clashes	210	Verification patrols were conducted The lower number of patrols stemmed from fewer requests being made for verification by the joint observation and verification teams of allegations of ceasefire violations

11,680 mobile foot patrols developed within the 7 main urban areas (1 patrol/company/day by 32 companies for 365 days)	19,290	<p>Mobile foot patrols were conducted in over 10 areas, expanded from 7 during the course of the year owing to the changing security situation in Mali, to monitor the security situation</p> <p>The higher number of mobile foot patrols stemmed from the increased number of infantry battalions of the force in the field</p>
168 medium-range 3-day-long patrols/security operations conducted in rural areas in support of the Malian defence forces, consisting of 2 company patrols by 7 battalions per 12 months	352	<p>Some 352 medium-range 3-day-long patrols/security operations were conducted</p> <p>The higher number of mobile foot patrols stemmed from the increased number of infantry battalions of the force in the field</p>
24 long-range patrols/security operations conducted for the reserve battalions in order to deter any return of extremist armed groups (1 company-size, 10-day-long deployment per month per sector)	139	<p>Long-range patrols were conducted</p> <p>The higher number of mobile foot patrols stemmed from the increased number of infantry battalions of the force in the field</p>
600 riverine patrols on the Niger River conducted by 1 riverine unit (2 riverine patrols/day for 300 days) in support of the Malian defence forces	502	<p>Riverine patrols, including 9 long-range patrols were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of patrols stemmed from navigation conditions on the Niger, where low water levels prevented the riverine unit from conducting operations</p>
1,440 missions by armed helicopters conducted by 6 aircraft for 20 sorties each for 12 months in support of the Malian defence forces	662	<p>Missions were conducted (1,365 flight hours)</p> <p>The lower number of missions stemmed from the gradual build-up of available aircraft</p>
1,080 missions by utility helicopters conducted by 6 aircraft for 15 sorties per month each for 12 months in support of the Malian defence forces	552	<p>Missions were conducted (856 flight hours) by 3 utility helicopters over a 9-month period</p> <p>The lower number of missions stemmed from the delayed deployment of the utility helicopters</p>
240 missions conducted by 2 light reconnaissance aircraft for 10 sorties per month each for 12 months in support of the Malian defence forces	No	<p>MINUSMA was not provided with 2 light reconnaissance aircraft during the reporting period, therefore no light aircraft reconnaissance was conducted. However, missions conducted by various combinations of attack and utility helicopters were used to provide reconnaissance data</p>
150 missions conducted by 1 long-range unmanned aerial system for 30 sorties per month for 5 months in support of the Malian defence forces	No	<p>The long-range unmanned aerial system was not deployed</p>

720 missions conducted by 2 tactical transport aircraft for 30 sorties per month each for 12 months in support of the Malian defence forces	543	Missions were conducted (1,132 flight hours) over 10 months The lower number of missions stemmed from the delayed deployment of the aircraft in September 2014
104 road survey/clearance patrols conducted by MINUSMA explosive ordnance disposal teams (2 companies that include 1 road clearance team each, for 52 weeks) in support of the Malian defence forces	191	Tasks were conducted in support of 93 convoys (62 long-range and 31 day trips), including 98 clearance tasks. An overlap of 4 weeks for the explosive ordnance disposal companies was established in order to ensure training and transfer of knowledge, which was supported by UNMAS trainers The higher number of tasks stemmed from a concentration of daily clearance tasks conducted between September 2014 and March 2015 in and around the Kidal airfield
416 improvised explosive device or unexploded ordnance neutralization missions conducted by explosive ordnance disposal teams (2 companies that include 4 teams each, for 52 weeks) in support of the Malian defence forces	219	50 clearance tasks (23 per cent) were conducted by the explosive ordnance disposal companies, while UNMAS personnel directly conducted 169 tasks (77 per cent) The lower number of tasks was attributed to the lack of responsiveness of the explosive ordnance disposal structure owing to the lack of tasking procedures, the vastness of the theatre and lack of appropriate immediate transportation assets, such as helicopters capable of transporting explosive ordnance disposal material UNMAS worked closely with the force to improve the tasking and reporting procedures, but also for the pre-positioning of explosives in main locations to facilitate explosive ordnance disposal interventions by helicopter. The suitability of the existing equipment to the threat and environment was also an issue. UNMAS is progressively replacing inadequate equipment
14 weeks of training and periodic mentoring provided for 12 Malian defence and security personnel from the Ministries of Defence and Interior Security to establish a disposal capacity for improvised explosive devices	11	Weeks of training provided for 77 Malian defence and security forces personnel, including 71 personnel trained in explosive ordnance disposal, 4 in post-blast investigation (weapons intelligence team) and 2 in mine action information management systems
Refurbishment of 7 weapon and ammunition storage areas for the Malian defence and security forces	Yes	4 armouries in Bamako and 4 sites in Gao rehabilitated, equipped and/or refurbished by UNMAS

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Demobilization and reintegration of armed groups

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

The comprehensive peace agreement reached between the parties includes specific provisions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)

Achieved

The peace and reconciliation agreement for Mali, in chapter 8 and annex 2, incorporates specific provisions for cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including the establishment of appropriate structures. The technical security committee and the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission will be established to develop an inclusive and coherent national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme that is acceptable to all and includes the necessary resource mobilization provisions

The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission adopts and launches a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 0)

The peace and reconciliation agreement for Mali called for the establishment of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission inclusive of all parties, to lead the development and implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme within 60 days after the signing of the agreement. However, as at 30 June 2015, the commission had not been established

Increase in the number of elements of armed groups verified and registered (2013/14: 1,847; 2014/15: 1,847)

The outbreak of hostilities in May 2014 in Kidal region led to the suspension of the peace process and confidence-building measures under the preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013, including the suspension of verification missions to 3 pilot pre-cantonment sites. The peace agreement calls for the establishment of a technical security committee to complete the identification and validation of cantonment sites, the updating of the operational modalities for cantonment and the provision of a definitive and certified list of combatants, weapons, munitions and equipment, following adoption of the calendar of activities and the first session of the technical security committee

Increase in the number of elements of armed groups disarmed and demobilized (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 0)

The preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013 stated that disarmament would be completed after the signing of a global and final peace agreement as part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (article 6). The agreement was signed on 15 May and 20 June 2015 by all stakeholders and as such the disarmament and demobilization process had not commenced by the end of the reporting period

Increase in the number of former elements of armed groups, associated members and community members benefiting from community-based violence-reduction and reinsertion projects (2013/14: 1,000; 2014/15: 1,000)

A socioeconomic mapping/survey was successfully undertaken to explore opportunities to launch community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, in particular in the vicinity of cantonment sites. MINUSMA finalized a financial agreement with UNOPS to implement 16 community-based reinsertion projects focusing on water, livestock and basic services and temporary employment for youths at risk, women and other vulnerable groups. The projects were initiated after the signing of the peace agreement on 20 June 2015 and are still at an embryonic stage

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Construction and/or rehabilitation of an additional 5 cantonment sites, and the provision of logistics support and services	No	Following the outbreak of hostilities in May 2014 in Kidal, the cantonment process was put on hold. However, MINUSMA participated in and supported the Mixed Technical Commission on Security in discussions on the resumption of the reconnaissance exercise for future cantonment sites. MINUSMA and UNOPS concluded a financial agreement that will facilitate the construction/rehabilitation and management of 5 additional cantonment sites in northern Mali under the assessed budget of MINUSMA and 3 under the Peacebuilding Fund (parties are yet to agree upon the exact locations of these sites)
All armed elements in the cantonment sites verified and registered in the databases established for that purpose	No	Following the outbreak of hostilities in May 2014, MINUSMA support for the pre-cantonment sites and the verification missions was suspended. The verification and registration exercise for the databases was subject to the commencement of the cantonment process and the deployment of the information management system. The Mission initiated the procurement process of relevant information technology equipment for the establishment of the database
Safe and secure storage facilities for weapons and ammunition established in the cantonment sites, and all weapons and ammunition safely stored, secured and registered in the weapons and ammunition registration database	No	The storage facilities and the registration of weapons and ammunitions was subject to the commencement of the cantonment process, which was suspended following the outbreak of hostilities in May 2014
12 monthly coordination meetings and 3 capacity-building workshops conducted to provide advice and technical support to the Malian authorities to fully operationalize the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission, and design and develop a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme	5	Coordination meetings held with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North, the national agency for development and the Government-led disarmament, demobilization and reintegration working group to discuss the establishment of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission and issues of technical assistance for the formulation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme
	3	Meetings held with the Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Programme of the World Bank to discuss funding of the reintegration programme and the establishment of a technical working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. This working group includes armed movements and is designed to develop and facilitate the implementation

		<p>of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme</p> <p>In addition, 4 separate meetings were held with the embassies and representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Norway and the Netherlands to discuss technical support and funding required for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</p> <p>In the absence of a comprehensive peace agreement and a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission, workshops could not be conducted during the reporting period. Similarly, coordination meetings were not held as the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process had not yet been launched</p>
<p>24 meetings convened with the parties to provide advice and technical support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration provision in a comprehensive peace agreement</p>	Yes	<p>Advice and technical support were provided throughout the six rounds of talks in Algiers, consisting of 78 meetings with the parties (Platform, Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Government of Mali) between July 2014 and April 2015. MINUSMA also participated in the meetings of the Mixed Technical Commission on Security to discuss the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration provisions, which formed a central element of the agenda of the peace talks</p>
<p>Implementation of 15 community violence reduction and community-based socioeconomic reinsertion projects for an estimated 4,000 former elements of armed groups, associated members and community members, to contribute to efforts in facilitating security, stabilization and the restoration of rule of law and security institutions, including 8 workshops with local communities, as part of a continuous sensitization campaign on the return of former elements of armed groups to communities, including through mobile radios</p>	16	<p>Community violence reduction projects commenced in June 2015 following the finalization of the financial agreement between MINUSMA and UNOPS</p> <p>MINUSMA and UNOPS conducted joint technical assessment missions to various locations in northern Mali that were earmarked for the projects</p>
	2	<p>Sensitization workshops conducted for MINUSMA staff in order to facilitate the implementation of the projects</p>
<p>Advocacy and technical advice provided to national institutions and civil society organizations facilitating possible identification and release of child soldiers in coordination with UNICEF</p>	Yes	<p>A protocol on the release and transfer of children associated with armed forces and armed groups was signed between the United Nations and the Government in July 2013. Its application resulted in the release of 20 children detained for their alleged participation in armed groups</p>

5 awareness-raising visits organized to 5 main refugee camps in neighbouring countries and liaison with local authorities in charge of refugees and infiltrated combatants, to prepare for the possible repatriation of combatants	No	Following the outbreak of hostilities in May 2014 in Kidal and subsequent disruption of confidence-building measures between the parties, visits to refugee camps could not be undertaken. Furthermore, the leaders of armed groups affiliated with the refugees were not in favour of the sensitization programme in the absence of a peace agreement endorsed by all the parties
8 visits organized to 8 cantonment sites to raise awareness of armed group members concerning conflict-related sexual violence during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	The cantonment process had not commenced
16 visits organized to 8 cantonment sites (2 visits each) for verification of and to advocate for the release of children associated with the armed groups	No	The cantonment process had not commenced
8 meetings organized, consisting of 2 meetings in each of 4 northern regions, with civil society organizations and community leaders to support the reintegration of children who have left armed groups outside the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	6	Meetings were organized with civil society organizations and community leaders in Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao to discuss opportunities for the reintegration of self-demobilized children, including effective prevention of further recruitment The lower number of meetings stemmed from lack of capacity given the understaffing of the section in charge of child protection and conflicting priorities which prevented MINUSMA from engaging stakeholders in Mopti MINUSMA also provided support to projects implemented by local partners to support the social reintegration of children affected by the violations committed during the Mali crisis

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards the restoration of State authority in northern Mali

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

All 17 prefects and 120 subprefects in the conflict-affected northern areas have returned to their respective *cercles* and *arrondissements*

16 prefects and 83 subprefects returned to their duty stations in the north of Mali. 4 prefects and 9 subprefects operate from the regional capital rather than their official duty station. The lower number of subprefects who returned to their duty stations is due to the poor security situation in the remote areas (communes and *arrondissements*) where they should be based

Key regional-level government technical services are reinstated in northern Mali, enabling the resumption of State functions (health, education, agriculture, security, water, justice, employment and training) (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 4 regions reinstated 7 technical services)

Approximately 80 per cent of schools are functional, but some 430 schools remain closed as a result of the unstable security situation

In the area of health, out of 63 community health centres that were destroyed, 24 have been restored in Gao (1) and Timbuktu (23)

<p>Increase in the number of law enforcement officials in the conflict-affected northern areas (2013/14: 1,118; 2014/15: 2,300)</p>	<p>In addition, UNDP has contributed to the recovery of the local government units by providing office equipment and materials, strengthening the technical platform of several community health centres and improving drinking water service provision</p> <p>Énergie du Mali was supported in Gao and Timbuktu and 3 quick-impact projects in Kidal provided electricity to a referral hospital in Kidal and to the communes of Aguelhok and Anefif</p> <p>A total of 2,120 Malian law enforcement officials, consisting of 346 national police, 677 national gendarmerie, 944 national guard and 153 civil protection elements were deployed in northern Mali</p>
<p>Increase in the number of tribunals operating (building open, staff present, processing cases) in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and in the 3 districts of Mopti affected by the 2012 crisis (2013/14: 4; 2014/15: 8)</p>	<p>The lower number of law enforcement officials deployed stemmed from the deterioration of the security situation in the north, particularly in Kidal, as well as the lack of infrastructure in the north</p> <p>A total of 6 tribunals were operational (Timbuktu, Diré, Gao, Douentza, Youwarou and Ténenkou) while 1 tribunal, the justice of the peace of Bourhem, had been relocated and was hearing cases from Gao. After the 2 May 2015 attack of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad on the locality of Diré, targeting in particular State institutions (security forces, tribunal and prison), the justice of the peace of Diré was no longer operational. In Kidal, no tribunal was operational owing to the deterioration of the security situation</p>
<p>Increase in the number of prisons operating (building open, staff and inmates present) in Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and in the 3 districts of Mopti affected by the 2012 crisis (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 6)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A total of 6 prisons were operational (Timbuktu, Niafunké, Diré, Gao, Duentza and Ténenkou), while the 2 prisons in Bourhem and Youwarou were relocated to Gao and Sévaré, respectively. Following the 2 May 2015 attack, the prison of Diré was no longer operational</p>
<p>Adoption by the Government of a national security sector reform policy, including governance and civilian oversight instruments for ensuring security institutions' accountability and human rights adherence (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>In its July 2014 policy report on security sector reform, the Government of Mali adopted two major recommendations of the multidisciplinary working group on security sector reform, namely, the national vision of security sector reform and the national coordination mechanism. The National Council on Security Sector Reform was established by the presidential decree of 14 August 2014 and the National Coordinator appointed by the presidential decree of 15 March 2015. Still pending and currently under discussion is the third recommendation, which relates to the fundraising mechanism. Malian-owned security sector reform structures and mechanisms are being progressively put in place, with MINUSMA providing support for those elements that relate to the implementation of the peace agreement, including review of the decree governing the National Council on Security Sector Reform</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Technical and logistical support provided to facilitate return of and resumption of State technical services in the northern regions	4	Meetings were conducted with different authorities at the central level, including the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Director-General of Territorial Collectivities to advocate, inter alia, for improved security measures in order to allow the return of administrative authorities. Logistical support was provided to facilitate the return of administrative authorities and State technical services to the north, including some 300 individual trips for civil servants and technical services
45 quick-impact projects implemented to establish trust and support the relationship of the United Nations with the local population through the refurbishment and equipment of public buildings and the enhancement of basic public services delivery (initially targeting electricity, water and fuel) within conflict-affected communities	70	Quick-impact projects were implemented out of a total of 92 projects funded for the 2014/15 budget year in the areas of infrastructure and public services for the refurbishment and equipping of public buildings and the enhancement of basic public services delivery with respect to electricity (3), furniture/equipment (3), health/sanitation/hospitals (4), police (27), prisons (6), public lighting (4), public markets/spaces (3), judicial infrastructure (1), municipal infrastructure (1), schools (7), sports (1), waste management (2) and water management (8)
Technical advice provided, through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Security, on the development of security sector reform strategic plans and training programmes to improve the capacity of the police and other law enforcement agencies to uphold the rule of law; and with the Ministry of Security on rule of law issues in northern Mali, including transnational crime and the tracking of arms	23	Working sessions were held with the Ministry of Defence and the Army Chief of Staff to assess needs to draft concepts and policies and training needs as well as equipment. In addition, the sectoral committee under the Ministry of Security met on 15 June 2015. MINUSMA provided assistance to the working group of the Parliamentary Security Sector Reform Committee and supported 3 quick-impact projects of the inspectorates of the Ministry of Defence, the Army Chief of Staff and the Gendarmerie. MINUSMA also worked with Malian authorities on the joint drafting of the national strategy on anti-terrorism and related laws
Technical assistance provided to the Government in designing and implementing 4 projects to improve police and law enforcement facilities in the north	Yes	
Daily advice and capacity-building provided to the Malian police through co-location of United Nations police offices in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti, as well as Bamako, including the 2 training academies	Yes	Owing of the deterioration in the security situation, Malian police forces were not present in Kidal

4,000 Malian security forces trained on police techniques, crowd control, investigations and human rights, including gender issues, child protection, conflict-related sexual violence and other subjects identified in the 2013-2014 needs assessment	4,000	Malian security forces trained, which included training of 22 gender trainers
245,000 person/hours United Nations-Malian police joint patrols (2 patrols per formed police unit x 7 formed police units x 10 formed police personnel x 7-hour patrol x 250 days)	142,030	Person/hours United Nations-Malian joint patrols The lower number of person/hours stemmed from the absence of Malian Police Forces in Kidal owing to the deterioration of the security situation in Gao
5,700 person/hours of operational backup provided by formed police units to the Malian police in crowd control, including joint training exercises	7,725	Person/hours The higher number of person/hours resulted from the intermediate evaluation of the crowd control capacities of United Nations formed police units and Malian police, which indicated the need for an increased number of joint training exercises
52,500 United Nations formed police unit person/hours (6 hours per patrol x 5 formed police personnel per patrol x 7 formed police units x 250 days) provided to patrol unstable areas in support of the Malian police and law enforcement agencies	66,120	Person/hours The higher number of person/hours was required to compensate for the limited number of joint patrols
Logistics and security coordination support provided, including through transport and facilitation of the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the provision of equipment, provided to the Ministry of Justice for the redeployment of 20 judicial personnel and 50 corrections personnel to Kidal, and the 3 districts of Mopti affected by the crisis (Douentza, Youwaru and Tenenku)	Yes	MINUSMA supported the deployment of 15 judicial personnel and 26 prison personnel, mainly to Timbuktu and Gao regions. In addition, MINUSMA supported the deployment of 11 judicial personnel and 14 prison personnel to <i>cercles</i> in Mopti region. This was the result of intense advocacy by MINUSMA which led to the Ministry of Justice, in March 2015, meeting with its personnel and ordering immediate deployment The lower number of personnel deployed stemmed from the deterioration of the security situation in Kidal
20 advisory sessions conducted for judges, prosecutors and other judicial staff on court administration and management, records and registry management, judicial ethics, judicial security, military justice, investigation techniques, criminal procedure and international human rights and criminal justice norms and standards	16	Sessions were held on judicial procedures, investigations, crime scene and international human rights standards The lower number of sessions stemmed from slow deployment of personnel and the deterioration of the security situation in the north

5 trainings of trainers conducted for 100 judges in total, prosecutors and other judicial staff in Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu and Bamako on court administration and management, records and registry management, judicial ethics, judicial security, military justice, investigation techniques, criminal procedure and international human rights and criminal justice norms and regulations	4	Workshops were organized in Bamako (50 participants), Mopti (35 participants), Timbuktu (21 participants) and Gao (32 participants) The lower number of workshops stemmed from the deterioration of the security situation in Kidal
Advisory, logistical and administrative support provided to the Ministry of Justice for the organization of 10 mobile court sessions in insecure and/or difficult-to-access areas in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and/or Kidal on cases of persons accused of serious human rights violations and persons who appear to have been detained arbitrarily for prolonged periods	6	Mobile court sessions were organized in Mopti region The lower number of mobile court sessions stemmed from the deterioration of the security situation in other regions of northern Mali
Contribute logistical and administrative assistance or facilitate bilateral financial or material assistance to the Ministry of Justice for the rehabilitation and/or construction of 4 courts and 3 prison facilities in Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu	Yes	3 courts were rehabilitated (Timbuktu, Niafunké, Goundam) and 4 courts were being rehabilitated (Diré, Gourma-Rahrous, Mopti/Sévaré and Ténenkou). Rehabilitation projects included the official residence of the president of the tribunal 2 prisons were rehabilitated (Timbuktu, Gao) while funds were secured for the rehabilitation of 3 additional prisons (Diré, Niafunké, Gourma-Rahrous)
Advice and logistical support provided to 10 criminal investigations and/or prosecutions of serious crimes by the military justice authorities in areas affected by armed conflict through the prosecution support cells	No	The national military justice code was being reviewed by the Government of Mali and as such military tribunals were not yet operational
5 trainings of trainers conducted for a total of 100 prison staff in Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu and Bamako on basic prison operations, international norms and standards on the treatment of prisoners, prison administration and management, and safety and security	4	Training of trainers sessions were organized for 170 prison personnel (1 session in Gao for 20 participants and 3 sessions in Bamako for 150 participants). The lower number of sessions held was due to insecurity in the north Because of the relocation of sessions to Bamako, attendance was higher than expected
Logistical support provided to the Prisons Inspection Service of the Ministry of Justice, including to address juvenile and women's protection issues, in Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti in their 24 prison inspection visits (4 visits x 6 prisons)	3	Missions to Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti were supported The lower number of visits resulted from prison inspectors delaying the later missions owing to the deterioration of the security situation in the north of Mali

Logistical support provided to 20 judicial inspection visits total by the Judicial Inspection Service of the Ministry of Justice in Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, to assess compliance with policies, rules and regulations pertaining to the administration and management of the courts and offices of the Public Prosecutor	No	Inspectors delayed their visits owing to the deterioration of the security situation in the north of Mali However, the Mission provided logistical support to the Director of Administration of Justice, who went on mission to the jurisdictions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu. The Mission also provided logistical support for visits of the Court of Appeal to remote jurisdictions
1 country report issued on the implementation of the United Nations rule of law indicators	No	The Mission requested the agreement of the Ministry of Justice, which has not yet responded
Technical advice and support through biweekly meetings provided to the Parliamentary Security Sector Reform Committee in the development of the national security sector reform policy, and specialist advice on issue-specific topics as requested by the Committee, an expert workshop on best practices/lessons learned from other security sector reform processes and 2 security sector reform programme trainings for Committee members	No	The National Coordinator for Security Sector Reform was appointed on 15 March 2015, and as such only 4 meetings were held
Technical advice through monthly meetings provided to the Parliamentary Security Sector Reform Committee to assist with establishing of a parliamentary oversight capacity-building programme, in consultation with the Malian legislature and including 2 capacity-building trainings for Malian parliamentary experts and advisers on security sector oversight	12	Meetings were held in preparation for 1 self-evaluation workshop on democratic oversight of the security sector, which was organized in cooperation with the National Democratic Institute, in order to assess the existing structures and past practices of the Parliamentary Commission on Defence, Security and Civil Protection. Subsequent sessions in the regions were suspended owing to the deterioration of the security situation
Monthly coordination meetings convened with multilateral and bilateral security sector actors to identify potential overlap and gaps in support for security sector reform, advocate for adequate assistance coverage for the security sector area and ensure a coordinated position for resource allocation among partners	No	The terms of reference of the technical working group needed time to be harmonized and as such only 4 formal technical working group meetings were convened

<p>Advice and support through the set-up and monthly meetings provided to a joint and operationally oriented committee with the Government of Mali and Malian defence and security forces to build capacity and expertise for addressing small arms and light weapons counter-proliferation activities, as well as technical and material support for border and arms control activities</p>	Yes	<p>11 meetings were convened, including 3 meetings of the MINUSMA-bilateral border security working group. MINUSMA continued to provide support to the national gendarmerie, the national guard and the border police in developing a national border security strategy. Furthermore, 2 quick-impact projects were initiated to rehabilitate border infrastructure in Lere (project proposal not finalized yet by the Malian police) and Labezanga (ongoing; project received funds on 10 July 2015)</p>
<p>Technical assistance, including the provision of specialized expertise and sharing of best practices, provided for the Government of Mali to establish and manage an arms and ammunition database to track trends relating to small arms and light weapons, develop evidence-based programming options and establish linkages with INTERPOL, regional expert groups and sanctions/embargo monitoring teams and other regional counter-proliferation and border strengthening initiatives</p>	Yes	<p>MINUSMA chaired 6 meetings of the small arms and light weapons coordination group and participated in training sessions on arms and ammunition tracing for the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Mali. MINUSMA participated in the development of 2 beta arms and ammunition tracing databases (SAGE and I-base) to link the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, embargo monitoring units and Member States</p>
<p>20 meetings convened with the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission to provide advisory and technical support to the cantonment weapons registration/dismament, demobilization and reintegration/community violence-reduction programmes and processes, and related demining and small arms/light weapons requirements</p>	No	<p>The establishment of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission was contingent on the finalization of the global peace agreement, which was eventually signed by all parties on 20 June 2015. Advisory and technical support will be provided to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission once the entity is established. During the reporting period, at the invitation of a civil society organization, MINUSMA participated in a panel discussion on small arms and light weapons in the framework of future disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations in Mali. The panel included the Government of Mali, civil society organizations, the African Union and ECOWAS</p>
<p>Technical assistance, including support for treaty reporting, the development of national standards, and the establishment of monitoring mechanisms, provided to the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in relation to compliance with the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons of 1980</p>	Yes	<p>MINUSMA, alongside national and international partners, supported the drafting of the national law against small arms and light weapons in February 2015 in compliance with the ECOWAS convention on small arms and light weapons. MINUSMA continued work on this issue in coordination with United Nations entities (UNDP and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa) and other international partners</p>

Component 3: human rights and protection of civilians

43. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MINUSMA continued to document violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including violations and abuses of the right to life and right to physical integrity committed by armed groups opposed to the Government of Mali, Government forces and non-State actors used as proxies by Government forces.

44. While civilians in northern Mali were not deliberately targeted by asymmetric attacks, they were victims of collateral damage, notably from improvised explosive devices and mines. The number of asymmetric attacks and civilian casualties resulting from these attacks increased in the 2014/15 period in Mali (115 attacks, 122 deaths (including 45 civilians) and 249 injured (including 128 civilians)), in comparison with the 2013/14 period (46 attacks, 20 deaths (including 7 civilians) and 77 injured (including 29 civilians)). In addition to civilian casualties, improvised explosive devices, mines and explosive remnants of war hindered freedom of movement and affected access to services and economic opportunities. MINUSMA also continued to document cases of civilian casualties as a result of inter- and intracommunal violence.

45. In March 2015, the Mission adopted a strategy for the implementation of its mandate to protect civilians. The strategy was subject to consultation, including at the regional level, and developed in close cooperation with the humanitarian protection cluster. It closely linked implementation of the protection mandate with the Mission's concept as well as the military and police concept of operations. It identified roles and responsibilities of the civilian and uniformed components of the Mission vis-à-vis protection of civilians at the political, physical protection and environment-building levels.

46. MINUSMA carried out successful advocacy during the Algiers peace negotiations to incorporate key provisions on transitional justice and the fight against impunity in the peace agreement. With regard to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, its secretariat has been functional since September 2014. However, the Commission itself was not operational during the reporting period because its President and Commissioner had yet to be appointed. Nevertheless, MINUSMA continued to provide technical advice to the members of the secretariat of the Commission and to sensitize civil society organizations regarding transitional justice processes and mechanisms on regular occasions.

47. MINUSMA assisted in the establishment of the forum for dialogue between the National Human Rights Commission and civil society and provided technical assistance for the drafting of its terms of reference and the establishment of working groups. The forum for dialogue meets on a monthly basis.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress in the capacity of national institutions to protect human rights in Mali in accordance with international conventions

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

The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is functioning and investigating allegations of gross violations of human rights, including against women and children (2013/14: the Commission will be established in compliance with international norms and standards; 2014/15: the Commission is investigating allegations of gross violations of human rights through the collection of evidence and interviews with victims, alleged perpetrators and informants)

Increase in the percentage of documented cases of human rights violations raised with the Government of Mali on which it takes action (2013/14: 70 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent)

Increase in the percentage of documented cases of human rights violations raised with non-State actors involved in the conflict on which they take action (2013/14: 50 per cent; 2014/15: 60 per cent)

The secretariat of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission has been operational since September 2014. However, the Commission was not functioning as Malian authorities delayed the operationalization and appointment of the president and commissioners pending the signature of the peace agreement. The investigative mandate of the Commission could not start without the appointment of its president and 15 commissioners. MINUSMA continued to provide technical advice to the secretariat of the Commission to ensure its readiness to be fully functional

As a result of in-depth investigations, MINUSMA brought to the attention of the Malian judiciary 93 documented cases of human rights violations and abuses committed by State and non-State actors (including 1 case of sexual violence committed against 23 victims during the occupation of the northern regions of Mali). Judicial authorities took a wide range of actions (from unconditional release of arbitrarily detained individuals to prosecution of serious crimes) to address 45 of these cases (over 48 per cent). However, no trial of major cases commenced during the reporting period

In areas occupied by non-State actors, namely Kidal and some *cercles* in Timbuktu and Gao, MINUSMA raised 42 documented cases with representatives of armed groups, who took action with respect to authorized human rights visits of their detention facilities and release of individuals detained arbitrarily in 22 cases (over 52 per cent)

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

4 workshops conducted with the Ministry of Justice for a revised bill on the National Human Rights Commission compliant with the Paris Principles and international standards; 2 workshops and monthly technical advice to the National Human Rights Commission on a revised bill on the Commission's legal status compliant with the Paris Principles; logistical support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to lead, and monthly technical advice to reinforce capacities for, investigations of

Yes

A bill on the National Human Rights Commission compliant with the Paris Principles was drafted, reviewed and endorsed during 1 interministerial committee workshop organized by the Ministry of Justice. However, persistent political challenges delayed the passing of the bill. MINUSMA provided technical advice to the members of the existing commission and set up a forum for dialogue between civil society and the commission

As the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission was not functioning, MINUSMA focused its priorities on sensitization and reinforcing local and civil society

allegations of serious human rights violations, in accordance with international human rights standards

actors' understanding and capacities with respect to transitional justice. MINUSMA organized 1 thematic seminar in Bamako on how to dialogue and support the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. MINUSMA also organized 3 forums involving civil society actors on the participation of civil society and victims during transitional justice processes in Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal. MINUSMA organized a major international conference on transitional justice in Bamako, bringing together over 100 representatives of the Government, armed groups and civil society

Conduct of weekly monitoring and investigation missions in 4 field offices (Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Mopti) and 12 special investigations missions (mobile units/investigation desk) on alleged violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, and conflict-related sexual violence

Yes

Weekly human rights monitoring and investigation missions were carried out by the four MINUSMA regional offices. MINUSMA led 541 visits of detention facilities run by the Government or armed groups and carried out 110 overnight missions in remote areas, including 8 special investigation missions. The high number of overnight missions is explained by a higher number of allegations of human rights violations and abuses received than expected

1 one-week training session conducted, in collaboration with Malian judicial authorities and the International Institute of Human Rights, on international criminal law for 50 high-ranking government officials and civil society leaders

Yes

50 Malian judges, officials and civil society leaders attended a one-week training seminar on human rights and international criminal law from 23 to 28 February 2015 in Bamako

Technical advice provided to the magistrates' training institute, through monthly meetings and 1 workshop, in order to develop the skills of Malian magistrates and lawyers to prosecute serious violations of international human rights and of humanitarian law; provision of expert materials to enable the magistrates' training institute library to be fully functional

No

A one-week training programme for over 100 lawyers on human rights and criminal law was held in Bamako from 19 to 23 May. The magistrate training institute was not supported because the management could not provide guarantees of the sustainability of this activity

Logistical support provided to judicial authorities to carry out forensic investigations on serious human rights violations, and technical expertise through the Netherland Forensic Institute

No

MINUSMA did not provide support to judicial authorities to carry out forensic investigations of serious human rights violations. Although judicial authorities were offered this support, they generally rejected it on the grounds of lack of security in the field and requested a subsistence allowance. Instead, a one-week training-of-trainers workshop for 26 high-ranking judicial police officers on human rights in the application of law was organized in Bamako

<p>Technical advice provided to the Gendarmerie Academy, through monthly meetings and 1 “training-of-trainers” workshop, on the human rights curricula and 1 joint human rights training session conducted for gendarmes in each of the 4 northern regions; 1 workshop conducted for senior Malian military commanders on human rights and command and control, accountability and military justice; 1 workshop conducted for armed groups on human rights and international humanitarian law requirements, including the non-use of child soldiers, and weekly discussions held with armed group leaders in volatile areas to address key human rights issues, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious child rights violations</p>	Yes	<p>MINUSMA organized 1 one-week training-of-trainers workshop on human rights and maintaining public order for 48-high ranking gendarmerie officers coming from Bamako and the eight regions of Mali. Biweekly meetings were held with gendarmerie officials in Bamako in relation to conflict-related detainees</p> <p>MINUSMA organized 1 meeting with the Chief of Staff of the Malian Armed Forces to address command and control as well as accountability issues following serious incidents involving Malian Armed Forces elements</p> <p>MINUSMA held over 100 individual meetings with representatives of armed groups, including the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, the Haut Conseil pour l’Unité de l’Azawad, the Arab Movement of Azawad and the Groupe d’autodéfense Touaregs Imghad et alliés, to address human rights and international human rights issues, in particular recruitment of child soldiers, occupation of schools and specific human rights abuses</p>
<p>Provide technical advice and material kits to community radio personnel in each of 12 <i>cercles</i> in the 4 northern regions to enable information-sharing, accurate communications and widespread understanding of human rights issues through radio programming</p>	Yes	<p>MINUSMA organized 2 training sessions for over 120 media professionals in Bamako and Timbuktu on monitoring, reporting and advocating for the respect of human rights</p>
<p>Organization of monthly round tables with judicial authorities and law enforcement officers in the 4 northern regions and Bamako on human rights and accountability issues</p>	No	<p>MINUSMA organized over 50 meetings with judicial authorities and law enforcement officers in Mopti and Timbuktu on human rights and accountability issues and to follow up on specific cases. However, no meetings were held in Gao owing to the irregular presence of judicial authorities for most of the period under review, and none in Kidal region owing to the absence of judicial and law enforcement authorities</p>
<p>96 (2 x 12 months x 4 regions) group discussions held with local community leaders in 12 <i>cercles</i> in 4 northern regions to inform local decision-making on past human rights violations and reconciliation processes, in accordance with international human rights norms and standards and good practice</p>	12	<p>Group discussions were organized with local community leaders, including religious leaders and heads of neighbourhoods, aimed at addressing past human rights violations and reconciliation in Mopti, Kidal and Timbuktu. Logistical constraints and insecurity and asymmetric attacks in many <i>cercles</i> outside the main localities significantly hamper this activity</p> <p>MINUSMA also provided technical and organizational support to numerous traditional arbitrators of intercommunal conflicts in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti (prefect, sub-prefect and intercommunal systems) in the design and implementation of 18 intercommunal dialogue</p>

		initiatives. As a result of these intercommunal dialogues, State actors worked alongside local communities to ease tensions between the communities and increase security in different areas of Mali
17 training sessions (1 x 17 northern <i>cercles</i>) held to support State authorities and community leaders in setting up an early warning/early response mechanism to protect civilians, mainly women and children, in each of the 4 northern regions	3	Sensitization sessions were organized in Timbuktu and Kidal on the early warning and early response mechanism for over 90 State authorities, including Malian Armed Forces officers in Timbuktu and community leaders from across the regions. Increased insecurity and asymmetric attacks constituted a significant obstacle to carrying out these activities
6 meetings held with the parties listed in the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/67/845-S/2013/245) to design and activate a plan for the release of child soldiers	9	Meetings were held with MNLA (listed in the report of the Secretary-General dated 15 May 2014 (A/68/878-S/2014/339)) and 5 other parties reportedly recruiting and using children but not yet listed in the report of the Secretary-General. All stakeholders strongly committed themselves to protecting children affected by armed conflict through effective action. However, there was slow progress on the concrete implementation of those pledges, mainly owing to the upsurge of armed clashes between parties. Nevertheless, as part of their wider commitment to ending grave violations against children, in September 2014 MNLA and the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad signed command orders prohibiting child recruitment and allowed the United Nations to conduct an age-based screening of 103 troops in Timbuktu. The higher number of meetings is due to the Mission meeting with MNLA (listed) as well as 5 other armed groups not yet listed but found to recruit and use children
6 meetings held with national authorities and the armed groups listed in the 2012 report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (A/66/657-S/2012/33) to provide technical advice and assess progress in the implementation of their commitments not to use sexual violence and to put measures in place for perpetrators among their members	6	The Mission held 4 meetings and 2 assessment missions for national authorities, as well as 1 briefing for a listed armed group. The briefing resulted in the scheduling of a sensitization workshop to be held in Kidal with both military and political leaders of MNLA. However, the unavailability of MNLA representatives and security conditions precluded the holding of the workshop. During the briefing, the MNLA political leader expressed the readiness of his organization to work with MINUSMA to take corrective measures against perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence
Conduct of 1 workshop, 3 trainings and monthly meetings to assist the Malian security institutions (military, police and gendarmerie) in the design and logistical set-up of special units to prevent and respond to sexual violence	Yes	In-depth assistance was provided to the Malian security institutions through 1 workshop for high-ranking officers, 4 training sessions and 1 training session for conflict-related sexual violence focal points and regular meetings held with security institutions officers

1 public human rights trends report and 2 public thematic reports prepared with recommendations for stakeholders (including the Government of Mali, the international community and national and international non-governmental organizations) to address violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and protection issues	Yes	MINUSMA released 1 six-month report on the human rights situation in Mali. MINUSMA also drafted an additional thematic report on the Tin Hama incident, which was shared with the Malian authorities. A second report was drafted but its publication delayed given the sensitivity of the issue requiring further political consultations
Public information campaign conducted on national reconciliation, human rights and the protection of women and children, including 3 media briefings, 2 radio series, 9 radio spots, 1 video series, 6 video spots, 5,000 posters, 5,000 brochures, 10,000 T-shirts and 5 public events in the northern regions and Bamako	12	Media briefings
	2	Radio series
	50	Radio spots (10 x 5 languages)
	1	Video series
	11	Video spots
	9,000	Posters
	111,000	Brochures
	19,700	T-shirts
	63	Public events
		Regular media briefings were organized on different occasions in relation to national reconciliation and human rights issues.
		Brochures and T-shirts were produced and delivered as part of different human rights-related campaigns and international days

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the protection of civilians in Mali

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
A matrix on risk and threats to the population is developed and regularly updated to serve as a tool to prioritize protection of civilians responses (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)		Regional matrixes on protection of civilians risks and threats were developed and are updated monthly. A monthly action plan was developed by the regional protection of civilians task force to respond to the identified and prioritized risks and threats
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A coordination mechanism is established on protection of civilians issues that brings together all the relevant protection actors within the Mission and the humanitarian country team	Yes	The coordination mechanism was established and active both at regional (protection of civilians task forces) and Mission headquarters (protection of civilians core group) level. This mechanism brings together all actors in the Mission plus UNMAS, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the humanitarian protection cluster (represented by its coordinator, UNHCR)

Links with national protection actors on the protection of civilians are strengthened and help in securing affected areas is provided	Yes	<p>The Force conducted combined patrolling with the Malian Armed Forces in vulnerable areas. An illustrative example was security support provided by the Force to the peace caravan in Goundam</p> <p>United Nations police assisted the Malian gendarmerie, police and national guard in the protection of civilians including by assisting in patrolling markets in vulnerable villages</p> <p>UNMAS conducted assessments of the Government of Mali weapons and ammunition storage areas to identify immediate hazards, and stockpiles of obsolete and unserviceable ammunition and weapons systems and expired explosives were destroyed</p>
Technical advice is provided to local authorities, the national security service and relevant national protection actors on how to improve the performance of all actors who share a stake in protecting civilians from physical violence	Yes	<p>The Mission maintained regular contacts with State/ local authorities, opinion leaders and civil society on security concerns, including through joint field missions to engage local authorities on protection activities and inform populations about threats to their physical security</p> <p>Joint efforts were undertaken by the Mission to provide support to national authorities to develop their technical capacity to safely manage explosive threats by delivering explosive awareness, ammunition safety management and explosive ordnance disposal training</p> <p>Technical support was provided by UNMAS to the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons to enhance its capacity to coordinate mine action activities and to comply with regional and international treaty obligations</p>

Component 4: stabilization and recovery in northern Mali

48. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, regional stabilization and recovery plans were developed for Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti in partnership with relevant Malian authorities and international and local partners to act as an integrated platform for identifying immediate and medium-term stabilization and recovery priorities and for channelling donor funding towards those priorities. Each plan incorporates a common regional framework for monitoring and evaluation. MINUSMA participated in the donor troika strategic meetings and political dialogue with the Government of Mali and co-chaired with France the joint Government-donor commission in charge of coordinating rehabilitation works in northern Mali. An integrated United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for 2015-2019 was developed jointly by MINUSMA and the United Nations country team with the Government of Mali and will focus on four priority areas: peace, security and reconciliation; governance; basic social services; and inclusive growth and sustainable development.

49. The Mission has supported and funded several projects in the north in support of socioeconomic recovery, restoration of basic services and peacebuilding. In

December 2014, the Peacebuilding Support Office officially approved funding of \$7 million from the Immediate Response Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund for three projects in Mali (Gao and Timbuktu). In addition, in partnership with local authorities and civil society, quick-impact funds and trust funds, MINUSMA contributed to the restoration of basic services in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal with a number of projects in the areas of electricity, access to water and health, sanitation, education, support to the Malian security forces in the restoration of public security, agriculture and breeding and income-generation activities.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Progress towards stable and equitable socioeconomic development in the north

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

90 per cent of the pre-conflict level of basic social services restored and reliably provided to the populace by local authorities (primary and secondary education; health care, water, electricity and agricultural support) (2013/14: no data available; 2014/15: 90 per cent)

With regard to education, of the 1,320 functional schools pre-crisis, 1,059 (80 per cent) were functional as at May 2015 but more than 430 schools remained closed as a result of the fluctuating security situation

In the area of health, of 63 community health centres that were destroyed, 24 were restored in Gao (1) and Timbuktu (23). In addition, in response to priority needs of local authorities and local people, especially in 14 communes of Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal, UNDP contributed to the recovery of the local government units by providing office equipment and materials, strengthening the technical platform of several community health centres and improving drinking water services

MINUSMA provided 165,600 litres of fuel and 1,316 litres of oil for electricity provision in Kidal, part of confidence-building measures. Also, Énergie du Mali was supported in Gao and Timbuktu and electricity was provided to a referral hospital in Kidal and to the communes of Aguelhok and Anefis through quick-impact projects

Adoption of a common framework for monitoring and evaluation among local implementing partners for recovery and stabilization programmes (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)

Achieved

A common framework for monitoring and evaluation was made an integral part of the regional stabilization and recovery plans, which are integrated platforms for identifying immediate and medium-term stabilization and recovery priorities and for channelling donor funding to priority areas in a focused and coherent manner. Plans have been developed for Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti in partnership with relevant Malian authorities and international and local partners. Each plan incorporates a common regional framework for monitoring and evaluation. The Gao plan was formally approved by the Regional Committee for Orientation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Actions on 30 June 2015, while the Timbuktu and Mopti plans were finalized and pre-approved by local stabilization and recovery partners, including regional authorities, in November 2014 and December 2014, respectively

<p>Agreement between the Government of Mali and international partners on the harmonization and coherence of aid through use of good offices and provision of strategic advice through the troika (2013/14: none; 2014/15: 1)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>MINUSMA participated in the donor troika strategic meetings and political dialogue with the Government of Mali and co-chaired with France the joint Government-donor commission in charge of coordinating rehabilitation works in the north of Mali</p> <p>An integrated United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for 2015-2019 was developed jointly with the Government by MINUSMA and the United Nations country team, focused on four priority areas: peace, security and reconciliation; governance; basic social services; and inclusive growth and sustainable development</p>
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Implementation by local partners of 10 quick-impact projects in the area of livelihood, revenue generation and vocational training for the victims of the conflict and most vulnerable groups in northern Mali</p>	13	<p>Quick-impact projects were supported and funded in the north in support of socioeconomic recovery, restoration of basic services and peacebuilding, primarily with respect to livelihoods and income generation (3 agriculture, 2 farming/breeding, 1 food production, 2 handicrafts, 1 small commerce, 2 income generation for women, 2 equipment for an employment centre and vocational school) for victims of the conflict and highly vulnerable groups aimed at maximizing peace dividends following the signing of the peace agreement</p> <p>As at 21 October 2015, 8 of them were completed and 5 in the final phase of implementation. It is worth noting that most of the projects only received funds between May and June 2015</p> <p>92 quick-impact projects were approved for the 2014/15 period in the total amount of \$2,982,002</p>
<p>Weekly meetings held with local authorities to facilitate needs identification and coordination of 1 social protection initiative in each of the 4 conflict-affected northern regions in support of community-level resilience and development</p>	Yes	<p>Weekly meetings were held with local authorities in the region of Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu which resulted in the identification of recovery priorities highlighted in the regional stabilization and recovery plans, which in turn will foster access to social services, trigger economic recovery and strengthen social cohesion</p>
<p>4 workshops and weekly meetings held with governmental authorities, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and donor community to provide good offices and strategic advice on coordination and management of donor commitments in support of national sustainable recovery priorities</p>	Yes	<p>Efforts were mainly concentrated on informing and sensitizing civil society and on coordinating international development assistance within the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones and jointly with technical and financial partners. Within the framework of the Commission and on the basis of the strategic plans of the Government of Mali, wide consultations were organized with authorities,</p>

		<p>civil society organizations and technical and financial partners aimed at identifying recovery priorities at the regional level. The results were consolidated in workshops held in the region for the discussion/validation of these priorities: a workshop held in Gao on 13 November 2014 (40 participants), a workshop held in Timbuktu on 27 November 2014 (30 participants) and a workshop held in Mopti on 22 December 2014 (30 participants). Other exchange and coordination sessions were organized in Bamako with civil society organizations, notably on 31 March 2015 with the Forum of Civil Society Organizations (35 participants) and on 14 April 2015 with the Coordinating Body of Women's Associations and Non-governmental Organizations on 14 April 2015 (45 participants)</p>
<p>Bimonthly meetings held to provide technical advice to national authorities for the implementation of their environmental objectives in their governmental action plan 2013-2018, linked to MINUSMA operations</p>	Yes	<p>As part of the climate change and environment group of the financial and technical partners in Mali, MINUSMA regularly engaged with the national authorities on the implementation of their environmental objectives. MINUSMA, together with the United Nations country team, also contributed to integrating environmental outputs, in particular on waste management and sanitation issues, in the United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework developed together with the Government of Mali</p>
<p>Regular consultations held with the Government in order to jointly map recovery and development needs in each of the 4 northern regions, to identify government development priorities, and to prepare regional recovery plans defining how recovery and development priorities will be implemented with the local, national, and international resources</p>	Yes	<p>In the framework of the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones, MINUSMA provided technical support to the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North to initiate development intervention mapping in the 4 regions. Regional stabilization and recovery plans were developed for Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions through a series of consultations with the Government at the regional level culminating in the meeting of the Regional Committee for Orientation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Actions held in Gao on 30 June 2015 with the participation of over 100 officials. These processes ensured linkages among the various mechanisms and plans in identifying immediate priority actions for the north. These development priorities identified within the regional stabilization and recovery plans were widely disseminated to the technical and financial partners in support of implementation of the peace agreement</p>

<p>Weekly meetings and provision of guidance and advice on recovery and peace consolidation issues, to donors, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and non-governmental organizations, in consultation with the Government, in order to direct assistance to priority issues</p>	Yes	<p>Weekly meetings were held, which provided a forum for government agencies, relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and donors supporting recovery to interact and share information and experiences. These weekly meetings included technical consultations with the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North and the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Post-Conflict Zones; executive and/or thematic meetings with technical and financial partners; and humanitarian coordination meetings with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and humanitarian clusters. In addition, biweekly civil-military coordination meetings were held under the auspices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p>
<p>Technical advice and support provided to the Government of Mali to develop its plan for decentralization of administrative social services to the 4 northern regions and preparations for the expansion of governance responsibilities at the regional level, including through the provision of direct specialist expertise to support the decentralization process (e.g., with UNDP, budget and resource management; with UNICEF, education); and 1 best practices/lessons learned workshop with decentralization experts from other countries for national and regional authorities</p>	Yes	<p>In order to ensure coordinated support to the decentralization process, as part of the integrated United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework for 2015-2019, joint priorities in the domain of decentralization were articulated under pillar 2 on governance</p> <p>The peace agreement included clear reference to the decentralization of administration, with the part II of the agreement being dedicated to political and institutional issues, including the expansion of governance responsibilities at the regional level</p> <p>UNDP contributed technically and financially to the drafting and review of the document entitled “Cadre de politique nationale de décentralisation 2015-2024”. Also, to support implementation of the peace agreement, UNDP, in collaboration with the Government, formulated a multi-year programme to support inclusive decentralization for peace and reconciliation</p>
<p>Implementation of 150 explosive ordnance disposal initiatives in contaminated areas within affected regions of northern Mali and delivery of explosive threats risk education to 25,000 people among affected communities, in cooperation with mine action partners</p>	286	<p>Villages surveyed by UNMAS for the potential presence of explosive hazards, as well as released high-humanitarian-impact areas such as private houses, administrative buildings, socioeconomic infrastructures and water access points. UNMAS identified, cleared and safely destroyed 44 explosive remnants of war and 53,823 items of small arms ammunition throughout Mali</p>
	60,411	<p>Direct beneficiaries of UNMAS-supported education sessions on the risk of explosive hazards within communities at risk in Mopti and Gao regions. In addition, MINUSMA military contingents in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal were equipped by UNMAS with 10,000 awareness leaflets, thus enabling the troops to engage in explosive hazards awareness raising for the population during their long-range patrols</p>

In support of the national authorities, conduct of 20 survey missions in order to establish the scale of landmine contamination in northern Mali, subject to safe and secure conditions	No	Suspected mined areas north-east of Kidal on the border with Algeria remained too dangerous to access owing to the presence of terrorist groups. This activity was thus assigned lower priority because of the non-permissive security environment
In cooperation with mine action partners, implementation of armed violence reduction initiatives in relation to the removal and destruction of weapons/ammunition in affected regions of northern Mali	Yes	<p>UNMAS supported and coordinated the implementation of armed violence reduction activities in Mopti region. As part of a pilot initiative implemented by Danish Church Aid, 120 gun storage boxes were distributed to 120 people in legal possession of a firearm in 20 villages of the Mopti region. Awareness activities were carried out to educate people on safe storage of personal weapons and served as a catalyst for behaviour change.</p> <p>8 comprehensive action plans or locally developed safety strategies were formally adopted by partner communities. UNMAS supported armed violence reduction projects and assisted communities in the implementation of their conflict management and prevention action plans. A total of 160 women and men were trained in conflict management prevention and 60 in advocacy and lobbying. Risk education sessions about small arms and light weapons were also delivered, reaching over 13,884 direct beneficiaries, while 11,446 awareness leaflets were distributed</p>

Component 5: support

50. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, during the reporting period, an average strength of 8,721 military personnel, 1,040 police personnel and 1,203 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services. In this context, rations were provided to all military contingents and formed police units and fuel was distributed for the operation of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators and vehicles and the Mission's fleet of aircraft. In addition, the construction of MINUSMA headquarters and camp facilities commenced, while existing premises, infrastructure and equipment were maintained. The Mission continued its medical evacuation arrangements, which were a critical capability in view of the precarious and deteriorating security situation. The Mission operated a fleet of 23 aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 17 rotary-wing) and 5 unmanned aerial systems with 18 unmanned aerial vehicles, as well as road transportation assets critical to the movement of personnel and cargo throughout the mission area. The Mission established an Environment and Culture Protection Unit to ensure the implementation of the United Nations environment protection policies and the Mission's mandate, which calls for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the host country. The Mission provided communications and information technology network coverage, including support for Umoja and other essential applications.

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

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

Establishment of an integrated Mission headquarters and office and accommodation facilities in several locations: Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti, Kidal and various military and former police unit sites (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal 2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent; Tessalit 2013/14: 50 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent; and Mopti 2013/14: 80 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent)

As at 30 June 2015, construction of the integrated Mission headquarters and logistics base in Bamako stood at 17 per cent completed; super camps and regional headquarters for Gao were 65 per cent completed; Timbuktu 30 per cent completed; Tessalit 70 per cent completed; Kidal 55 per cent completed; and Mopti 80 per cent completed; and military and transit camps in Bamako 50 per cent completed

The lower completion rate stemmed from a variety of problematic factors, including land allocation, rainy season, contractual issues and the security situation in the regions

Recruitment and deployment of projected civilian personnel level of 1,609 as at 30 June 2015 (2014/15: 80 per cent, or 1,287)

A total average number of 1,202 civilian personnel, or 74 per cent of the authorized strength of 1,619 personnel, were deployed

The lower level of deployment stemmed from challenges in the recruitment of personnel within the pool of pre-rostered candidates, which included security concerns, poor living conditions and the requirement of French language proficiency

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

Implementation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions in all locations

Yes

A total of 1,281 uniformed and 920 civilian personnel participated in environmental and cultural briefings
71 environmental visits were undertaken while 48 of the MINUSMA camps were inspected, of which 39.6 per cent were inspected twice during the year, with improvement noted between visits

Improved fuel management through the establishment of a turnkey fuel contract that outsources the management of the fuel supply chain to the contractor with the aim of decreasing exposure to misuse, financial and operational risk, increasing performance incentives and potentially lowering lifecycle service delivery costs

Yes

The new long-term turnkey fuel contract was signed on 15 September 2014

Implementation of the Electronic Fuel Management System, which will capture real-time data on fuel consumption patterns and fuel holdings to enable more efficient stock planning and fuel consumption analysis

Yes

The Electronic Fuel Management System became operational on 7 July 2014

Implementation of the new Electronic Rations Management System, which aims to effectively monitor ordering, receipt, storage, issuance, consumption of rations by the contingents and formed police units, enable better application of the accepted performance level and process payments and analyse data on food order patterns, reserve holdings and contractors performance	Yes	The new Electronic Rations Management System became operational on 21 February 2015
Continued implementation of United Nations air safety, security and occupational safety programmes and procedures with the aim of reducing liability insurance costs and optimizing air asset utilization	Yes	The Department of Field Support aviation safety programme, which enhances aviation safety through the prevention of accidents and incidents, continued to be implemented The Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Political Affairs/Department of Field Support policy on field occupational safety risk management was also being implemented through the establishment of the MINUSMA occupational health and safety committee and the adoption of the MINUSMA implementation plan
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up to 11,200 military contingent personnel, 320 United Nations police officers and 1,120 formed police personnel	8,721	Average strength of military contingent personnel
	183	Average strength of United Nations police officers
	857	Average strength of formed police personnel The lower level of deployment stemmed from the delayed deployment of military and police personnel and delayed construction of camps in the regions
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	A total of 180 inspections were conducted and 23,249 pieces of major equipment inspected, as well as minor equipment for applicable self-sustainment categories
Storage and supply of 11,242 tons of rations, 342 tons of combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 42 locations	9,887	Tons of rations stored and supplied
	206	Tons of combat rations stored and supplied
	3,292,000	Litres of water for military contingent and formed police personnel supplied
	64	Locations The lower quantity of rations stemmed from the lower level of deployment of military and formed police personnel The higher number of locations stemmed from changes in the Mission's troop deployment plans in the context of the new force laydown

Administration of up to 1,609 civilian staff, comprising 680 international staff, 781 national staff and 148 United Nations Volunteers; and 10 Government-provided personnel	535	Average strength of international staff
	552	Average strength of national staff
	112	Average strength of United Nations Volunteers
	3	Average strength of Government-provided personnel
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	The lower level of deployment of civilian personnel stemmed from difficulties attracting qualified francophone applicants for various positions, especially in the hardship duty stations in the north, and national staff owing to the lack of capacity for certain functions, especially in the north
		A total of 213 training sessions were conducted, in which 7,910 personnel were trained (1,336 civilian, 5,507 military and 1,067 United Nations police personnel)
		In addition, 70 campaigns of outreach to the local population were conducted, in which 3,398 persons were sensitized
Moreover, 13 recommendations were made to the Department of Field Support and the Office of Internal Oversight Services with respect to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (6); serious criminal acts or activity (2); abuse of authority or staff (other than under ST/SGB/2008/5) (2); gross mismanagement (1); and risk of life to staff or to others (2)	Yes	14 days of emergency strategic reserve stock of combat ration packs (172,480 packs or 342 tons) and 14 days of emergency reserve stock of bottled water (776,000 litres)
		14 days of emergency strategic reserve stock of combat ration packs was maintained (149,072 packs or 298 tons) and 14 days of emergency reserve stock of bottled water (670,824 litres)
Maintain 14 days of emergency strategic reserve stock of combat ration packs (172,480 packs or 342 tons) and 14 days of emergency reserve stock of bottled water (776,000 litres)	Yes	The lower level of reserve stocks of rations and water stemmed from the lower level of deployment of military and police personnel
Facilities and infrastructure		
Construction, maintenance and repair of 6 civilian, military and formed police unit sites (Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Tessalit, Mopti and Kidal)	No	As at 30 June 2015, the construction, maintenance and repair of 6 sites for civilian, military and formed police personnel were not completed in respect of Bamako (17 per cent completed), Gao (65 per cent completed), Timbuktu (30 per cent completed), Tessalit (70 per cent completed), Kidal (55 per cent completed) and Mopti (80 per cent completed)

Construction of 2 sector headquarters in Bamako and Timbuktu, 1 logistics base in Bamako and 2 warehouses and 2 transportation workshops in Gao and Timbuktu	No	As at 30 June 2015, construction was not completed in respect of the Bamako headquarters and logistics base (17 per cent completed), Timbuktu sector headquarters (30 per cent completed), Gao warehouse and transportation workshop (10 per cent completed) and Timbuktu warehouse and transportation workshop (5 per cent completed)
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	<p>Solid waste was collected and disposed of at 28 locations and liquid waste collection services were in place at 21 locations (depending on the type of sanitary facilities, not all locations require liquid waste services)</p> <p>In locations where contractors were not deployed owing to security concerns, services were provided by MINUSMA using United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment</p>
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment, including 7 water treatment plants, 25 wells, 14 wastewater treatment plants and 5 water purification plants in 12 locations	14	Contingent-owned water treatment plants operated and maintained
	5	Contingent-owned water purification plants operated and maintained
	23	Boreholes operated
	8	<p>Locations</p> <p>United Nations-owned water treatment and wastewater treatment plants were not installed because the construction of camps was not completed</p>
Operation and maintenance of 178 United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators in 12 locations	85	United Nations-owned generators operated and maintained
	78	Contingent-owned generators operated and maintained
	11	<p>Locations</p> <p>The lower number of generators stemmed from the slow delivery process. The first batch of generators, bought in 2013, arrived in the Mission only in 2014</p> <p>The lower number of locations was due to the elimination of 1 camp construction project and troop deployment to Anefis</p>
Operation and maintenance of 24 boreholes and construction of 4 boreholes at 2 locations (new logistics base and transit camp in Bamako)	23	<p>Boreholes operated and maintained</p> <p>1 borehole in Timbuktu was donated to the local community</p>

	16	Boreholes being constructed in addition to 23 existing boreholes Of the 16 boreholes, 14 became operational while 2 boreholes in Anefis did not provide water after the first drilling
	8	Locations (Ménaka, Douentza, Goundam, Ber, Gossi, Kidal (inside MINUSMA camp), Bamako (headquarters and military camp) and Anefis)
Storage and supply of 11.0 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	10.2	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants stored and supplied The lower quantity of fuel stemmed from the delayed deployment of military personnel and establishment of regional camps
Maintenance and renovation of 40 km of access roads	Yes	
Construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and repair of 7 airfield facilities and infrastructure in 5 locations (Gao (1 paved and 1 unpaved runway), Timbuktu, Tessalit (1 paved and 1 unpaved runway), Mopti and Bamako (apron and taxiway))	4	4 airfield facilities maintained in 3 locations: Gao (asphalted and gravel runway), Tessalit (1 runway) and Kidal (1 runway) The lower number of airfields maintained and locations stemmed from procurement-related issues, such as unsuccessful bidding for the repair of runways during the start-up of the Mission owing to a lack of qualified construction companies. The specifications of the Ministry of Transport of Mali, the National Civil Aviation Agency and the Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar demand very specific safety standards for airfield construction
Maintenance of 27 helicopter landing sites in 5 locations (Gao x 8, Timbuktu x 6, Kidal x 6, Tessalit x 6, Mopti x 1)	20	Helicopter landing sites maintained in Gao, Kidal and Tessalit No maintenance was needed in Timbuktu and Mopti thanks to the generally fair condition of the pavement
Construction of Jet A-1 fuel farms in Tessalit and Ménaka, and basic renovation of the terminal control tower and fire house in Gao and Timbuktu	No	While the Jet A-1 fuel farm in Ménaka was established by the fuel contractor, the fuel farm in Tessalit was built but the contract with the fuel contractor expired prior to the farm becoming fully operational. A new contractor was engaged and was working to commence operations
Construction of 6 helicopter hangars	No	1 hangar was constructed while an additional 6 hangars remained under construction The lower number of hangars constructed stemmed from the non-availability in stock of prefabricated soft skin hangars and warehouse structures

Installation of airport runway lighting systems in 5 locations	No	Airport runway lighting systems were not installed owing to the delayed acquisition process
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 868 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 140 armoured vehicles, through 6 workshops in 6 locations	697	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 97 armoured vehicles, operated and maintained
	5	Workshops
	5	Locations (Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Kidal and Timbuktu)
		The lower number of vehicles stemmed from late delivery owing to delayed production by manufacturers. The workshop in Tessalit was not established owing to the deterioration of the security situation
Transport services provided to 3,359 contingent-owned equipment items (fuel consumption management, technical assessments, trainings and driving test)	2,635	Contingent-owned equipment items provided with transportation services
		The lower number of equipment items stemmed from the delayed deployment of military units as well as some contingents being deployed with fewer items of equipment than required by the memorandum of understanding
Provision of training related to operation of specific vehicles operated by the different components of the Mission; training on defensive driving provided to the Mission's personnel as a practical part of the road safety campaigns (100 staff a year); provision of training to the Motor Transport Officer and formed police unit Testing Officers based on United Nations standards	170	Staff trained in driving 4x4 armoured vehicles
	88	Staff trained in defensive drivers training
	17	Motor transport officers trained in driving test officers certification course
Implementation of a road safety campaign	Yes	1 road safety campaign was implemented, followed by 4 e-mail broadcasts addressing road safety issues
Supply of 4.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	5.4	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for ground transportation
		The higher level of fuel consumption stemmed from the higher mobility of the vehicles
Movement control		
Operation of an airport shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 1,662 United Nations personnel per month from the airports to MINUSMA premises	1,969	Personnel transported on average per month from the airports by means of the shuttle service operated 7 days a week
		The higher number of personnel transported stemmed from service being provided to all international flights and from the higher number of travellers on within-mission flights

24,000 passengers and 275 tons of cargo transported within the Mission area by Mission air transport assets	33,462	Passengers transported
	1,125.39	Tons of cargo transported
		The higher number of passengers and quantity of cargo was due to unscheduled movements of military and other personnel in connection with the peace negotiations and agreement
2,000 tons of cargo transported by surface using commercial and Mission road transport assets	7,021.34	Tons of cargo transported. Additional mission requirements to transport cargo
		The opening and construction of new sites and offices in the regions led to additional mission requirements to transport cargo
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 11 fixed-wing and 23 rotary-wing aircraft, total fleet of 34 aircraft, including 27 military-type aircraft, in 6 locations	6	Fixed-wing aircraft operated and maintained, including 1 military-type aircraft
	17	Rotary-wing aircraft operated and maintained, including 10 military-type aircraft
	6	Locations
		The lower number of aircraft stemmed from the inability to generate the force requirements in support of the Mission's military concept of operations
Supply of 13.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	12	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied to the Mission aircraft fleet
		The lower level of fuel consumed stemmed from the lower number of aircraft deployed
Installation of airport air navigation system (performance-based navigation), area navigation/global navigation satellite system in 4 locations	No	Procurement action to acquire performance-based navigation/global navigation satellite system was initiated but not completed
Deployment and maintenance of 1 unmanned aerial system in the Mission	5	Unmanned aerial systems with 18 unmanned aerial vehicles deployed
Naval transportation		
Supply of 0.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants and octane for naval transportation for 11 boats inclusive of the MINUSMA riverine unit deployed on the Niger River	9,355	Litres of fuel issued for naval transportation
	7	Boats inclusive of the MINUSMA riverine unit deployed on the Niger River
		The lower level of fuel consumed stemmed from the lower number of boats

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 15 very small aperture terminals (VSAT) installed in different regions and 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	15 VSAT were installed and were intended to provide data, voice, video and accessibility to the Umoja platform. However, owing to the centralization of information and communications services and the consolidation of network access at the United Nations Global Service Centre, the VSAT Earth stations were no longer required
Support and maintenance of 58 telephone exchanges and 116 microwave links	25	Telephone exchanges supported and maintained
	88	Microwave links supported and maintained Mission-wide The lower number of telephone exchanges and microwave links stemmed from the delayed procurement process
Support and maintenance of 500 analogue very high frequency (VHF) handsets, 21 air-to-ground base stations, 21 air-to-ground mobile stations, 75 air-to-ground handsets, 401 mobile ultra-high frequency (UHF) tetra systems, 70 tetra containers and base stations, 2,490 tetra handsets, 4 UHF repeaters, 1 trunking switch, 246 data-capable high frequency (HF) stations, 211 mobile HF radios with GPS and 49 HF man-pack radios	650	VHF handsets supported and maintained The higher number was due to delay in the rollout of the tetra network
	9	Air-to-ground base radios The lower number of radios stemmed from unserviceable stocks being received from other missions and the Strategic Deployment Stocks
	5	Air-to-ground mobile radios The lower number of radios stemmed from the delayed deployment of air operations staff and unserviceable stocks being received from other missions
	57	Air-to-ground handheld radios The lower number of radios stemmed from the delayed deployment of air operations staff
	777	Mobile UHF radios instead of 401 based on the actual number of users
	12	Tetra containers deployed in each of the regional headquarters The lower number of containers stemmed from logistical difficulties and the lack of infrastructure in the regions
	2,865	Tetra handsets based on the number of radio users Radios were issued as and when required

	12	UHF (tetra) repeaters	The higher number of repeaters stemmed from the requirement for extra digital radio equipment in Bamako to further expand the coverage of the tetra system
	1	Switch	
	11	Data-capable HF stations based on the actual requirements received from the military components	These items are mainly used by the military components and installed as and when required or requested, hence the low number of items issued
	119	Mobile HF radios with GPS	The Communications and Information Technology Services were not able to install all the radios in the vehicles as most of the vehicles were issued and shipped out of Bamako prior to getting the HF radios installed. However, whenever possible the Communications and Information Technology Services installed the radios in the vehicles as and when users were available to do so. The installation process was ongoing
	4	Man-pack radios issued to military components	These are also issued as required by the various military units. The transition from Barrett radios to Codan radios also caused a delay in issuance
Support and maintenance of 2 (1 live and 1 production) studios and 10 transmitters	Yes	1 production studio and 1 broadcast studio were installed in Bamako and are fully operational	6 transmitters were installed, 1 each in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Kidal, Gao and Ménaka
		4 transmitters to be installed were awaiting the identification of sites with proper masts	
Radio broadcasting of programmes, including news and information, public service announcements, interactive programmes and debates, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	Yes	Radio broadcasting 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including 1 hourly programme each day featuring discussion of current affairs related to political reconciliation, as well as material intended to enhance communication and awareness to bridge political gaps on an as-needed basis, 1 weekly live programme with high-level international and national guests on restoration of constitutional order and democratic governance; 5 weekly short pre-recorded security tips and awareness programmes; 1 daily solutions-oriented programme to get listeners to openly discuss security concerns; 1 programme on restoration of State authority in northern Mali; 1 programme on protection of human rights in Mali;	

		1 weekly programme on protection of civilians in Mali; 1 weekly programme on stable and equitable socioeconomic development in the north of Mali
Support and maintenance for integrated systems for Umoja VSAT	No	The Umoja carriers were merged with voice and data and as such there was no need for dedicated support for Umoja
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 14 servers, 320 desktop computers, 1,005 laptop computers, 346 printers and 65 digital senders in 4 locations	14	Servers
	320	Desktop computers
	2,298	Laptops
		The higher number of laptops stemmed from the overall increase in the actual number of users, which includes military, police and contractual personnel, as compared with the previous budget period
	298	Printers
		The lower number of printers stemmed from copiers being used also as printers
Support and maintenance of 796 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 1,900 users in 60 locations	67	Digital senders
		The higher number of digital senders stemmed from the overall increase in the actual number of users, including military, police and contractual personnel, as compared to the previous budget period
	4	Locations
	710	Local area networks and wide area networks supported and administered
	1,900	Users
Support and maintenance of the WAN	62	Locations
		The higher number of locations reflected the distribution of staff
		The lower number of LAN systems stemmed from the integration of Umoja with existing links and replacement of low-end indoor access points with high-end outdoor units which provide wider coverage and better output
Support and maintenance of the WAN	Yes	Provided support and maintenance for 2 virtual private network (VPN) connections to the Global Service Centre and 2 international terrestrial high-speed links which provide for the same output as WAN

Support and maintenance of 2 international terrestrial links to Valencia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	No	This service was not required since the alternate VPN solution was more cost-efficient
Support and maintenance of internal national terrestrial links to Timbuktu, Mopti and Gao	Yes	Links to Timbuktu, Mopti and Gao were established and operational as at July 2014
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level-1 clinic at the headquarters in Bamako, and the establishment and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 1 civilian private level-2 hospital in Bamako for all Mission personnel	Yes	<p>1 level-1 clinic operated and maintained in Bamako at the new facilities at Soutuba logistics base</p> <p>A contract was established with the Clinique médico-chirurgicale et de réanimation Pasteur for the provision of level-2 medical services in Bamako</p> <p>From mid-November 2014 to late April 2015, level-2 medical services were rendered by other local institutions on an exigency basis, since the Clinique médico-chirurgicale et de réanimation Pasteur remained closed during the Ebola outbreak in Bamako</p>
Monitoring 13 troop-contributing country level-1 clinics within each deploying battalion, company and formed police unit, and 3 troop-contributing country level-2 hospitals deployed in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu	24	Troop-contributing country level-1 clinics monitored
	3	Higher number of troop-contributing country level-1 clinics based on the deployment of new military units
		Troop-contributing country level-1 clinics deployed (Gao, Mopti (later redeployed to Kidal) and Timbuktu)
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all MINUSMA locations by utilization of troop-contributing country level-2 hospital aeromedical evacuation team capabilities as well as other arrangements. Evacuation destinations will be both in-country as well as out-of-country to level-3 hospitals in Dakar, Abidjan and Accra; and level-4 hospitals in Cairo. MINUSMA has technical arrangements with a Member State for critical medical and casualty evacuation support as well as access to a Member State's level-2 hospital in Gao for high-priority clinical cases	Yes	<p>Mission-wide evacuation arrangements established for all duty stations, including utilizing troop-contributing country aeromedical evacuation capabilities, as well as by a commercial contractor</p> <p>Arrangements in place with a Member State in extreme cases and when United Nations-owned and troop-contributing country assets are unavailable</p> <p>Troop-contributing country level-2 hospital operational in Gao</p> <p>Arrangements for evacuation outside the Mission area established with level-3 hospital in Senegal and level-4 hospital in Egypt. Arrangements with the level-3 hospital in Ghana is pending finalization of the letter of assist</p>
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	No	An HIV Unit had not yet been established by the Mission and the Medical Section lacked the capacity and expertise to operate and maintain voluntary testing and counselling facilities

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, provided for all Mission personnel	No	An HIV Unit had not yet been established by the Mission Other than the general and routine health education and information-sharing, the MINUSMA Medical Section was not in a position to implement an HIV sensitization programme inclusive of peer education
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all Mission areas	Yes	
24 hours close protection provided to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	
Mission-wide site security assessment conducted, including residential surveys for 930 residences	23 138	Minimum operating security standard assessments Minimum operating residential security standard surveys The lower number of residential surveys stemmed from staff not being allowed to live in private accommodations in most of the regions
Security briefing sessions		
Conduct of a total of 242 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	390	Information sessions conducted The higher number of sessions reflected the provision of information to all United Nations visitors to the Mission in addition to Mission personnel In addition, 741 United Nations personnel in Timbuktu (398) and Gao (343) received security briefings
Provision of induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	Yes	Induction security briefings were conducted for all staff deployed to MINUSMA. "Safe and secure approaches in field environment" training was conducted for 1,456 United Nations personnel. Fire safety training was conducted for 2,051 United Nations personnel, and 25 fire evacuation drills were conducted

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	–	–	–	–
Military contingents	290 978.5	279 509.0	11 469.5	3.9
United Nations police	13 456.3	9 428.8	4 027.5	29.9
Formed police units	31 789.1	27 156.2	4 632.9	14.6
Subtotal	336 223.9	316 094.0	20 129.9	6.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	102 389.7	106 883.4	(4 493.7)	(4.4)
National staff	12 021.7	11 605.4	416.3	3.5
United Nations Volunteers	5 876.0	4 963.1	912.9	15.5
General temporary assistance	293.2	530.9	(237.7)	(81.1)
Government-provided personnel	268.3	92.3	176.0	65.6
Subtotal	120 848.9	124 075.1	(3 226.2)	(2.7)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	519.1	1 952.9	(1 433.8)	(276.2)
Official travel	3 484.6	5 659.4	(2 174.8)	(62.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	200 462.7	215 121.9	(14 659.2)	(7.3)
Ground transportation	21 724.3	23 171.6	(1 447.3)	(6.7)
Air transportation	128 306.1	108 689.4	19 616.7	15.3
Naval transportation	417.2	2 448.3	(2 031.1)	(486.8)
Communications	22 361.4	11 215.4	11 146.0	49.8
Information technology	16 621.6	22 452.0	(5 830.4)	(35.1)
Medical	2 684.7	4 605.8	(1 921.1)	(71.6)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	54 383.5	66 979.8	(12 596.3)	(23.2)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	3 009.4	(9.4)	(0.3)
Subtotal	453 965.2	465 305.9	(11 340.7)	(2.5)
Gross requirements	911 038.0	905 475.0	5 563.0	0.6
Staff assessment income	9 938.7	10 135.7	(197.0)	(2.0)
Net requirements	901 099.3	895 339.3	5 760.0	0.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	911 038.0	905 475.0	5 563.0	0.6

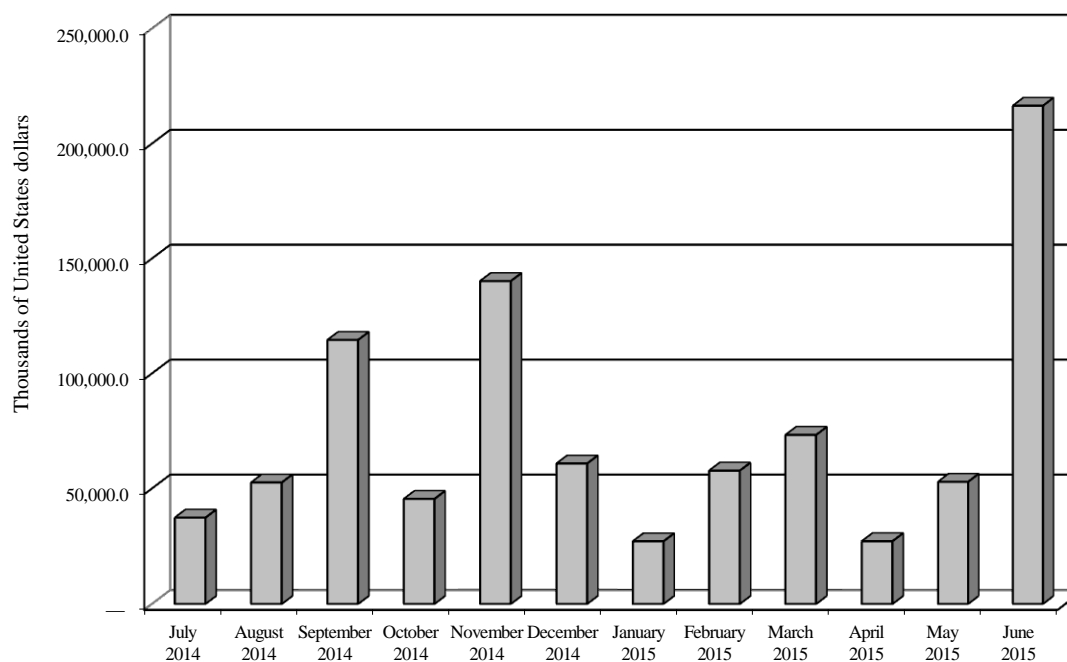
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	336 223.9	(15 945.0)	320 278.9
II. Civilian personnel	120 848.9	3 308.0	124 156.9
III. Operational costs	453 965.2	12 637.0	466 602.2
Total	911 038.0	–	911 038.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.8

51. During the period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, to group II, civilian personnel and group III, operational costs, primarily to meet higher actual requirements with respect to common staff costs for international staff and the implementation of the Mission's construction programme in terms of the construction of additional camps and strengthening of headquarters facilities. The redeployment from group I was possible because of the higher actual average vacancy rates compared with budgeted rates, which gave rise to unencumbered balances.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



52. Higher expenditure in the months of September and November 2014 and June 2015 pertained to the recording of obligations and disbursements of contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by the military contingents and the formed police personnel.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	3 707.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	233.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	21 329.7
Total	25 269.8

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	45 647.7
Formed police units	5 233.0
Subtotal	50 880.7
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	32 650.7
Formed police units	3 593.0
Subtotal	36 243.7
Total	87 124.4

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.0 (Bamako) 2.3 (Other)	1 July 2013	–
Intensified operational condition factor	1.0 (Bamako) 3.1 (Other)	1 July 2013	–
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.7 (Bamako) 3.3 (Other)	1 July 2013	–
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0 to 3.75		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	23 192.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	23 192.3

^a Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided land and buildings as well as exemption from aviation fees, passenger taxes, road taxes and radio frequency fees.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$11 469.5	3.9%

53. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 22.1 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 15 per cent with respect to standard troop cost reimbursement and rations as well as a 31.2 per cent reduction in the standard ceiling per-person rate under the new rations contract and the application of penalties owing to shortfalls in the rations contractor's performance and delayed warehouse mobilization.

54. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the non-budgeted cost of freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment since it was anticipated that all contingents would be deployed by 30 June 2014; contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment owing to the deployment of contingents from four highly equipped troop-contributing countries combined with the higher than projected payment of the accommodation penalty owing to the delayed construction of camps; emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel owing to an exception granted to a contingent which resulted in two rotations of the contingent during the period compared with the one rotation budgeted, as well as the higher cost of travel; and death and disability compensation owing to higher than projected claims for death and injuries sustained by contingent personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$4 027.5	29.9%

55. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 42.8 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent and no claims being received during the period with respect to death and disability compensation.

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>	
Formed police units	\$4 632.9	14.6%

56. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 23.5 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 10 per cent with respect to formed police units cost reimbursement and rations as well as a 31.2 per cent reduction in the standard ceiling per-person rate under the new rations contract and the application of penalties owing to shortfalls in the rations contractor performance and delayed warehouse mobilization.

57. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the non-budgeted cost of freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment since it was anticipated that all contingents would be deployed by 30 June 2014; and contingent-owned self-sustainment owing to the higher than projected payment of the accommodation penalty owing to the delayed construction of camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$4 493.7)	(4.4%)

58. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to common staff costs owing to the proportional rate being 90 per cent of net salaries, compared with the rate of 81.9 per cent estimated in the budget in the context of a new mission that lacked the statistical data that would have allowed for a more accurate referenced benchmark, combined with higher than budgeted actual remuneration for the Field Service category of personnel. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to danger pay owing to a lower than budgeted number of international staff deployed to locations qualifying for the danger pay entitlement in light of the deterioration of the security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$416.3	3.5%

59. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to danger pay owing to a lower than budgeted number of national staff deployed to locations qualifying for the danger pay entitlement in light of the deterioration of the security situation. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to national staff salaries and staff assessment owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 29.8 per cent for national General Service staff and 27.6 per cent for National Professional Officers, compared with the budgeted rate of 35 per cent for both categories.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$912.9	15.5%

60. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 24.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent, combined with lower danger pay entitlements owing to a lower than budgeted number of staff deployed in the regions in light of the deterioration of the security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$237.7)	(81.1%)

61. The variance is attributable primarily to the costs of staff on secondment from other United Nations agencies owing to challenges in recruitment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$176.0	65.5%

62. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 70 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 20 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$1 433.8)	(276.2%)

63. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to non-training consultants owing to the non-budgeted use of consultancy and contractor services to support the Mission's mitigation efforts during the Ebola crisis as well as its construction programme. Higher expenditures were also attributable to the requirements for international contractors and for public information promotional material being initially budgeted under air transportation, facilities and infrastructure and communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$2 174.8)	(62.4%)

64. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements under non-training-related travel in the form of higher than budgeted costs of within-mission travel entitlements owing to the payment of daily subsistence allowance to staff relocated from northern Mali in light of the deterioration of the security situation. In addition, increased costs were incurred owing to the travel of senior Mission personnel in order to engage their counterparts at the regional level and attend meetings on the peace process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$14 659.2)	(7.3%)

65. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to: (a) alteration and renovation services, owing to the construction of additional camps and the strengthening of existing camps in northern Mali, preparation of hardstands and laying of the road network and transitional work such as force protection projects; (b) rental of premises, owing to the continued rental of Mission headquarters facilities at Hotel Amitié owing to the delayed construction of the Mission headquarters in Bamako; (c) acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment, owing to increased requirements for prefabricated modular buildings in connection with the construction of camps as the Mission expanded to the north; and (d) acquisition of generator and electrical equipment, owing to the purchase of a higher number of generators than budgeted in the context of the Mission deployment to northern Mali and the construction of new camps.

66. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the lower actual cost per litre for diesel fuel and non-utilization of the mobilization fees resulting from delayed mobilization by the contractor; and (b) utilities and waste disposal services, owing to the lower actual costs of solid waste and garbage collection services and the non-procurement of waste disposal services, as contractors were not able to be deployed to some locations because of the deterioration of the security situation, United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment was utilized. In addition, lower expenditures were attributable to requirements for garbage collection and individual contractors being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded under consultants, and ground transportation and other supplies, services and equipment, respectively.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 447.3)	(6.7%)

67. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to rental of vehicles owing to the need for greater reliance on rented vehicles because of the absence of a global systems contract for freight forwarding, which resulted in the delayed deployment of United Nations-owned vehicles; and expenditures attributable to the requirements for solid waste disposal and garbage collection being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded ground transportation. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to spare parts owing to the delayed deployment of United Nations-owned vehicles and acquisition of vehicles workshop equipment resulting from the delayed construction of workshops in the regional offices.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$19 616.7	15.3%

68. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to (a) air transportation service, owing to the non-deployment of the commercially contracted unmanned aerial systems and the non-utilization of the performance-based navigation system at four airports; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the lower price and consumption level of aviation fuel and the non-utilization of mobilization fees resulting from delayed fuel contract mobilization; and (c) rental and operation of helicopters, owing to the non-deployment of military-type helicopters. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to landing fees and ground handling charges owing to the higher than projected number of cases of casualty and medical evacuation flights.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$2 031.1)	(486.8%)

69. The higher expenditures were attributable to the requirements for sea containers, prefabricated facilities and engineering equipment being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded under naval transportation. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced

requirements with respect to petrol, oil and lubricants owing to lower than projected fuel consumption.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$11 146.0	49.8%

70. The variance is attributable primarily to lower recorded expenditure for the acquisition of equipment, as the requirements for communications equipment were budgeted under communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under information technology; for commercial communications, owing to lower usage of satellite phones; and for spare parts, owing to the postponement of the global strategic migration of satellite technology to a different configuration. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by additional requirements with respect to maintenance of equipment and communications support services owing to the use of more contractors than budgeted due because of exigency of service related to deployment to the regions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$5 830.4)	(35.1%)

71. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to acquisition of equipment owing to the requirements for communications equipment being initially budgeted under communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under information technology; and deployment of additional contractual personnel to the regions in line with the expansion of the Mission in the north.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$1 921.1)	(71.6%)

72. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements resulting from the extension of the contract for the provision of air medical evacuation services owing to the increase in the number and severity of cases referred to the contracted level 2 hospitals in light of the deterioration of the security situation in northern Mali. The overall additional requirement was offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to medical supplies owing to the postponement of the purchase of supplies in order to ensure that funds were available during the Ebola crisis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$12 596.3)	(23.2%)

73. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to other freight and related costs owing to freight charges for all equipment and goods acquired being charged under this expenditure line item.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

74. 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 reduce the commitment authority in the amount not to exceed \$80,336,300, approved for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 69/289 of 19 June 2015, by the amount of \$5,563,000, to the amount of \$74,773,300, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to \$905,475,000 gross, equal to expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

(b) To appropriate and assess the amount of \$74,773,300, representing the reduced commitment authority referred to in paragraph (a) above for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(c) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to \$25,269,800 from interest revenue (\$3,707,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$233,000) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$21,329,700).