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Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: political engagement and implementation of the peace agreement in the north and the politically led strategy for the centre; protection of civilians; promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation; return of State authority, stabilization and the rule of law in central and northern Mali; and support.

The reporting period was marked by the continuation of support for the political transition in Mali towards the return of constitutional order and democratic elections, with the presidential and legislative elections currently scheduled to be held in February 2022.

MINUSMA incurred \$1,103.4 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 93.2 per cent, compared with \$1,136.9 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$80.0 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements for operational costs, attributable primarily to: (i) the non-deployment of six fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution, and unmanned aerial systems owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially; (ii) construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance owing to the lower-than-budgeted value of construction contracts; (iii) non-implementation of the end-to-end operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater treatment systems owing to inconclusive contractual negotiations with vendors; (iv) non-implementation of security enhancements works/projects throughout the mission area owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; (b) reduced requirements for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to lower delivery fees for rations for military contingents because the contingents have collected rations directly from four distribution points (Bamako, Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu); and (c) increased requirements for civilian personnel, attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rates owing to the recruitment efforts of the Mission and a higher actual post adjustment multiplier.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	493 922.9	490 635.6	3 287.3	0.7
Civilian personnel	196 654.7	206 098.9	(9 444.2)	(4.8)
Operational costs	492 807.1	406 624.7	86 182.4	17.5
Gross requirements	1 183 384.7	1 103 359.2	80 025.5	6.8
Staff assessment income	17 365.3	18 476.1	(1 110.8)	(6.4)
Net requirements	1 166 019.4	1 084 883.1	81 136.3	7.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 183 384.7	1 103 359.2	80 025.5	6.8

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	40	16	60.0
Military contingents	13 249	12 775	3.6
United Nations police	350	282	19.4
Formed police units	1 570	1 446	7.9
International staff	825	766	7.2
National staff			
National Professional Officers	150	135	10.0
National General Service staff	755	687	9.0
United Nations Volunteers			
International	198	172	13.1
National	6	3	50.0
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	1	50.0
National staff	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	19	16	15.8

^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 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2020 (A/74/745) and amounted to \$1,196,908,800 gross (\$1,179,497,100 net). It provided for the deployment of 40 military observers, 13,249 military contingent personnel, 1,920 police personnel (350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel), 826 international and 908 national staff (150 National Professional Officers and 758 national General Service staff), 2 general temporary assistance positions, as well as 205 United Nations Volunteers and 19 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 29 April 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,191,034,700 gross (\$1,173,669,400 net) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (A/74/737/Add.11, para. 34).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 74/290 and its decision 74/571, appropriated the amount of 1,183,384,700 gross (\$1,166,019,400 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUSMA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2100 (2013) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution 2531 (2020) and in its presidential statement of 15 October 2020.

5. As mandated by the Security Council, the Mission's primary strategic priority is to support the parties in the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement. The Mission's second strategic priority is to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive politically led Malian strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in the centre. On 15 October 2020, the Security Council further requested MINUSMA to support the political transition in Mali towards the return of constitutional order and democratic elections by February 2022. Within these strategic priorities, during the performance period, the Mission contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: implementation of the peace process, political-institutional reforms and elections; security and protection of civilians; protection and promotion of human rights; restoration and extension of State authority and rule of law; and mission support.

B. Budget implementation

6. The reporting period was marked by the coup d'état of August 2020 and the subsequent establishment of a Government that set out a charter and action plan for its key transition priorities, leading to democratic elections by February 2022. MINUSMA played a key role, in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other regional and international partners, in the

creation of the Comité local de suivi de la transition and in supporting the swift establishment of a national transition process with a fixed time frame and core requirements for a return to constitutional order. The Mission worked intensely with national authorities on the political and security alignment of the transition process with the peace process supporting the 2015 peace agreement, and this supported the unprecedented participation of the signatory movements in the government Cabinet and a focused revision of the road map for peace agreement implementation, signed by all the parties to the agreement in December 2020. This, in turn, laid the foundation for a return to proactive implementation of several of the agreement's key provisions, as outlined further below. The Government was reconstituted following a second coup d'état, in May 2021, leading to significant revisions to its transition action plan and a recommitment to adhering to the established time frame for the holding of elections.

7. Since the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali in 2015, the primary strategic imperative for the MINUSMA mandate has been support for its implementation. The Agreement remains the only valid framework to move forward the peace and reconciliation process and the indispensable reforms needed to resolve the country's interlinked crises. Notwithstanding progress in some areas, including the establishment of interim administrations in Taoudenni and Ménaka, and the integration of a number of former combatants into the armed forces and the redeployment of reconstituted units to northern Mali, the State presence there remains minimal outside of the main urban centres. Signatory movements, notably the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, portray themselves as the main security providers in northern Mali, while extremist groups position themselves as security providers in some outlying areas. Attacks targeting the Malian Defence and Security Forces, as well as peacekeepers, international forces and civilians, including through the use of improvised explosive devices, have continued. Critical reform processes envisaged in the Agreement, notably with respect to decentralization and security sector reform, have yet to be carried out and are facing significant political impasses.

8. Following the coup d'état in Mali in August 2020, the Security Council requested MINUSMA to support the political transition in the country and the holding of inclusive, free, fair and credible elections in line with the 18-month transition period set by ECOWAS and endorsed by the international community and ending in March 2022. The political transition process has, however, advanced only haltingly and has been further complicated following the second coup d'état, in May 2021.

9. The absence of State authority, including local administration, outside of main population centres and the resulting lack of basic service delivery in protection, education and health care has left a power vacuum that has been steadily filled by non-State armed actors, whether violent extremist groups or local militia. In central Mali, the activities of militia and violent extremist groups fuel and aggravate pre-existing intercommunal tensions and are the main threat to civilians, resulting in displacements of population in an already very fragile context, in particular for the host populations. Relative impunity for crimes that risk destabilizing the peace process, including serious human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed by all sides, has further deepened the mistrust of local communities in the State. In the absence of a clear government vision and strategy to comprehensively address the political, security, protection, basic services delivery, human rights and development challenges in Mali, it will be difficult to stem violence in central Mali. These unfavourable conditions create an enabling environment that fuels the recruitment of young people into non-State violent extremist groups.

10. The security situation has deteriorated significantly in Mali and the wider Sahel region since the 2012/13 period. Widespread poverty, unemployment, economic inequalities, marginalization and discrimination, governance deficits, human rights

violations and abuses, impunity and lack of access to basic services are the main causes of instability, which is increasingly expanding to the south of Mali. Absence of accountability for serious human rights violations and abuses, including by the Malian Defence and Security Forces, have further undermined the population's trust in the State. The continued presence of transnational violent extremist groups, notably in the Liptako-Gourma border regions of central Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, also continued to pose significant challenges to the Malian authorities and to MINUSMA, hampering implementation of their relevant activities.

11. MINUSMA continued its efforts to improve the recruitment of staff against vacant positions, which resulted in actual lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates for both national and international staff and increased gender parity from the previous period.

12. The Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS) was launched in MINUSMA in August 2019 and continues to be actively implemented. The Mission has developed its CPAS results framework, outlining a prioritized, whole-of-mission plan for mandate delivery, and is collecting indicator data to help to track progress and assess the impact of mission work in priority areas. MINUSMA has undertaken two CPAS performance assessments since its launch, informed by the indicator data, to evaluate the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, such as protection of civilians. MINUSMA has also used CPAS to improve information management systems, including for strengthened data collection, inform the development of the results-based budgeting, as well as other mission planning documents and strategies. CPAS implementation is being managed by Strategic Planning Unit, overseen by the Chief of Staff, and will continue to be used regularly to update mission plans, inform leadership decision-making and strengthen reporting to Headquarters and Member States. However, the limited planning capacity in the Mission makes it challenging to conduct regular integrated planning and performance assessments.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

13. While the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continued to have an impact on the performance of the Mission in its mandated tasks, its effect was to a lesser extent than experienced in the previous budget year. National public health restrictions reduced the size of meetings and workshops and required a larger number of events to achieve the planned results. In addition, the Mission was also able to achieve the planned results through innovations in online communications with public information and outreach.

14. During the reporting period, MINUSMA continued to adapt its working modalities to ensure business continuity throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, building on lessons learned and best practices from the 19/20 period. MINUSMA continued to convene the integrated COVID-19 task force, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) and with the United Nations country team to continue to manage the pandemic and support information-sharing across the United Nations system and with partners. The task force addressed the second wave of COVID-19 cases reported among United Nations personnel in November 2020 and supported the adoption of a series of restrictive measures to mitigate the operational impact of the second wave on mission operations and personnel. The Mission's coordination mechanisms also supported the implementation of the United Nations vaccination campaign. MINUSMA also consulted with other field United Nations missions on best practices for testing and quarantine regimes, as well as on return-to-office planning. Various standard operating procedures were developed and approved to provide guidance on quarantines, case identification and isolation across the Mission, as well as to establish a Bamako contact tracing team, a central rotation committee and regional

rotation boards. MINUSMA established three testing laboratories in October 2020, allowing it to improve its measures to monitor cases and prevent the spread of COVID-19 within the Mission, including in the regions.

15. The COVID-19 pandemic response effort was characterized by close collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization, MINUSMA and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes from the start of the pandemic. The United Nations system's joint initiatives to support the Government in implementing its national response plans to COVID-19 was demonstrated through various mechanisms. This included the implementation of joint funding mechanisms, with pooled resources by different agencies, grants and institutions based on comparative advantages under the integrated strategic framework. In addition to the usual support provided by mission components, relevant equipment and materials were provided to national counterparts partly through the reallocation of funding from programmes that could not be implemented during the pandemic. Examples of this included financial and technical assistance for the training of health workers and the transportation of medical and sanitary equipment, in particular to the north, among other initiatives. MINUSMA also supported the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Ministry of Health in developing a strategy to combat COVID-19 and provide public information broadcasts, among other efforts.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

16. Programmatic activities were essential for the implementation of mission priorities aimed directly at supporting the two strategic priorities as mandated by the Security Council. Programmatic activities enabled the implementation of key tasks while ensuring complementarity and integration across mission components, including the police, military and civilian components. Integrated planning enabled coordination and the effective division of labour, leveraging comparative advantages with the United Nations country team. Through its resource stewardship executive group, the Mission identified the political and geographical priorities and provided guidance to ensure that the project committees and sections aligned projects and resources to the overall strategic vision. Guidelines on the various substantive activities, including community violence reduction projects and quick-impact projects, as well as the projects supported by the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund, were provided to ensure that all activities were planned as complementary mechanisms to maximize the impact of approved resources.

17. To enhance accountability, principals of the relevant pillars also exercised oversight and approved each programmatic activity. A memorandum of understanding with the implementing partners described the tasks to be undertaken and served as a basis for each party's obligations when utilizing mission resources, including reporting. Efforts were under way to further strengthen oversight, reporting and monitoring functions by the implementing partners.

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

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

and Security Forces. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities were complemented by community violence reduction programmes, notably in the centre of Mali, in support of the second strategic priority;

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

(c) *Electoral support.* MINUSMA provided critical advisory support for the preparations for upcoming elections, including for the development of the electoral calendar, which was prepared and issued on 1 April 2021. MINUSMA also supported the Government in successfully launching voter registration operations throughout the country. The Government benefited from consistent electoral expertise through the provision of two experts to assist the Constitutional Court and the National Transition Council in the political and electoral reform process. The Mission conducted activities to promote participation by women and youth in the electoral process, with the aim of countering the relative low turnout of voters. Other workshops were technically and financially supported by the Mission to stimulate a general debate on electoral transparency among representatives of the political class, civil society organizations and structures involved in the management of the electoral process and promote citizen engagement at all levels of the electoral process and the reforms. The Mission substantially contributed to the activation of the coordination mechanisms at the government level to create synergies in the provision of electoral assistance in Mali and used its comparative advantage to leverage quality preparations across both the political and technical levels;

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

(e) *Human rights.* The Mission continued its support for State authorities, civil society and human rights defenders in strengthening and promoting human rights, including children's rights and gender-based violence. To this end, MINUSMA supported State authorities in increasing action taken on alleged human rights violations, including investigations, disciplinary proceedings and judgments pronounced on alleged human rights violations. With the Mission's support, State authorities issued 32 arrest warrants against elements of an armed group involved in human rights abuses during the attack of Ogossogou in February 2020. MINUSMA facilitated training sessions on human rights monitoring and reporting, including

specific training on children's rights in armed conflict, for a broad range of stakeholders, including the Government, national institutions, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Malian Defence and Security Forces, local authorities, civil society, children's and women rights organizations, and human rights defenders. The Mission also continued its advocacy and activities to increase awareness on human rights, including children's and women's rights, through outreach activities, reporting and radio broadcasts;

(f) *Gender affairs and the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence.* Projects were implemented with the aim of increasing the participation of women and youth from civil society, engaging the Government, civil society organizations and signatory armed groups to find a preventive, holistic and institutional response to conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, increased awareness of gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and promotion of the law addressing gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence issues in Mali was supported through nationwide public celebrations, conferences and public events. These included targeted activities to promote the commemoration of key events related to gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, advocacy and activities for the adoption and dissemination of the gender-based violence law and the production of outreach materials;

(g) *Stabilization and recovery.* Support was provided by the Mission for the operationalization of the Northern Development Zone through a project aimed at strengthening the decentralization process. The project informed and sensitized the population, while strengthening the capacity of local and elected authorities and administrators through capacity-building and training for members of the permanent secretariat of the Northern Development Zone and of the Interregional Consultative Committee;

(h) *Justice and corrections.* The Mission provided technical advice, capacity-building and certification to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and to judicial and prison authorities to support the development of national justice reforms, the implementation of the Justice Sector Programming and Orientation Law, and the harmonization of traditional and formal justice systems with international justice standards. Support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime continued through capacity-building and technical assistance on case management, interjudicial cooperation for authorities involved in terrorism-related cases, crime scene management and investigations into serious crimes that risk destabilizing the peace process. With the support of MINUSMA, a regional office of the Unit has been established in Mopti. The Mission also continued its technical support towards reinforcing the security and management of prisons, including those housing detainees accused and/or convicted for terrorism-related crimes.

C. Mission support initiatives

19. The performance period was still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with a substantial reduction in and cancellation of passenger flights in the first five months of the period. Another major impact in the area of air operations was due to the non-deployment of military short-range tactical unmanned aerial systems and the delayed deployment of the second tasking line of the military medium altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft system, which caused variances in the resource requirements. Additional resources were used for the extension of a letter of assist for the provision of camp protection and security technology services and sensor information fusion system services.

20. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic notwithstanding, the Mission managed to strike a balance between outsourcing contracts and having in-house capacity for major construction works and achieved gains, resulting in unspent balances in the budget.

21. While the Mission continued efforts throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, resource implementation was affected during the performance period, given that the situation caused delays in the delivery of goods and services and several procurement activities could not be completed as planned. The coup d'état of August 2020 had a further impact on the utilization of programmatic resources and delayed the implementation of planned activities.

D. Regional mission cooperation

22. MINUSMA continued its cooperation with regional partners as a key element of the strategy to respond to the crisis in Mali and establish lasting peace and stability. The prevailing terrorist threat increased as the security situation in the Sahel subregion continued to deteriorate. The presence of violent extremist groups was reported in the areas between Mali and Mauritania and between the Niger and Chad and in marked clashes in the Liptako-Gourma border region between Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger. The African Union (including its mission for Mali and the Sahel), ECOWAS, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the European Union continued to be key partners in supporting the peace process and regional stabilization. The Mission also continued to coordinate its mandate implementation with the wider regional role of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).

23. MINUSMA provided logistical support to the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel in compliance with the relevant technical agreements and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces. The Mission also continued to strengthen the coordination of operations with French forces, as well as with the European Union training mission and the European Union capacity-building mission, in an effort to increase complementarity and the effective use of resources among these key stakeholders.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

24. MINUSMA and the United Nations country team continued to develop integrated approaches to the United Nations overall vision and joint priorities in Mali. To this end, MINUSMA engaged and coordinated closely with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on the development of an integrated transition support plan in support of joint activities to strengthen the political transition, following the coup d'état in August 2020.

25. During the reporting period, MINUSMA also coordinated with the United Nations country team on the development of a long-term road map for mandate implementation that articulates a phased approach to the longer-term challenges in Mali. The road map outlines, among others, how MINUSMA will develop, with national counterparts and the United Nations country team, a phased transition of security responsibilities and the progressive transfer of mandated responsibilities to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and to national authorities, on the basis of a capacity mapping in accordance with the integrated transition calendar.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political engagement and implementation of the peace agreement in the north and the politically led strategy for the centre

26. In line with the strategic objective and the priority tasks set out by the Security Council in its resolution [2531 \(2020\)](#), the Mission continued to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, while adjusting its posture towards advancing the second strategic priority in support of a politically led Malian strategy to re-establish State authority and basic social services, protect civilians and reduce intercommunal violence in central Mali. In accordance with the request made in the Security Council presidential statement of 15 October 2020, MINUSMA also rebalanced its efforts to extend integrated support for the political transition following the coup d'état of August 2020.

27. During the reporting period, the political situation in Mali remained unstable, with ongoing challenges in social cohesion and questions of trust or a lack thereof between the military and political leadership. This was evinced, for example, in growing public criticism over the perceived lack of inclusivity of the National Transition Council, the parliamentary body of the Government. The pace of the political transition was slowed significantly by this political instability and was further affected negatively by a second coup d'état, in May 2021. In response to those developments, MINUSMA, in collaboration with the representatives of the African Union and ECOWAS, as well as other international stakeholders, used good offices and advocacy to promote negotiated solutions to those major political crises, including the articulation of a clear political transition action plan and timeline.

28. Progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali also remained slow, given the political instability in 2020 and the assassination, on 13 April 2021, of the President and the Secretary-General of the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad. MINUSMA continued to provide good offices and technical-logistical support to the four sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its subcommittees. Notably, inclusivity and transparency were increased by holding two meetings outside of Bamako, in Kidal and Kayes. The meeting in Kidal, in particular, was a notable success in bringing the Committee process to the north for the first time since the signing of the Agreement. In Kayes, the Committee meeting served to advance the broader effort to help populations in the south to learn more about the peace process, where there is limited understanding and acceptance of the Agreement, and thereby foster increased national ownership.

29. MINUSMA good offices also continued to be paramount in facilitating broader progress in the political arena, enabling consensus-building and widening spaces for dialogue. The issuance of the electoral calendar and the launch of preparations for the national elections, including the launch of voter registration operations throughout the country on 1 April 2021, was of particular significance. Through the Mission's strengthening of capacities in civil society and technical advice on inclusive governance, civil society organizations were supported in taking further concrete steps towards the implementation of the peace agreement. MINUSMA also provided effective facilitation for the engagement and participation of national institutions and civil society in support of inclusive dialogue for the political transition. Notably, technical expertise was provided by the Mission to the signatory movements for their participation in the National Transition Council, with some of their members joining political parties in their relevant regions. MINUSMA and United Nations country team agencies, in collaboration with the national Ministry of State Reform, also supported Malian civil society in the preparation of a joint commitment to influencing the transition agenda and the Government's action plan. In February and March 2021,

725 civil society representatives representing 250 organizations, including 290 women, developed a common position with recommendations on transition priorities.

30. Limited progress was made, during the political transition, on the process for the transfer of decentralized State technical services, including the limited transfer of financial resources in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement. MINUSMA enabled some initial consultations on the process, launched by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, but with only limited progress at the Bamako level on the transfer of resources. At the regional level, through MINUSMA technical and logistical support, 30 municipal interim authorities were installed for Taoudenni region. However, a lack of Ministry training and resources for interim authorities has hampered their functioning since their placement.

31. With regard to the ongoing instability and violence in the centre, MINUSMA facilitated a rapprochement between the Mopti regional council and the Government's political framework for crisis management in the centre, in order to renew national engagement in the centre and further the development of a new stabilization strategy for the centre between regional authorities in Mopti and the Government in Bamako. MINUSMA also used its good offices to support and build mutual trust among regional authorities and communities and to strengthen local reconciliation processes.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards decentralization of State authority

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the participation of civil society organizations in the decision-making process of territorial collectives (2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 5)

1 regional civil society organization was sensitized on the appropriation of the transition charter and its road map and on its effective participation in the political and institutional reforms, including in the decision-making process on territorial collectivities, and on the Government's action plan for the political transition

The lower number of organizations was attributable to the impact of the political instability, rendering it difficult to find agreement on participation and training, which were postponed to late 2021

Functioning of interim administrations and/or newly elected councils of the regions, *cercles* and communes (2020/21: 5 regions; 24 *cercles*; 49 *communes*)

Achieved

30 per cent of national budgetary allocation effectively disbursed to territorial collectives of the north and centre regions (2019/20: 21 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent)

26 per cent

The lower number is attributable to delays in the implementation of the decentralization process in Mali

8 per cent increase in local tax collection in the north and centre regions (2019/20: 12 per cent; 2020/21: 20 per cent)

No significant increase was noted during the period under review, mainly because of the chronic insecurity that hampers tax collection

Increase in periodic meetings with relevant committees to strengthen State-society dialogue on issues of local interest in alignment with decree No. 08-095/P-RM of February 2008 (2020/21: 35)

Owing to political instability, there were almost no periodic meetings of the local development actors of the committees aimed at strengthening the dialogue between the State and society on issues of local interest

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
<p>Provision of technical support for the revitalization of 35 meetings of the <i>Comité communal d'orientation, de coordination et de suivi des actions de développement</i>, the <i>Comité local d'orientation, de coordination et de suivi des actions de développement</i> and the <i>Comité régional d'orientation, de coordination et de suivi des actions de développement</i> in the north and centre (Mopti: 10; Ségou: 5; Gao: 4; Ménaka: 4; Timbuktu: 5; Taoudenni: 3; Kidal: 4) (communes and <i>cercle</i> levels)</p>	35	<p>Meetings supported</p> <p>MINUSMA continued to promote State-society dialogue at regional, <i>cercle</i> and communal levels through the follow-up on the implementation of civil society common pledges presented to the Government on 12 March 21</p>
<p>2 capacity-building training sessions in Ségou and Mopti for 210 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and affiliates to build their capacity with regard to reconciliation, local governance, public procurement policies, gender mainstreaming in public administration and decentralization (once decentralization laws are approved) and the management of transferred decentralized State services</p>	2 245	<p>Capacity-building training sessions</p> <p>State officials</p> <p>The higher number of prefects trained was attributable to strengthened engagement efforts by the Mission</p>
<p>Provision of logistical support for two meetings between civil society organizations and the regional councils and for three visits by civil society organizations to assess the activities of the regional councils to support the effective implementation of the decentralization policies</p>	Yes	
<p>Provision of technical expertise to elected interim authorities to support the implementation of the regionalization policy (decentralized cooperation)</p>	Yes	

Expected accomplishment 1.2: The implementation of the peace agreement is supported and monitored, including through the secretariat of the Agreement Monitoring Committee

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Monthly plenary sessions of the 4 thematic subcommittees of the Agreement Monitoring Committee are convened and reports are drafted (2018/19: 9 sessions per committee; 2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: 12 sessions per committee)

A total of 4 sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and subcommittees were convened

The lower number of outputs was attributable to the social and political instability, leading to a coup d'état in August 2020 and in May 2021, causing a suspension of activities of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its four thematic subcommittees

Sessions were subsequently held in November 2020, followed by 2 sessions in Kidal and Kayes, in February and March 2021, respectively, and 1 session at the end of June 2021

The Independent Observer, mandated by the peace agreement to assess and report on the progress of its implementation, provides regular reports and contributes to the sustained engagement of signatory parties (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 3)

1 report of the Independent Observer was produced in December 2020

The lower number of reports was attributable to the social and political instability and internal staff reorganization in the Independent Observer

Number of coordination meetings organized between the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement, the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation and other government institutions in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement to take charge of the coordination of international support (2018/19: 12 coordination meetings; 2019/20: 6 coordination meetings; 2020/21: 12 coordination meetings)

Limited number of meetings with the Minister of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation

Political instability affected the number of coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement owing to the formation of a new Government in October 2020 and the subsequent coup d'état in May 2021. The political instability allowed only a limited number of meetings with the Minister of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation. The uncertainty with regard to the role of and holder of title of the High Representative under the new Government, with the Minister of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation willing to absorb its functions and staffing resources, contributed to the delay in the appointment of a new High Representative. These blockages illustrate the persistent institutional ambiguities and instability during the reporting period

Increased collaboration between good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and national institutions to help resolve points of contention (2020/21: 6 meetings with national institutions)

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held 12 meetings, dialogues and exchange sessions with national institutions with the aim of resolving points of contention and stabilizing the fragile political and security situation. In the aftermath of the political instability and change in Government in June 2021, the Special Representative, notably, supported the establishment of the new Government and adoption of its action plan

The higher number of meetings was attributable to strengthened efforts by the mission leadership to engage with national institutions throughout the political transition

Sustained cooperation and coherence through initiatives among various partners/actors contribute to the implementation of the peace process, notably within the framework of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (2018/19: 4 initiatives; 2019/20: 2 initiatives; 2020/21: 4 initiatives)

Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of, participation in and provision of technical assistance to the monthly sessions of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and the monthly sessions of its 4 thematic subcommittees, including the coordination of preparatory meetings, along with the dissemination of the reports on their respective monthly sessions, and management of documents related to the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	
Facilitation of transport for delegates of the parties to the peace agreement from central and northern Mali to Bamako to participate in the meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its 4 subcommittees	Yes	
Co-chairing and provision of technical expertise to the subcommittee for defence and security	Yes	
Provision of organizational, substantive and logistical support, including internal travel, meeting preparation and sharing of information, to the Independent Observer	Yes	
Organization of regular coordination meetings with the High Representative of the President for the implementation of the peace agreement and other relevant stakeholders in charge of the implementation of the peace agreement	Yes	
Organization of monthly coordination meetings with the international mediation and international community and production of reports	Yes	
Provision of logistical support for good offices, including 3 meetings with the National Assembly and 3 assessment meetings with the political parties	Yes	

Provision of technical expertise for 2 meetings with the actors of the Nouakchott Process and 2 meetings with the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, bringing together Sahel member States, regional organizations and international partners	Yes	
Logistical support for 1 meeting on inter-mission cooperation between MINUSMA and UNOWAS in support of the peace process and its regional dynamics	No	Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, the intermission cooperation meeting between MINUSMA and UNOWAS was held through virtual meetings, including exchange of information and joint peace process initiatives

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Free, fair, transparent, inclusive, credible and peaceful constitutional referendum, senatorial, municipal, *cercle* and regional elections

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

The electoral code is fully aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and is in conformity with international standards on elections (2018/19: 1; 2019/20: partially aligned; 2020/21: 1)

The electoral code is partially aligned with the provisions of the peace agreement and in compliance with international standards

This lower output was attributable to the ongoing reform process addressing challenges in the current electoral law and pending discussions on the establishment of the electoral management body

All relevant national electoral stakeholders are endowed with technical tools and information to facilitate the organization of peaceful, open, inclusive and accountable elections (2018/19: 8; 2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 8)

Achieved

Sustained participation of female candidates for the general elections (percentage of female candidates elected: 2018/19: 8.84 per cent; 2019/20: 27.9 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent)

The target was not achieved because general elections were not held as a result of political instability and the transition, which delayed the electoral process. Throughout the political transition, the Mission supported 1,100 young women in building their capacity on electoral procedures, including how to become a candidate in the upcoming elections

Number of communes provided with logistical and security support, including the transportation of electoral materials from Bamako to communes and the securing of the electoral process in collaboration and complementarity with UNDP (2018/19: 703/703 communes; 2019/20: 703/703 communes; 2020/21: 703/703 communes)

Achieved

Establishment and monitoring of an effective and efficient electoral tabulation system that would allow for the release of provisional election results within the legally mandated time frame (2018/19: under development; 2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: reviewed and in use throughout the country in accordance with relevant laws)	The establishment of the electoral tabulation system was delayed owing to ongoing reforms of the electoral system to be integrated into the software
Increase in the participation of women's organizations in preparation for elections (2020/21: 2)	Achieved
Increase in the number of activities by youth organizations in the prevention of election-related violence (2020/21: 2)	Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support and the organization of 2 round-table meetings and 2 training sessions aimed at enabling the Government of Mali to brainstorm on and carry out required legislative and electoral reforms, including technical support for the design and establishment of a single election management body, in compliance with international standards	3	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>Technical support was provided through monthly meetings with relevant government departments, including the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Ministry of State Reform, on political and institutional reforms</p> <p>In addition, the outputs were reoriented into 3 training sessions in support of the modification of the electoral law, perspectives on and challenges in the establishment of the single election management body and the election chronogram</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the coup d'état in May 2021, which postponed the fourth training session</p>
Organization of 6 workshops in the north and the centre with political stakeholders, civil society organizations (including women's groups), State authorities and armed groups on the new electoral framework and 2 round-table meetings to brainstorm with various stakeholders on the management of electoral processes (constitutional referendum, senatorial, municipal, <i>cercle</i> and regional elections)	7	<p>Workshops organized in Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and Taoudenni, Mopti and Ménaka regions with political stakeholders, civil society organizations (including women's groups), State authorities and signatory armed groups on the political transition charter and its action plan, and political and institutional reforms</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the increase in needs for workshops in the regions due to the political instability in Bamako</p>
Provision of support for the election management bodies, civil society organizations and the media through 5 capacity-building workshops and the	2	Round-table meetings organized, in Gao and Timbuktu, with signatory armed groups
Provision of support for the election management bodies, civil society organizations and the media through 5 capacity-building workshops and the	11	Regional capacity-building workshops to 1,100 participants on the provision of technical advice to implement civic education, voter sensitization and outreach programmes on the electoral process

provision of technical advice to enable them to implement civic education, voter sensitization and outreach programmes ahead of major events of the electoral process, including voter registration, distribution of voter cards and establishment of the electoral list	1	The higher output was attributable to adapting to national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions, thereby increasing the number of sessions National capacity-building workshop to 50 participants on the use of social networks in the electoral process of the Malian transition
Provision of advice and support through monthly meetings and the organization of 7 workshops with the Malian electoral management bodies, local authorities, the Ministry of Justice and the Constitutional Court on how to ensure the successful management of electoral disputes	11	Regional capacity-building workshops The higher output was attributable to adapting to national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions, thereby increasing the number of sessions
Organization of 6 workshops on the prevention and mitigation of election-related conflicts for electoral management bodies, civil society organizations, women's organizations, local authorities, political parties, Malian security forces, signatory groups and the media in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Gao and Kidal (1 workshop in each location)	Yes	
Organization of 1 workshop at the national level for civil society organizations, women's and youth groups, community and religious leaders and political actors for a participatory evaluation of their respective participation in the electoral processes, including through the identification of lessons learned	1	National workshop on provision of technical advice to implement civic education, voter sensitization and outreach programmes on the electoral process
6 workshops with members of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Malian civil society organizations and political parties in Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Ménaka and Kidal to help identify potential candidates for elections and advocacy mechanisms to ensure that the perspectives, needs, concerns and priorities of women and youth are taken into account at all levels of the electoral process, and that Malian law No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015, which mandated a quota of 30 per cent women in elective and nominative positions, will be respected	1	National workshop Regional capacity-building workshops The higher output was attributable to adapting to national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions, thereby increasing the number of sessions

Provision of technical advice, and logistical and security support for the 2020/21 electoral process (legislative, senatorial, municipal, <i>cercle</i> and regional elections) in Mali through the transportation of 250 tons of electoral materials and 600 national electoral officials and agents; the recruitment, training and deployment of 73 local individual contractors for 9 months; the contracting and fuelling of 60 vehicles for 9 months; the provision of support for the implementation of electoral results management software; and the production of 100 stationery kits	1,500	Kilograms of electoral material The lower output was attributable to the political instability that delayed other electoral processes
	45	National electoral officers The lower output was attributable to the political instability that delayed other electoral processes
	0	Independent contractors and no contracting and fuelling of vehicles and stationary kits owing to the fact that the general elections were not held. To support preparations for the electoral process in spite of delays, the Mission provided advisory assistance to create conducive conditions for transparent and credible electoral processes in accordance with international standards
Public information campaigns on the electoral cycle process, based on the scope of the Mission's mandate, aimed at informing Malian citizens and voters about the electoral procedures to prevent conflicts triggered by the electoral process through 60 radio products, 6 multimedia products, 5 dedicated briefings and press tours to the regions	60	Radio products
	9	Multimedia products
	37	Reports, feature stories, interviews and public service appointments
	4	Sensitization information sessions on the Mission's mandate were held, in Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu/Taoudenni and Mopti regions, which served to inform armed groups, State authorities, interim authorities, youth and women's organizations on the Mission's priorities The higher output was attributable to strengthened public awareness efforts regarding the Mission's mandate and electoral process throughout the political transition
Provision of support for 2 capacity-building workshops for women's organizations in preparation for elections	4	Workshops were held for 200 participants in support of women's participation in the elections The higher output was attributable to respecting national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions. The sessions acknowledged women as champions of participatory democracy processes and were attended by members of women's associations, political parties and regional authorities
Provision of support for 2 activities of youth organizations aimed at co-creating mechanisms to prevent election-related violence	3	Activities were organized with the regional youth council of Mopti to develop a support project on improving youth participation in public and political life and on mechanisms to prevent and manage election-related violence The higher output was attributable to the request for increased support for this activity in central Mali

Provision of security assistance to the Malian security forces through the deployment of a minimum of 50 armed escorts and 300 patrols in support of the electoral process	No	This was due to the political instability in August 2020 and May 2021, preventing any electoral processes from proceeding Resources were reoriented to support protection of civilian activities and relevant training to the Malian security forces
Publication of electoral security guides for Malian security forces and specialized training sessions on the electoral process and security for Malian security forces and United Nations force personnel	No	Owing to the political instability and the role of the Malian Defence and Security Forces in the political instability, this activity was reoriented to support the above-mentioned increase in electoral capacity-building outputs

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Increased engagement, participation, and contribution to the peace agreement and the national politically led strategy for the centre by national stakeholders, including National Assembly, signatory parties and civil society (women's, youth and religious groups)

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in activities by the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali on the comprehensive politically led Malian strategy (2019/20: 1 strategy developed; 2020/21: partial implementation of the strategy)		MINUSMA facilitated the rapprochement between the Mopti regional council and the political framework for crisis management in the centre to renew national engagement and develop a new stabilization strategy for the centre by regional authorities in Mopti and transition authorities in Bamako, given that the previous national strategy is no longer recognized by current stakeholders
Increase in the number of exchanges between the population and the Government of Mali with the aim of building mutual confidence and cooperation and establishing sustainable mechanisms for community reconciliation (2020/21: 24)	Achieved	
Increase in the number of meetings between elected officials and civil society organizations to monitor and to support the implementation of the national politically led strategy for central Mali (2020/21: 5)	Achieved	
Civil society organizations (including women's and youth organizations) collaborate on joint analysis, statements and activities to better monitor and participate in the implementation of the peace agreement and the national politically led strategy for central Mali (2018/19: 140; 2019/20: 206; 2020/21: 160)	Achieved	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical expertise (3 consultants), team assistants (2 assistants) and logistical support to the permanent secretariat of the Cadre politique de gestion de la crise au centre du Mali to enhance the implementation of the national politically led strategy for central Mali	Yes	
Provision of logistical support for the meetings between the population and the Community Advisory Committee (12 meetings) and the Community Alert Committee (12 meetings)	Yes	
Provision of logistical support for the development of partnerships on the implementation of the stabilization strategy for central Mali conducted by elected officials (1 meeting) and civil society organizations, including youth (2 meetings), women (1 meeting) and traditional and religious leaders (1 meeting) in order to promote leadership and national ownership in the sociopolitical processes	Yes	
Quarterly confidence-building initiatives to increase understanding among all segments of the population and local stakeholders of the peace agreement and the stabilization strategy for the centre of the country to prevent and manage local conflict, improving civil-military relations	Yes	
10 activities to support civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, and local authorities in the implementation of the stabilization strategy for the centre of the country	10	Workshops and dialogue sessions to support civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, and local authorities
3 meetings at the national level and 81 awareness-raising sessions with civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, to strengthen their networks and build capacity for transparency, accountability and citizen engagement in the Bamako, Mopti, Ménaka, Gao, Kidal, Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions	3 49	Meetings at national level Awareness-raising sessions The lower output was attributable to the political instability, delaying activities in Bamako. Activities in the regions to this end nevertheless continued

10 activities leading to analysis, joint statements and propositions are supported for civil society organizations (including women's and youth groups) and civil society observatories established in 2019 to have an impact on the implementation of the peace agreement in Kidal, Ménaka, Timbuktu, Taoudenni, Gao and Bamako	Yes	
12 videoconference thematic sessions facilitated for the women and youth of the Working Group on Women, Youth, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel on progress regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and their inclusion in the peace and reconciliation process	6	<p>Videoconference thematic sessions</p> <p>MINUSMA, in collaboration with UNOWAS, facilitated the participation of women and youth from the women, youth, peace and security working group in West Africa and the Sahel in 6 thematic sessions by way of videoconference. Furthermore, in lieu of the videoconferences, offline activities such as learning from best practices on the process of recent elections and violent extremisms from regional countries took place</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the restrictions on movement and the reprioritization of activities owing to the COVID-19 pandemic in Mali and the counterparts in West Africa</p>
6 coordination meetings and 3 workshops to promote partnerships and strengthen the capacity of Malian women to contribute fully and effectively to the implementation of the peace agreement and raise awareness of the role of women in the peace process, building on the outcome of the November 2019 high-level workshop on women's participation in the peace process in order to promote leadership and national ownership in the sociopolitical processes	Yes	7 coordination meetings and 2 high-level workshops to validate the modus operandi of the independent women's observatory and an overall evaluation of one year of activity of the follow-up framework of the recommendations of the high-level workshop of January 2020. Those 2 workshops resulted in the participation of 50 stakeholders on each activity, including 9 women and 5 men of the Agreement Monitoring Committee and subcommittees, civil society, delegates of 3 ministries and the representatives of the diplomatic corps
3 workshops on the promotion of partnerships and strengthening women's participation in the implementation of the stabilization strategy for the centre in order to promote leadership and national ownership in the sociopolitical processes	13	Owing to the political instability and transitional Government, and in consultation with the national partners, the 3 workshops were reoriented into 13 awareness-raising sessions in the Mopti and Ségou regions on gender, the integration of women into the peace process and gender-based violence, a rising concern in Central Mali. A total of 513 women and 85 men participated in the sessions
Monthly reconciliation meetings with relevant parties to support the Government in the resolution of conflicts in the centre of Mali	8	Meetings of the <i>cadre de concertation</i> between representatives of the Dogon and Fulani communities for the crisis in central Mali used to convene bimonthly. However, because of the political instability and change in authorities, the <i>cadre de concertation</i> met 8 times throughout the period under review

The lower output was attributable to the lower pace of the meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic and inactivity of the Government during the social and political unrest in August 2020 and May 2021. The sudden death on 23 April 2021 of the Permanent Secretary of the political framework for the management of the crisis in central Mali, who was also in charge of the *cadre de concertation*, contributed delaying the holding of further meetings

Expected accomplishment 1.5: Progress towards improved democratic and inclusive governance

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in leadership and ownership by Malian stakeholders in the implementation of the peace agreement for the benefit of their respective stakeholders (2020/21: 14 workshops)	Achieved	
Increase in leadership and ownership by Malian stakeholders in the implementation of recommendations of the inclusive national dialogue related to the peace agreement (2018/19: 3 workshops; 2019/20: 5 workshops; 2020/21: 16 workshops)	Achieved	
Steps taken by armed movements to transform into political entities as called for by the Pact for Peace (2018/19: demilitarization initiated; 2019/20: registration as political parties or merging with existing political parties started; 2020/21: 2 political programmes are developed)	Owing to the political transition and MINUSMA good offices, signatory armed movements are currently part of the National Transition Council, some of them joining the political parties in their respective regions	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical expertise and logistical support for 4 National Assembly meetings to monitor and assess the implementation of the peace agreement with their Malian counterparts, including various segments of Malian society	Yes	
Provision of support for 2 workshops held by the political parties and 2 workshops held by signatory movements towards the implementation of the peace agreement for the benefit of their Malian stakeholders	Yes	During the political transition, those outputs were reoriented towards 6 meetings held with main political parties and signatories to exchange and support consensus-building on political developments, the transition action plan and main political reforms

<p>Provision of technical expertise and logistical support for the implementation of the recommendations of the inclusive national dialogue conducted by national institutions (3 meetings), political parties (2 meetings), signatory movements (3 meetings) and civil society organizations, including youth organizations (4 workshops) and women's organizations (4 workshops) for the benefit of their Malian stakeholders</p>	16	<p>Sessions held, in Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Taoudenni, pertaining to the institutional and political reforms related to the recommendations of the inclusive national dialogue</p>
<p>Bimonthly meetings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to enhance its capacity to promote and boost the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in the peace process to play their role in the democratic and governance processes</p>	Yes	
<p>5 coordination mechanisms organized jointly with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to address the promotion of women's participation, including gender and women's empowerment, in key aspects of the political process (through the United Nations Gender Thematic Working Group task force, the national working group on women in peace and security, the Spotlight Initiative, the gender-based violence subcluster, #FemmesMali2020 and the marking of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women)</p>	5	<p>Coordination mechanisms were implemented</p>
	14	<p>Meetings of the United Nations Gender Thematic Working Group</p>
	1	<p>Meeting with technical and financial partners, the management committee of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the working group on gender-based violence in Mopti. Those meetings enabled better coordination of the support provided to the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and the meaningful participation of women in the peace processes. In November 2020, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family, with the technical and financial support of MINUSMA, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNDP, organized a ceremony in Bamako to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000) and the launch of the third national action plan</p>
<p>Monthly meetings and support for the implementation in Mali of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, including through 3 workshops to capitalize on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) with respect to the involvement of women in the organization of the Open Days on Women, Peace and Security, and the review of the national action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) through the national working group on women in peace and security</p>	Yes	

Provision of national technical expertise advice to assist the armed movements in the drafting of legal documents related to their transformation into political entities	Yes	
Development and implementation of a continuous nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's vision, mandate, objectives and activities, including 90 sensitization sessions with local communities and key target audiences in Bamako and central and northern Mali, supported by information and visibility materials, community sensitization and awareness-raising through the organization of Peace Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, 20 radio products and 10 multimedia products	108	Radio reports, programmes, interviews, feature stories, debates and programmes
	32	Multimedia products, including articles
	185	Outreach sensitization campaigns and sessions, and interactive radio campaigns
		The higher output was attributable to increased efforts to communicate on the transition and relevant MINUSMA vision mandate and objectives in accordance with resolution 2531 (2020)

Component 2: Protection of civilians

32. MINUSMA continued to provide support to the Malian authorities in the implementation of defence and security measures in the peace agreement. However, political blockages adversely affected key implementation priorities, in particular relating to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations. Only 1 of the 12 planned technical meetings on security was held, for example. This notwithstanding, MINUSMA continued to support the implementation of the defence and security measures by deploying 1,765 elements of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Special Forces into existing reconstituted battalions, in the north, the redeployment of the third reconstituted company to Kidal in June 2021 and the return of a reconstituted company that had been sent to Algeria for training. Significant efforts were made to enhance coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces and with other external security forces operating in Mali, including the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, the European Union training mission in Mali, the European Union Task Force Takuba and France's Operation Barkhane.

33. The Mission continued to implement its adaptation plan to effectively support the implementation of the peace agreement, respond to increased armed group activity throughout the country, and facilitate a comprehensive, politically led Malian strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in central Mali. The adaptation plan is a whole-of-mission endeavour to adapt the Mission to the priorities authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#). Furthermore, it represents ongoing efforts to enhance performance, expedite support to the Government of Mali and its people, and strengthen integration both internally and with the United Nations country team, in responding to the security challenges in the centre and the implementation of the defence and security measures of the peace agreement in the north.

34. The mobile task force, as part of the adaptation plan, was constituted to provide flexible and responsive options in the Mission's efforts to protect civilians. However, the elements necessary for improved medical evacuation and the provision of armed helicopters and unmanned aerial systems will require further progress on force generation. Notwithstanding these challenges, MINUSMA continued to provide support to the Malian authorities in the stabilization of key population centres and the restoration of State authority in the north and the centre. However, the Mission

continued to face difficulties in properly aligning its efforts with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, given that they were affected by nationwide restructuring of the armed forces through Operation Maliko. MINUSMA military and police personnel also contributed to the protection of United Nations personnel, assets and facilities.

35. Attacks on civilians increased even as MINUSMA continued to prioritize the protection of civilians. Advances in the Mission's early warning tracking system improved operational potential for rapid and integrated responses to prevent and mitigate threats or attacks against civilians, including the deployment of deterrent aerial and overland patrols. The implementation of a mission-wide early warning monitoring system has enhanced the operational potential for rapid and integrated interventions to prevent and mitigate threats or attacks against civilians. This system will continue to provide requisite feedback to improve coordinated responses into the future. MINUSMA also continued to conduct integrated operations and increased patrols to protect civilians in areas where national forces had either a limited presence or were absent. The Mission's deployments to those high-risk areas helped to prevent attacks and exert a deterrent effect, in turn supporting a broader protective environment. However, insufficient air and early warning assets prevented MINUSMA from reaching some incidents in time to prevent loss of life and damage to infrastructure.

36. To enable the deployment of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to the north and centre of the country in support of the restoration of State authority and the protection of civilians, MINUSMA continued to provide context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation training to the Malian Defence and Security Forces to enhance their capability to respond to explosive threats. Particular focus continued on the development of a self-sustained national training capacity on explosive threat mitigation. To protect civilians against the threat of explosive devices, MINUSMA continued to deliver risk education to populations at risk and put in place a rapid response mechanism to assist survivors of explosive incidents through referrals and delivered victim assistance, when required. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping agenda, and facing evolving tactics in the design of attacks, MINUSMA continued to provide critical explosive threat mitigation to enable peacekeepers to operate safely in an asymmetric environment and enable mission mandate delivery and freedom of movement. Efforts continued on enhancing the preparedness and on supporting the effective performance of the Mission's uniformed units through predeployment and in-mission training and on building sustainability through training of trainers and mentoring.

37. MINUSMA continued to assist the Malian authorities in reforming and strengthening the governance of security institutions, with particular support provided for the deployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces in the north. MINUSMA provided that support through good offices, as well as through technical, security and logistical support, enabling the deployment of the reconstituted army battalions in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal. In this regard, the reconstituted units of the Malian Defence and Security Forces are increasingly operationalizing their indispensable presence for State security in key population centres. However, continued disagreement between the national authorities and signatory armed movements on quota allocation in the peace agreement monitoring committees hampered effective progress with regard to the timely completion of the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Mali.

38. In response to the rapidly evolving threat environment, MINUSMA reprioritized the centre region for community violence reduction activities, in support of the Mission's second strategic priority, with a particular focus on the disarmament, dismantlement and community rehabilitation of non-State armed groups. In addition, the Mission was increasingly successful in facilitating reconciliation dialogues at the community level, with regional reconciliation teams and municipal committees increasingly recognized by the population as the mechanisms to turn to for the prevention or resolution of intercommunal conflicts. A total of 45 municipal committees are now operational,

supported by 7 regional reconciliation support teams. These intercommunal dialogues and mediation initiatives have measurably eased tensions and/or resolved local conflicts in their relevant jurisdictions. In Mopti and Ségou regions, for example, MINUSMA supported, including through quick-impact projects and trust fund projects, the establishment of an additional 8 municipal reconciliation committees, conducted at least 34 intercommunal dialogues and facilitated the implementation of 12 written and verbal local peace agreements, which have resulted in a remarkable reduction in violence in Koro and Bankass districts. A first rapprochement was reached in May between the Fulani and Dogon communities in Ogossogou, the site of two notorious massacres in 2019 and 2020. In Mopti region, MINUSMA, through a trust fund project, trained 24 municipal land committees and established 150 village committees as governance mechanisms to specifically address land-related conflicts.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Malian Defence and Security Forces are reconstituted, reformed and redeployed in the centre and north

Achieved

Decrease in the number of recorded civilian violent deaths and injuries (2018/19: 1,962; 2019/20: 1,911; 2020/21: 250)

913 civilians were killed and 918 civilians were wounded during the mandate as a direct consequence of the escalating conflict in the centre

The higher number of casualties was attributable to terrorist group activities in the north and self-defence group reprisals, improvised explosive device incidents and fragmentation of social cohesion around ethnic lines leading to increased intercommunal violence, notably in central Mali

Decrease in the number of incidents of direct violence or threats of direct violence against civilians (2018/19: 1,093; 2019/20: 1,324; 2020/21: 550)

1,190 incidents of violence involving civilians have been registered

The higher number of casualties was attributable to terrorist group activities, self-defence group reprisals, improvised explosive device incidents and fragmentation of social cohesion around ethnic lines leading to increased intercommunal violence, notably in the centre

Improvement in the ability of MINUSMA and the Malian Defence and Security Forces to secure and defend convoys and vehicle movements from armed groups along key main supply routes (reduction in the number of attacks: 2018/19: 106; 2019/20: 149; 2020/21: 100)

A total of 232 attacks were conducted by extremist armed groups against MINUSMA or Malian Defence and Security Forces convoys and contractors of MINUSMA along key main supply routes

The higher number of attacks was attributable to (a) the increased brazenness of Malian extremist armed groups and the increased sophistication of their attacks; and (b) the increased number of MINUSMA operational activities to protect civilians through patrols, including coordinated operations with the Malian Defence and Security Forces. The proactive and robust posture of the Mission, as well as protection civilians, led to more engagements between MINUSMA and armed groups

Increase in the number of Malian Defence and Security Forces teams trained and equipped to respond to explosive threats in central and northern Mali (2018/19: 25; 2019/20: 29; 2020/21: 32)

Achieved

Increase in the creation and implementation of, and interaction with, security advisory committees in the northern and central regions (2020/21: 4 regional committees)	26 security advisory committees were installed	The higher output was attributable to the successful reception of security advisory committees with the Malian public that enabled effective ownership and multiplication of efforts
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 coordination meeting per month to improve the ability of the Technical Commission on Security to monitor ceasefire and investigate violations, update security arrangements and monitor and support the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	1	Coordination meeting The lower output was attributable to a political stalemate regarding logistical and financial aspects of the meeting
700 military foot patrols in each key population centre	6,192	Military foot patrols The higher number of patrols was attributable to a proactive approach to frequent patrols among the population as part of the Mission's adaptation plan implementation and as a preventive and responsive action, notably in the Mopti and Gao regions, to protect civilians
Planning and implementation of at least 8 force-led operations and at least 20 mission-integrated operations, coordinated with Malian armed forces and/or Operation Barkhane	14	Force-led operations The higher output of force-led operations was attributable to the deterioration in the security and political environment, which resulted in a higher prioritization on force-led operations with greater impact in a deteriorating security situation
	13	Integrated force-level operations The lower output of integrated operations was attributable to the deteriorating security environment and political instability, which resulted in reduced capacity with partners for integrated operations
Provision of security for humanitarian assistance missions, upon request and coordinated with United Nations agencies in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	10	Humanitarian assistance missions
Provision of fixed-wing military aircraft and military rotary-wing aircraft flights as a force multiplier, maximizing the potential to protect civilians, aiding in the security of peacekeepers, and enabling prompt military operations	Yes	
Provision of 2,000 manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions (intelligence and escort missions based on operational needs and capabilities)	1,144	Manned and unmanned aerial surveillance missions The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 unmanned aerial vehicles and 6 manned intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance platforms owing to challenges faced in sourcing the systems

Provision of support for the Malian armed forces in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed in November 2017, including meetings, coordinated operations, operational and logistical support, mentoring and strengthened information-sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning	Yes	
Organization of key leader engagement and information operations activities on a monthly basis in all sectors in order to inform and influence the local population and deter their support for terrorist activity	Yes	
6,480 United Nations police patrol days in the north and centre of Mali in support of the Malian security forces (2 patrols x 360 days x 9 team sites)	4,333	United Nations police patrol days The lower output was attributable to the increasing instability, which required reprioritization towards escorts of United Nations staff and humanitarian actors as an enabler to substantive programming, security operations, joint missions and support activities for local and international partners
Technical and practical training sessions for 6,800 Malian security forces on various modules, to further enhance their aptitude in the areas of community policing, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, ethics, human rights and gender	2,371	Technical and practical training sessions The lower output was attributable to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, which imposed a limit of 50 participants for in-person meetings
5,500 United Nations-Malian security forces joint patrol days (2 patrols per formed police unit x 11 formed police units x 5 days x 50 weeks)	774	United Nations-Malian security forces joint patrol days The lower output was attributable to the increasing instability, which required reprioritization towards escorts of United Nations staff and humanitarian actors as an enabler to substantive programming, security operations, joint missions and support activities for local and international partners. Malian security forces were not always willing to go on patrol with MINUSMA
1,100 long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel (11 formed police units x 2 long-range patrols x 50 weeks)	783	Long-range patrols by United Nations police personnel The lower output was attributable to the increasing instability, which required reprioritization towards escorts of United Nations staff and camp and personnel protection
Provision of advice and technical support for the training institutions of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and to the European Union training mission in Mali to ensure the integration and mainstreaming of matters related to the protection of civilians, with a focus on gender, into their training sessions	768	Meetings and work sessions were held with Malian Defence and Security Forces training academies in Bamako
	576	Meeting and work sessions were held in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu field locations
	48	Work sessions or meetings were held with regard to reviewing, integrating and gender mainstreaming training modules, the review of planned activities and establishment of future training plans

	8	Work sessions were held with Malian Defence and Security Forces general directorates for the drafting of the new strategic plans for 2021–2023
7,250 advisory activities, including monitoring and capacity-building activities that include a gender perspective, such as on-the-job training, operational support and projects, provided to the Malian security forces through co-location in the regions at the 2 national training academies, and national specialized units in Bamako involved in the fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism	5,850	Advisory activities The lower output was attributable to reprioritization by partners following the political instability, and COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures limiting the number of participants to 50 per session
Provision of technical assistance, advice and guidance to the Malian security forces in the creation, implementation and interaction with regional security advisory committees	Yes	
36 meetings on technical advice to the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, as well as general and regional directorates of the Malian security forces, on the development of training programmes and a strategy for addressing transnational and serious organized crime, the rule of law and gender mainstreaming, sensitization on the human rights due diligence policy and investigations of war crimes and crimes against humanity	1 20	Meeting with the minister's advisor Meetings with Malian Defence and Security Forces counterparts The lower output was attributable to the constraints imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the political instability that drew attention to matters other than training programmes
Provision of mentoring and training assistance upon request, both prior to deployment and when in-mission, to all infantry troop-contributing countries with improvised explosive device awareness training capacity (basic improvised explosive device awareness and avoidance skills)	Yes	
Provision of specialist training in the identification and detection of explosive threats and tactics to each infantry battalion, combat convoy company and formed police unit deployed to central and northern Mali, and dedicated training for tactical commanders on planning and response, unless waived	Yes	
Provision of context-specific training and mentoring in accordance with United Nations standards with respect to the explosive ordnance disposal companies of 2 troop-contributing countries to ensure they are qualified to conduct basic improvised explosive device response tasks prior to deployment, and their skills and those of the explosive ordnance disposal teams of combat convoy companies are strengthened once in-mission	Yes	

Provision of an explosive ordnance disposal team to cover operational gaps in Timbuktu and explosive-detection dog capability to help secure MINUSMA premises and enhance MINUSMA explosive threat management capacity	Yes	
Provision of basic improvised explosive device awareness training, including on how to operate in a complex security environment, to all MINUSMA military, police and civilian components	Yes	
Provision of support and technical advice on explosive threat mitigation to the Mission's leadership and enabling units	Yes	
Provision of context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation training to 3 additional response teams and advanced explosive ordnance disposal training, refresher courses, technical advice and mentorship to previously trained Malian Defence and Security Forces to strengthen and sustain the explosive threat mitigation training capability, as well as their capacity to respond to explosive threats countrywide	3	Response teams from the Malian Defence and Security Forces completed training on context-specific improvised explosive device threat mitigation
	118	Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel were trained in advanced explosive ordnance disposal (level 2 or 3), search and detect or refresher training and mentoring
Production of daily radio programmes that encourage listeners to discuss security concerns, increase awareness of security issues and the Mission's work to address them and aim to ease related tensions	180	Radio products and programmes
	19	Multimedia products
	20	Radio spots distributed by outreach to local and community radio stations in the regions

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the total number of persons who become displaced (internally displaced persons and refugees) owing to violence, whether they are still displaced or have returned to their areas of origin (2018/19: 286,252; 2019/20: 50,000; 2020/21: 50,000)	A total of 386,454 persons were recorded as displaced, the significant majority in central Mali The higher number of displaced persons is attributable to armed group activities, armed conflicts and intensification of intracommunitarian violence
Increase in engagement and community participation in community-oriented policing activities to support outreach and advocacy for a community-based policing approach (2020/21: 18,000 citizens sensitized)	4,160 citizens sensitized The lower number was attributable to growing insecurity and COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, impeding closer engagement with communities
Increase in the number of municipalities covered by operational community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians (2018/19: 12; 2019/20: not conducted; 2020/21: 60)	56 municipalities are covered by operational community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians The lower number is attributable to the stalled development of mechanisms due to the security incidents in Aguelhok, Kidal and Tessalit municipalities

Increase in the percentage of rapid responses taken by MINUSMA following early warning of imminent threats where impending or ongoing violence was stopped (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 20 per cent; 2020/21: 50 per cent)	Achieved
Regional reconciliation support teams and established municipal reconciliation committees are operational (2018/19: 17; 2019/20: 32; 2020/21: 39)	A total of 45 support teams and committees are operational The higher number was attributable to how successful these reconciliation bodies have become locally. They are increasingly recognized by the population as an effective mechanism to turn to for conflict prevention and conflict resolution
Reduction of risks of HIV infection among women and girls in conflict zones by facilitating access to HIV information, treatment, care and support services (women and girls sensitized and provided with HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing: 2018/19: 3,273; 2019/20: 2,014; 2020/21: 2,500)	3,366 women and girls were sensitized through multi-faceted campaigns on prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, HIV/AIDS and sexual transmitted infections among vulnerable women and girls in Timbuktu, Gao, Ansongo and Djenné The higher number of women and girls sensitized was attributable to the increased engagement efforts and higher attendance rates by women and girls
Increase in the number of community dialogues undertaken in support of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation at the subnational level to manage local conflicts (2019/20: 32; 2020/21: 39)	33 community dialogues have been undertaken in support of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation to manage local conflicts. In central Mali, these efforts have led to the signing of 15 local peace agreements The lower number of local peace agreements was attributable to the extended period of time required to facilitate negotiations between the parties, as well as persistent insecurity and limited engagement of State authorities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48 sessions of awareness-raising and advocacy with local authorities, influencers (such as religious bodies and prominent individuals) and civil society (including women and youth associations) to support community-oriented policing in 4 regions (Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Ménaka)	12	Sessions of awareness-raising and advocacy The lower output was attributable to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and the political instability, engendering mistrust and low engagement in this activity
Provision of technical assistance and support for the organization and delivery of community sensitisation sessions (Bamako, Mopti, Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu) for the population on community-oriented policing	Yes	
36 coordination meetings with the Government to follow up with the Malian security forces on the joint regional strategic and operational plans	80	Coordination meetings The higher output was attributable to the availability of partners and the desire to produce a document that met international standards and would be accepted by all stakeholders

Implementation of a qualitative mine action response in Mali to protect the civilian population from explosive hazards through the coordination of the mine action working group and the provision of technical advice and support for Malian institutions to progress towards the operationalization of a national governance structure for mine action	Yes	
Capacity development of 4 Malian civil society organizations for the prevention and protection of populations at risk through explosive risk education, referral and provision of assistance to survivors of explosive incidents and their families in order to increase the sustainability of the mine action response in Mali	4	Malian civil society organizations received capacity development for the delivery of mine action activities across the country, including 43 participants who will receive further on-the-job training and mentoring as part of long-term capacity efforts
Capacity development of Malian civil society actors, including 80 community focal points, on explosive threat risk awareness and community violence reduction initiatives and the development of community-based conflict-mitigation strategies to strengthen community resilience to explosive threats and small arms and light weapons	291	Community members and focal points received training and/or refresher training to support the conduct of mine action activities such as explosive ordnance risk education, social cohesion messaging and referral of survivors of explosive incidents The higher output was attributable to the Mission's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and adaptive measures, which led to more capacities being transferred to community focal points instead of civil society organization liaison teams, in order to maintain a presence in communities and strengthen outreach Furthermore, 20 conflict mitigation committees were established and their members trained
Organization of 39 dialogues in support of community conflict-management efforts in priority areas to prevent, manage and address violent or emerging conflicts at the community level in the regions of Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu and Kidal, in cooperation with the regional reconciliation support teams of the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Peace and National Reconciliation	33	Community dialogues were undertaken The lower output was attributable to final outputs not being implemented in Aguelhok and Kidal owing to the deteriorating security situation
8 training-of-trainers sessions, including 2 in Mopti region, organized for members of 7 regional reconciliation support teams and municipal reconciliation committees to strengthen their capacity to promote social cohesion and reduce local inter- and intracommunal conflicts	5	Training-of-trainer sessions The lower output was attributable to difficulties in implementation with necessary partners

10 training sessions for focal points on the protection of civilians and early warning in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Goundam, Timbuktu, Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhok and Ansongo	7	Training sessions for focal points on the protection of civilians and early warning were organized in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Goundam, Timbuktu and Ansongo The lower output was attributable to anti-MINUSMA demonstrations in Kidal, negatively affecting training sessions in Kidal, Tessalit and Aguelhok
80 coordination meetings with protection of civilians stakeholders and established community-based mechanisms for early warning and protection of civilians to conduct protection of civilians risk and threat assessments and identify required responses in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu, Kidal Tessalit, Aguelhok, Ansongo and Goundam	No	These activities have been planned but not conducted on account of the reprioritized support for additional capacity-building sessions for community early warning mechanisms
70 coordination meetings with the regional reconciliation support teams in each of the regions of Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Taoudenni, Timbuktu and Kidal to provide operational guidance and supervise the activities of established municipal reconciliation committees	48	Coordination meetings with the regional reconciliation support teams in Mopti, Ségou, Ménaka, Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions were held The lower output was attributable to the reorientations of the outstanding activities to support reconciliation activities to help to address the crisis in Aguelhok
Provision of technical advice to the Ministries of Employment and Vocational Training and Women's Affairs, in support of reconciliation, socioeconomic reinsertion and the promotion of the effective participation, involvement and representation of women in the peace process	Yes	
Organization of 8 awareness-raising campaigns to promote knowledge and use of the MINUSMA hotline among communities living in protection of civilian's priority areas of concern	No	The campaign was postponed because of the reprioritized support for capacity-building sessions for community early warning mechanisms
Provision of technical expertise for regional-level governorate-MINUSMA-Malian Defence and Security Forces coordination mechanisms to monitor and adapt responses to threats of violence to civilians	Yes	
6 capacity-building activities for local government actors in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenni and Kidal, including the special advisers of regional governors on reconciliation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the regional directorates of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, in order to enhance their awareness and actions with regard to integrating a gender perspective into protection of civilians matters	8	Capacity-building activities The higher output was attributable to the increased requests to integrate women's perspectives, to raise awareness and to empower women through the peace agreement committees, civil society and local organizations, including in the political transition. More than 1,600 women were reached through the capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions

2 public information campaigns focused on the centre in support of security stabilization and the protection of civilians, comprising the organization of community outreach campaigns to promote social cohesion and reinforce the social fabric, with a focus on the centre, through 20 sensitization events, at least 10 media briefings, 10 multimedia products, 75 radio products and coverage of MINUSMA activities in the regions concerned, to contribute to the Mission's efforts related to the protection of civilians	Yes 203 46 2	Multiple public information campaigns were implemented Increased resources were oriented towards this output, notably during periods of political instability Radio products Multimedia products Media briefings
Community outreach and direct dialogue and understanding on the role and responsibilities of the Malian authorities to protect civilians and on the role of MINUSMA, mandate limitations and support for the protection of civilians through 20 sensitization events	23	Sensitization events (13 proximity sensitizations with military and police components and 10 sensitization activities in the centre focused on social cohesion) The higher output was attributable to increased resources and prioritization towards strategic communication
4 workshops to support the Malian police in designing and integrating modules on conflict-related sexual violence into the curriculum of the National Police Academy	Yes	
Sensitization of 2,500 women and girls in conflict zones on HIV/AIDS and the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, and the provision of voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, care and support services	3,366	Women and girls sensitized in conflict zones The higher output was attributable to the effective mobilization carried out by trained peer educators among 100 women leaders from local civil society organizations, which led to 2,026 people, including 1,435 women, voluntarily testing for HIV
Organization of World AIDS Day and 2 outreach campaigns to increase awareness of the fight against HIV-related stigma and discrimination among people living with HIV and key populations in conflict zones	6 2	Events organized for World Aids Day, complemented with online material in respect of COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures Workshops and awareness campaigns on the promotion of human rights and gender and the promotion of positive health, dignity and prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in Gao and Mopti

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of ex-combatants of armed movements participating in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in the north, including women and children, identified, verified, profiled and registered with demobilization cards (2018/19: 1,747; 2019/20: 2,171; 2020/21: 3,500)

2,300 ex-combatants have participated in the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process

The lower number was attributable to continued gridlock in peace agreement's implementation at the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its technical subcommittee on security

Increase in the number of former combatants of the armed movements, including women, benefiting from short-term socioeconomic reinsertion projects (2018/19: 1,747; 2019/20: not launched; 2020/21: 3,500)	1,800 ex-combatants, unfit combatants and voluntary ex-combatants have been registered and prepared for socioeconomic reinsertion The lower number was attributable to gridlock in the process, which meant that reinsertion activities have yet to be launched
Reduction in the number of direct beneficiaries in community violence reduction projects (2018/19: 5,874 direct beneficiaries; 2019/20: 42,612 direct beneficiaries; 2020/21: 10,000), including members of self-defence groups in the centre of Mali	30,057 total direct beneficiaries The higher number of direct beneficiaries was attributable to the implementation of the strategy for community violence reduction
Implementation of a number of community violence reduction projects (2018/19: 35; 2019/20: 32; 2020/21: 30)	Achieved
Increase in the number of former elements of self-defence groups participating in the disarmament and dismantlement process in the centre, including women and children, identified, verified, profiled and registered with demobilization cards (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 500; 2020/21: 1,000)	Political instability delayed the development and implementation of a nationally led stabilization strategy for the centre and the launch of a community rehabilitation programme in this region
Increase in the number of weapons and amount of ammunition collected from self-defence groups and registered and stored during the disarmament and dismantlement process in the centre (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 500; 2020/21: 1,000)	No weapons and ammunition collected The lower number was attributable to the absence of disarmament and dismantlement operations in the centre
Increase in the number of weapons and amount of ammunition collected from armed movements and registered and stored during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in the north (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 3,000; 2020/21: 3,500)	2,300 weapons collected through the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process The lower number was attributable to continued gridlock in peace agreement implementation at the Agreement Monitoring Committee and its technical subcommittee on security

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical and logistical support to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the north and to the disarmament and dismantlement programme for self-defence groups in the centre	Yes	
Provision of food, non-food items and medical support at the cantonment camps and other pre-designated locations for up to 3,500 ex-combatants of the signatory armed groups	352	In lieu of cantonment support, the Mission provided support for COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures in the camps for the 352 ex-militia members and self-defence groups gathered in Soufouroulaye, in Mopti region The lower output was attributable to the fact that disarmament and demobilization activities did not take place in the north owing to extended negotiations with armed groups

Identification, verification, profiling, registration and sensitization on psychosocial education, civic reconciliation and orientation activities in the cantonment camps and other pre-designated locations for up to 3,500 ex-combatants and 1,000 ex-combatants of the self-defence groups disarmament and dismantlement programme in the centre	No	The lower output was attributable to the absence of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations in the centre
Provision of socioeconomic reinsertion for up to 4,500 former combatants in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, including those participating in the disarmament and dismantlement programme for self-defence groups in the centre	448	Former combatants served The lower output was attributable to the absence of operations in the centre
5 capacity-building workshops on advocacy and technical advice for national institutions regarding the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in order to strengthen the capacity of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration institutions	2	1 capacity-building workshop on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and integration, for the benefit of the national commission on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform secretariat, for 80 participants 1 capacity-building workshop for 50 media specialists in Bamako The lower number of workshops was attributable to COVID-19 pandemic constraints and political instability, which resulted in delays and the unavailability of participants
5 capacity-building workshops to empower civil society, including women's organizations and community leaders, to advocate for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	No	No workshops were organized owing to the challenges related to COVID-19 and the unavailability of civil society due to the political situation
Implementation of 30 community violence reduction projects (including 12 projects in support of the disarmament and dismantlement programme for self-defence groups in the centre) targeting at least 10,000 direct beneficiaries comprising youth at risk, women, special needs groups, people associated with ex-combatants, self-defence groups and community members	31	Community violence reduction projects The higher output was attributable to 2 smaller projects, in Mopti and Ménaka, allowing for gains made to be reoriented for 1 additional project
8 workshops to sensitize host communities on the return/presence of ex-combatants within the communities, including for the host communities in the centre participating in the disarmament and dismantlement programme for self-defence groups	8	Workshops in Mopti, Ségou, Kidal, Timbuktu and Gao
4 capacity-building workshops for community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion implementing partners and other stakeholders in the regions	No	No disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations could be undertaken, despite various attempts and approvals

The lower output was attributable to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the political situation and the impasse within the Technical Commission on Security

Age-based screening provided for all combatants of signatory armed groups undergoing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in cooperation with Government and United Nations partners	Yes	
8 visits to the 8 cantonment sites to verify and advocate for the release of children associated with armed groups and for the integration of a gender perspective, to raise awareness on conflict-related sexual violence and to train members of armed movements on child protection and child rights in coordination with UNICEF, UN-Women and UNFPA	8	Visits
	8	Cantonment activities
		The activities took place during the accelerated disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and integration initiatives in the Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu regions. Of 3 suspected children associated with armed groups identified during visits, 1 case was confirmed in Gao
Broadcast of 24 new radio programmes on issues related to the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects, in particular with regard to the disarmament and dismantlement programme for self-defence groups in the centre	61	Radio products
	22	Multimedia products
		The higher output was attributable to an increased need for advocacy and media coverage in support of the national information campaign and relevant disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction projects

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Development and partial implementation of an integrated plan to support the redeployment of reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces in the north and central region of Mali (2020/21: 1 plan developed)	Achieved
Implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, the national border policy and national strategy on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism by the Government (2018/19: 3 plans or strategies; 2019/20: under implementation; 2020/21: 4 plans or strategies)	1 national border sectorial strategy under development The lower number of strategies implemented is attributable to the political instability, which caused serious delays and the unavailability of counterparts
Implementation of a security sector strategy action plan and 2 complementary strategies (border and defence) (2018/19: 1 action plan and 2 strategies elaborated; 2019/20: 1 action plan and 2 strategies adopted, and 1 national security policy elaborated; 2020/21: 1 action plan and 2 strategies and 1 national security policy implemented)	1 action plan and 2 policies for 2018–2023 under development The lower number is attributable to the political instability, which caused serious delays and the unavailability of counterparts

Support transport, training and integration of ex-combatants into the Malian Defence and Security Forces (2019/20: 3,000; 2020/21: 3,500)

448 ex-combatants supported within the framework of integration into the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces

The lower number of ex-combatants transported, trained and integrated was attributable to the fact that no disarmament or demobilization operations were undertaken during the 2020/21 period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Technical support for the implementation of the national strategy on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism and terrorism and the related action plan	Yes	
Provision of 4 training workshops and 10 advisory meetings with the National Council for Security Sector Reform and its Commissariat in support of the security sector reform process and elaboration of a national security policy	10	Training workshops were provided to build the capacity of the National Council for Security Sector Reform secretariat through newly created, trained and operationalized local security committees The higher output was attributable to the repetition of trainings and workshops due to the limit of 50 individuals per event, in accordance with social distancing measures
Bimonthly international coordination meetings on security sector reform in coordination with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, ECOWAS, the European delegation, the European Union training mission in Mali, the European Union capacity-building mission in Mali and MINUSMA substantive sections, and 6 security sector reform meetings organized to facilitate the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform	6	Bimonthly meetings were held with listed stakeholders
6 control visits to the Inspectorates General of Defence and Armed Services and of Security and Civilian Protection Services	6	Control visits
1 training workshop for parliamentarians and parliamentarian assistants and 3 workshops with civil society organizations, including women's and youth platforms, on the democratic governance and oversight of the Malian Defence and Security Forces	1	Workshop
1 training workshop on countering/preventing violent extremism for the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Cults, as well as 1 sensitization workshop for civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, religious leaders and members of the media, to support the implementation of the national strategy on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism	1	Workshop

1 workshop and 2 forums for border patrol agents and the national directorate for border security and national directorate on water, forests and the environment to support the implementation of national border security, a border sectorial security strategy and small arms and light weapons counter-proliferation policies, as well as 3 field visits in the central region	10	National and regional consultation sessions
	No	The higher output was attributable to COVID-19 pandemic national restrictions, which resulted in the workshops and forums being divided into smaller consultation sessions
	No	Field visits
	No	The lower output was attributable to the deteriorating security situation and political instability in Bamako
Technical, administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the 2019–2021 redeployment plan for the Malian Defence and Security Forces in the north and centre	Yes	
Sensitization of 3,000 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces and their dependants on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence prevention and the provision of access to treatment, care and support services	5,800	Members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces, and their dependents, including 2,132 women, were provided with integrated awareness-raising and sensitization on the prevention of HIV, the COVID-19 pandemic and sexual violence, which led to 3,467 voluntary HIV tests
		The higher output was attributable to the proximity of mobile HIV services in military garrisons, leading to increased interest and adherence
Provision of technical support and advice for schools and academies of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to ensure the integration of gender mainstreaming into their curricula and training programmes	No	Political instability led to challenges to existing gender mainstream programming in Bamako
		Instead, training on gender and peace operations and gender-based violence was provided to Malian Defence and Security Forces, including police officers, guards and gendarmes in Sévaré and Mopti

Component 3: Promotion and protection of human rights and reconciliation

39. During the reporting period, the human rights situation in Mali continued to deteriorate in a context of growing insecurity. According to MINUSMA monitoring activities, the number of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law increased by 17 per cent compared with the previous cycle. A total of 1,809 violations and abuses were documented, 1,309 of which occurred in central Mali. The violations and abuses included extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions, other killings, abductions, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, the destruction of civilian property, forced civilian displacement, the use of indiscriminate weapons, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations of children's rights. The situation of women and girls remained dire in parts of Mali, especially given that they have been the primary target of conflict-related sexual violence and subjected to various human rights abuses by armed groups. Amid this multitude of violations and abuses, the Mission remained engaged with the relevant Malian authorities, through sustained advisory, logistical and technical assistance aimed at holding the perpetrators accountable, stemming the cycle of violence and supporting the creation of a protective environment.

40. Notwithstanding operational challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the spread of violent extremism, the Mission strengthened its efforts to continue to

monitor, document and investigate violations and abuses of applicable international law throughout the country. In this regard, in addition to on-site investigations and fact-finding missions, the Mission developed a comprehensive strategy to conduct remote monitoring through focal points. MINUSMA also deployed human rights teams from Bamako to the western and southern parts of the country to investigate attacks carried out by elements of the al-Qaeda-affiliated Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin and their related impact on the civilian population, as well as to advise mission leadership on emerging issues and on preventive measures, as appropriate. In total, MINUSMA was able to conduct 35 human rights investigations and monitoring missions and published 6 reports and regular notes. The Mission also continued to urge and support the Malian authorities in implementing the joint communiqué on ending sexual and gender-based violence, and holding the perpetrators of these serious crimes accountable.

41. MINUSMA monitored and conducted an investigation on violent demonstrations that took place between 10 and 13 July 2020 nationwide, leading to the death of 14 civilians and the destruction and looting of properties following the decision by the Constitutional Court on 30 April 2020 to award 31 seats initially won by opposition parties during the legislative elections to the ruling *Rassemblement pour le Mali*. As a result, the Mission advised Malian authorities that forces deployed during demonstrations should be adequately trained on the proportionate use of force and align its legal framework on international human rights norms. MINUSMA, through a remote investigation mechanism, covered incidents leading to the military coup d'état on 18 August 2020 and successfully gained access to former the President and Prime Minister detained during the coup d'état, advocating their release and respect for the rule of law.

42. The Mission provided technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission in the development of a database to collect and process complaints in a timely manner as part of a road map on improving its accreditation in line with the Paris Principles. The Mission organized four regional conferences on the human rights due diligence policy and sensitized 94 elements from non-United Nations forces (national police, gendarmerie, penitentiary administration and acting authorities), including members of signatory armed groups (Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups). In addition, MINUSMA launched a nationwide project to reinforce and support 16 Malian human rights civil society organizations in conducting monitoring missions and issuing public statements on their findings.

43. MINUSMA maintained its logistical and technical assistance to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in support of the implementation of the peace agreement. As from December 2020, the Mission began to provide an international expert to the Commission to assist victims of serious human rights violations in telling their stories, obtaining some form of redress and supporting the development of the final report. The second and third public hearings were held on 5 December 2020 and 3 April 2021, respectively, and saw the participation of 26 victims, including some surviving victims of the targeted armed attacks on Ogosogou and Sobane Da villages in June 2019. MINUSMA also continued to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations in monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and abuses. Several of these organizations grouped under the "cadre de concertation" have helped to widen the Mission's coverage of human rights issues throughout the country.

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

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

MINUSMA publishes reports on the situation of human rights in Mali (2019/20: 4; 2020/21: 5)

Achieved

Increase in the number of actions taken by State authorities, including investigations, disciplinary proceedings and judgments pronounced on alleged human rights violations and abuses transmitted by MINUSMA, including cases of conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 35; 2020/21: 12)

Achieved

National legislation and regional initiatives adopted to strengthen national child protection system mechanisms and initiatives (2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: national law implemented and at least 3 regional strategies implemented)

Owing to the political instability and the political transition, the legislative reform to strengthen national child protection system remains pending with the national legislature

Decrease in the number of human rights violations and abuses recorded, particularly in the central region (2019/20: 200; 2020/21: 150)

MINUSMA documented 1,802 human rights violations and abuses. This number represents a 17 per cent increase compared with the previous reporting period, during which 1,540 violations and abuses were recorded. The majority of these were observed in the central region, where 1,309 violations and abuses were documented. Human rights violations and abuses included extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, enforced or involuntary disappearance, sexual violence, destruction of civilian property and violations of the right to physical integrity

The higher number was attributable to the increase in violent extremist activities in more regions in the centre (notably Ségou) and towards the southern part of the country, as well as increased clashes between extremist groups and the Dan Na Ambassagou militia in the centre

Number of vulnerable youth in the centre benefiting from a vocational training and sensitization programme that focuses on human rights, democracy and citizenship (2018/19: not established; 2019/20: 120; 2020/21: 70)

A total of 62 vulnerable youth in the centre benefited from a vocational training and sensitization programme

The lower number of participants was attributable to difficulties in ensuring the security of participants and logistical challenges during periods of insecurity in the region

Implementation of action plans signed by signatory armed groups to end and prevent grave violations against children and prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence (2018/19: 1 signed by the Platform coalition of armed groups; 2019/20: implementation of both action plans; 2020/21: implementation of both action plans) (2018/19: 2 implementation

Implementation of the action plans was delayed owing to the assassination of one of the signatory group presidents, an important advocacy figure for executing the action plans, and owing to internal differences in signatory armed groups over leadership. Instead, MINUSMA continued advocacy and capacity-building on the prevention of grave violations against children

plans established, 1 carried out at 20 per cent; 2019/20: delayed; 2020/21: implementation of both action plans and both carried out at 50 per cent)

Systematic assessment of and follow-up to mitigatory measures of United Nations human rights due diligence policy in cases of support for non-United Nations security forces provided by the Mission (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent of projects assessed and 60 per cent of mitigatory measures followed up)

MINUSMA conducted 26 risk assessments, which represent 70 per cent of projects in support to non-United Nations security forces submitted for human rights due diligence policy assessment

In addition, MINUSMA followed up on 60 per cent of mitigation measures recommended in 2019–2020

Improved capacity in monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements for actors working in the field of conflict-related sexual violence (2020/21: 90 actors trained)

Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly human rights missions, including monitoring and investigation missions and weekly visits to detention facilities with a focus on human rights promotion and protection, including the respect of detention legal procedures and conditions of detention	35	Monitoring and investigation missions regarding allegations of serious human rights violations and abuses
	208	visits to detention facilities
	6	Mission advocated the release of 6 persons, including 4 minors and 1 woman who were illegally detained
Assessment of 100 per cent of all projects supporting non-United Nations security forces submitted for human rights due diligence policy assessment, and the follow-up to the implementation of at least 60 per cent of recommended mitigatory measures in order to strengthen the monitoring of Malian authorities' compliance with international human rights standards	Yes	
Provision of technical advice to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Defence through the regular transfer on a monthly basis of cases of violations and abuses of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious child rights violations, as part of the joint mechanism established in April 2016	6	Meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights during which were discussed effective measures and actions to address cases of human rights violations and abuses that had already been brought to the attention of the authorities

Launch and implementation of a protection programme for victims, witnesses, sources, human rights defenders and other actors assisting human rights investigations led by MINUSMA	6 464 107 25	Protection projects Victims and witnesses (90 women and 374 men) protected Focal points mobilized Human rights investigations
Provision of 14 training and awareness-raising sessions in Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou, Gao, Ménaka, Kidal and Timbuktu to Malian Defence and Security Forces, and non-State armed groups on human rights	No	Owing to the political instability and changes in political transition authorities, this output was reoriented to the training of trainers and the production of a training manual on human rights for the Malian Defence and Security Forces
Publication in local languages and roll-out of a training manual and materials on the application of international human rights law and international human rights law, including training-of-trainers	Yes	
6 awareness-raising sessions organized in Bamako and in the regions for national and international counterparts as well as United Nations country team representatives on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy	4	Regional conferences for awareness-raising were organized, including with State authorities and the United Nations country team The lower output was attributable to the unavailability of national counterparts following the May 2021 coup d'état
250 vulnerable young women and men at risk of being recruited by extremist groups from the central region of Mali provided with vocational training and awareness-raising sessions on human rights, democracy and citizenship	62	Vulnerable youth in the centre benefiting from a vocational training and sensitization programme Further programming was delayed, because of the security situation in the centre, rendering the security of participants and logistical requirement highly challenging
8 workshops to provide advocacy, capacity-building and technical support to promote the strengthening of the national child protection framework with the Government (1), the parliament (1), the judicial authorities (1), the youth network for the defence of children's rights (1) and local stakeholders (4 regional workshops)	8	Workshops
Daily monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict and at least 12 field missions (in the regions of Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Mopti) to monitor grave violations of children's rights and continue dialogue with the leaders of armed groups, self-defence organizations and militias	Yes	

4 training sessions on promoting the rights of children and the protection of conflict-affected children from the six grave violations to strengthen child protection capacities of Malian security and defence institutions (military, police and gendarmerie)	4	Training sessions
4 regional workshops with local stakeholders and authorities and provision of technical advice on effective functioning of local education protection committees on the technical support to the Government for the effective implementation of the activities planned within the framework of the national implementation strategy for the Safe Schools Declaration	3	Regional workshops The lower output was attributable to continued insecurity and lack of freedom of movement in Kidal
4 training sessions in the regions to build the capacities of government authorities and national partners, including civil society and children's rights organizations, on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on the grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict	4	Training sessions
23 roll-up banners, 6 radio spots, 600 posters, 600 brochures, 5 billboards and 2,000 T-shirts for outreach and awareness-raising campaigns on child rights days (International Day against the Use of Child Soldiers, Day of the African Child, International Day of the Girl Child, International Children's Day) and on the promotion and protection of the rights of children in situations of armed conflict, including the prohibition of child recruitment and use, sexual violence, killing and maiming and attacks against education and health care	Yes 18	Outreach and awareness-raising campaigns conducted on children's right days in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Bamako
5 workshops with signatory armed groups;	2	Workshops
2 meetings of the United Nations-Government-Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad joint technical working group;	2	Meetings
2 meetings of the United Nations-Government-Platform joint technical working group and 5 regional awareness-raising campaigns to follow up with parties to the conflict to negotiate, implement, monitor and evaluate timebound action plans to end and prevent the six grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, including the recruitment and use of children within armed forces and groups		The lower outputs were attributable to delays caused by the assassination of the President of the signatory armed group Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, followed by internal strife. Instead, the Mission strengthened advocacy efforts and awareness-raising

5 quick-impact projects supporting local authorities, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to promote and protect human rights, particularly in the centre	7	Quick-impact projects were implemented by the Mission in the northern regions to support local authorities in promoting and protecting human rights The higher number of quick-impact projects was attributable to the higher number of requests received from local partners
3 quick-impact projects supporting the actions of State institutions and civil society organizations, including youth associations, in preventing and responding to the six grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict	1	Quick-impact project The lower number was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which hampered the capacity of implementing partners to deliver on projects
12 workshops (5 for national institutions, 5 for gender-based violence victims' associations, members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups, and 2 to assist national authorities with resource mobilization) to provide advocacy and technical assistance on conflict-related sexual violence, including mainstreaming reparations for victims in the reconciliation process	10	Workshops The remaining 2 workshops were not conducted because of the unavailability of armed group leaders and their reluctance to participate in the sessions during the political instability and increased insecurity that Mali faced in May and June 2021
10 awareness-raising sessions with communities in 5 regions to reinforce their early warning capacity and mechanisms on conflict-related sexual violence	5	Awareness-raising sessions This output was adapted to better respect national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and was therefore held through 5 online awareness-raising sessions for community leaders who had been able to participate through this medium
10 field visits to support the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad and the Platform coalition of armed groups in the implementation of their action plans on conflict-related sexual violence, and 5 dialogue sessions for members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces to increase their capacity to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence	5	Field visits The lower output was attributable to logistical challenges caused by COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and human resource capacities
Media coverage of MINUSMA activities and workshops, and community outreach support for the organization of key United Nations international days, such Human Rights day, International Children's Day, 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Women's Day and	Yes 98 14 2 62	Radio coverage products, including debates, public service announcements and feature stories Multimedia products Press conferences and media briefings Outreach sensitization sessions and activities

World AIDS Day, through 50 radio products, 5 multimedia products, at least 5 dedicated press briefings and 6 community activities; promotional materials

The higher output was attributable to enhanced cost-saving measures in field locations

3 workshops with actors working on conflict-related sexual violence to reinforce their capacity with regard to monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements

3 Workshops

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Two periodic reports submitted by the State to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 2)

No

The political instability and political transition caused significant delays, owing to changes in national counterparts and available national capacities to finalize the reports

Annual report of the National Human Rights Commission is produced (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 1)

Achieved

1 National Human Rights Commission strategic plan (2018–2020) is implemented and the Commission obtains “A” status in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: National Human Rights Commission obtains “A” status)

The National Human Rights Commission implemented 80 per cent of the activities in its 2018–2020 strategic plan and submitted its candidacy to obtain “A” status before the SubCommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

Civil society organizations, particularly in the centre, publish publicly available reports on human rights issues (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1 statement issued; 2020/21: 2)

MINUSMA is implementing a project to support 16 human rights-based organizations in drafting and publishing reports on the human rights situation in various regions of the country, including in the centre, including a 1-week training on monitoring and reporting to 55 members of these civil society organizations. However, a report has yet to be published

Number of human rights monitoring missions conducted by national institutions and civil society organizations, in line with international standards (2020/21: 2)

Achieved

Number of human rights clubs fully operational in Mali (2019/20: 23 created but not operational; 2020/21: 10 operational)

This activity was postponed until October 2021 owing to school closures throughout the country as a consequence of the political instability and deteriorating security situation, in addition to COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures that posed new challenges to the learning process in more remote locations

Gradual implementation of the national law on gender-based violence (2018/19: finalization of the draft law; 2019/20: draft

Achieved

law not adopted; 2020/21: continued advocacy for the ratification of the law and support for the dissemination of the ratified law)

The draft action plan for the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence is validated by the Malian government and gradually implemented (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: action plan drafted; 2020/21: action plan validated and partially implemented)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Strengthened capacity of the National Human Rights Commission to fulfil its mandate through participation in technical meetings and the organization of 3 training sessions targeting the commissioners and the staff of the Commission	Yes 6	Training sessions and technical meetings with the National Human Rights Commission The higher output was attributable to respecting national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures, needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions
Provision of 2 workshops to assist Malian authorities in the preparation, drafting and submission to relevant treaty bodies of at least 2 periodic reports with a view to strengthening the engagement of Malian authorities with United Nations human rights treaty mechanisms	No	The political instability caused delays within the interministerial committee and relevant treaty bodies and halted the production of the 2 reports
Strengthen the capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to monitor and report on human rights violations and abuses, in line with international applicable standards, through a week-long training programme	Yes	
Strengthen the capacity of the human rights clubs in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, through a series of training sessions and logistical support	No	This activity was postponed until October 2021 because of school closures throughout the country as a consequence of the political instability and deteriorating security situation, in addition to COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures that posed new challenges to the learning process in more remote locations
3 workshops for key ministries and parliamentarians to support the ratification and dissemination of the law on gender-based violence	2	Workshops The lower output was attributable to the dismissal of parliament following the coup d'état in August 2020

Maintenance of a sexual and gender-based-violence hotline and standard operating procedures for an appropriate response to conflict-related sexual violence

Yes

Organization of 1 workshop to validate the action plan for the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence and 2 sessions to review implementation of this action plan in order to reinforce the capacity of government actors

No

The lower output was attributable to the dismissal of key national counterparts following the political instability in August 2020 and May 2021

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of missions led by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission's mobile teams to collect statements of witnesses and victims, including women and children (2018/19: operationalization of 6 mobile teams; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 40)

Achieved

Increase in the number of witness statements processed by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2018/19: 10,000; 2019/20: 13,117; 2020/21: 18,000)

The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission collected 21,347 statements

The higher number of statements collected was attributable to the increased media coverage, with the support of MINUSMA, of the second and third public hearings on the commission, which prompted more victims to come forward and testify

Increase in the number of cases investigated by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 5)

A total of 14 investigations are being investigated, including the emblematic incidents in Ogossogou and Sobane Da, the repression during the 1974 referendum and the demonstrations of university students in 1974 and 1991

The higher number of investigations was attributable to the fact that the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission's mandate was extended several times and amended to include new incidents following its initial mandate. In addition, investigations related to emblematic incidents involve several cases of human rights violations and abuses

Increase in the number of victims (disaggregated by sex) who participate in the public hearings of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 48)

A total of 26 victims participated

The lower number was attributable to the political instability, resulting in fewer public hearings than planned being organized and therefore fewer victims being able to participate

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support for the implementation of the mandate of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, in line with international norms and in complementarity with the national judiciary system and other investigations mechanisms	Yes	
Provision of logistical support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission for the organization of public hearings, conduct of investigation missions, deployment of mobile teams and provision of support to implement the Commission's communication strategy and advocacy strategy for the victims' reparation mechanism	Yes	
Provision of technical advice to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on their activities in Bamako and in the field with regard to gender concerns, including gender mainstreaming	Yes	
Support and strengthen the capacities of relevant actors, inter alia, magistrates, judicial and non-judicial authorities, including the Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, to process cases of serious human rights violations and abuses, including through the elaboration of a mechanism of protection for victims, witnesses and sources	Yes	
1 week-long seminar on international humanitarian law and international human rights law to be carried out with the collaboration with the International Institute of Human Rights on the protection of human rights for members of the Constitutional Court, magistrates, government officials and civil society representatives, with a focus on the centre	Yes	

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

44. During the reporting period, the Mission adapted its efforts in support of mandate delivery to support the restoration and extension of State authorities in the context of the political transition and in accordance with the requirements of the peace agreement. MINUSMA pursued measures on the restoration of the rule of law through

rehabilitation, training, mentoring, providing equipment, outreach programmes and advocacy, with a focus on supporting the functioning and restoration of State authority, including the interim authorities, at the regional, *cercle* and municipal levels, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. However, the reporting period saw a decrease in civil administrators present at their duty stations (only 17 per cent present overall as of June 2021) compared with the previous year. This absence of State officials in the regions has created a security vacuum, given that non-State armed movements continue to act as the sole security providers, further hampering the effective restoration of State authority.

45. MINUSMA contributed to strengthening the rule of law and democratic governance of security institutions by supporting their functional capacities on justice and corrections, including through the provision of technical advice and expertise. The Mission provided such support, for example, to national police forces on evidence collection and the use of forensic tools in crime scene management, and on the establishment and operationalization of a database for criminal incident tracking. Furthermore, technical advice and gender mainstreaming was provided to the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection for the development of training programmes and a strategy to combat transnational, serious and organized crime. In addition, the Mission continued to provide logistical and technical support to enhance security and working conditions for judicial officials and personnel, as well as for the security and management of prisons, including those housing inmates suspected or convicted of serious crimes and terrorism-related offences. The strengthening of capacities of the judicial authorities enabled, for example, the Court of Assizes of Bamako to complete 12 terrorism-related criminal trials, resulting in 28 defendants being found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment and 1 acquitted. This brings to 176 the number of terrorism suspects tried since the Specialized Judicial Unit became operational in 2017, with MINUSMA support, leading to 143 convictions and 33 acquittals. Significantly, on 24 March 2021, the Court of Assizes convicted an individual of two attacks committed against MINUSMA personnel in Bamako in 2015 (including the killing of one peacekeeper on 25 May 2015). This was the first direct conviction in Mali for the killing of a peacekeeper. Efforts were also made to address the lack of significant progress made in prosecuting the crimes of conflict-related sexual violence committed during the 2012/13 crisis.

46. The Mission also supported the capacity-building of national and local authorities through the training and mentoring of national penitentiary staff to enhance their response to prison incidents and to improve the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners according to international standards. Ensuring humane detention conditions and focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration are essential in the efforts to combat radicalization in prisons. In this context, MINUSMA, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, supported Malian authorities in implementing the action plan to prevent violent extremism in prisons. MINUSMA also continued to support national efforts to reinforce prison security and prevent and combat violent extremism in prisons in Mali, including through the provision of tools to detect and assess risk and radicalization.

47. The Mission further made use of quick-impact projects, in coordination with United Nations country team partners, to implement peace dividend projects supporting national delivery of basic public services, livelihoods and employment generation activities (e.g., vocational training), as well as small infrastructure construction, in support of efforts to strengthen national institutions. That use of assessed budget resources was coordinated with complementary programming of peace dividend projects through the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali. Those projects aided immediate recovery needs in communities and continue to

play a critical role in building trust between the Mission and local populations in direct support of conflict prevention and the restoration of State authority.

48. In line with implementation of the peace agreement, the Mission also provided capacity development technical assistance and good offices to support the national deployment of prosecutors, judges and corrections officers to central and northern Mali, so as to advance judicial integrity and the accessibility of justice institutions for all segments of the population. Progress was impeded during the reporting period, however, by impasses in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to develop or to implement a national strategy to increase access to justice and legal representation. The Mission also continued its technical support for traditional justice mechanisms, including the implementation of a legislative framework to harmonize the roles of traditional and formal justice systems, to increase access to justice while extending State authority and the rule of law.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of State officials who have returned to their respective duty stations, at the regional, *cercle* and *arrondissement* levels, in the northern regions (of a total of 195 positions: 2018/19: 30 per cent filled; 2019/20: 20 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent)

A total of 17 per cent of State officials returned to their respective duty stations

The lower percentage was attributable to the worsening security situation in central and northern Mali, the COVID-19 pandemic and the 3-month long strike by civil administrators, which impeded the return of State officials to their duty stations in the northern and central regions

Implementation of priority action plans at the regional, *cercle* and communal levels (2018/19: 5 at the regional level; 2019/20: 5 at the regional level and 21 at the *cercle* level; 2020/21: 5 at the regional level, 24 at the *cercle* level and 49 at the communal level)

Achieved

Number of implemented peace dividend projects, including confidence-building towards the Mission and mandated tasks, social cohesion and inter- and intracommunal conflict resolution, security institutions and the rule of law, operationalization and effectiveness of State authorities and support for the peace process (2018/19: 152; 2019/20: 113; 2020/21: 150)

A total of 132 peace dividend projects were implemented during the reporting period

The lower number of projects was attributable to the deferred ability to develop and approve projects by local counterparts owing to high turnover between September 2020 and May 2021

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for the restoration of State authority in the centre through capacity-building of State officials, logistical support and the delivery of infrastructure through quick-impact projects	Yes 8	Quick-impact projects launched

Provision of technical advice through quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization to review progress in the restoration and extension of State authority in northern and central Mali and review the baseline strategic documents on local development frameworks	Yes	
Implementation and coordination of 110 quick-impact projects by the Mission in direct support of the implementation of the peace agreement and/or in response to specific needs in the centre on the basis of strong conflict analysis, in line with the Malian regional and national priorities and plans and the integrated strategic framework, and depending on the changing context	109	Quick-impact projects The lower output was attributable to increased costs per project owing to COVID-19 pandemic prevention and mitigation measures and to exchange rate fluctuations
Provision of good offices and strategic advice through monthly coordination meetings with national and regional authorities, the United Nations country team, technical and financial partners and civil society for the implementation of peace dividend projects supporting stabilization, including the strengthening of joint MINUSMA-United Nations country team initiatives, in consultation with the national authorities, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity, gender concerns and the comparative advantages of different partners (capacities, expertise, field presence)	48	Coordination meetings were held, of which 28 were held in Bamako
20 working groups with government, development and humanitarian partners on the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement, including to facilitate joint mapping of development activities in the northern regions through the Synergie Nord database	33	Working groups The higher output was attributable to closer collaboration between regional teams and local partners, notably in the period of increased political instability
Mobilization of additional resources for the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali, in line with the integrated strategic framework and through regular liaison with donors to continue to support the implementation of the peace agreement, the redeployment of State authority and the consolidation of sustainable peace and social cohesion through multidimensional stabilization activities	3	Contributions to the trust fund in support of peace and security in Mali and the Peacebuilding Fund

Organization of 6 capacity-building workshops for the inclusive and coordinated development and readjustment by the regional governmental technical institutions of Ménaka, Taoudenni, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti of priority action plans for the respective regions, taking into consideration conflict sensitivity and gender concerns	No	Owing to the political instability, the Mission deemed the implementation of this output problematic and reoriented the resources towards supporting the working group meetings with government and development and humanitarian partners on the implementation of socioeconomic components of the peace agreement
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Expected accomplishment 4.2: Justice institutions are strengthened to deliver basic justice services, uphold the rule of law, increase the trust of the population in the justice system and apply international human rights standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Justice institutions are strengthened to deliver basic justice services, uphold the rule of law and apply international human rights standards		The Mission could not fully achieve this target because of the political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic-related constraints, which significantly hampered interaction with national counterparts and justice stakeholders
Implementation by the Ministry of Justice of reformed legislation on access to justice and legal representation (2018/19: not implemented; 2019/20: not implemented; 2020/21: reformed legislation adopted)		The draft legislation on the judicial and legal aid is under review
Progress towards the implementation of the national justice reform (2018/19: no progress; 2019/20: no progress; 2020/21: 40 per cent of activities under the follow-on programme to the emergency programme are implemented)		Progress was made towards the implementation of activities under the Justice Sector Programming and Orientation Law
Implementation of a framework on the role of and the relationship between traditional justice practices (cadi system) and the formal justice system (2018/19: framework legislation adopted; 2019/20: no progress; 2020/21: framework implemented)		No progress was made in the implementation of the framework owing to the delays in the adoption of the law due to political instability, delaying legislative processes
Increased awareness of fundamental rights and legal obligations under the formal justice system and ease of availability of international and national legal texts (2018/19: 80 national legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice; 2019/20: 87 existing national legal texts and 100 per cent of new legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice; 2020/21: 100 per cent of new legal texts featured on the public website of the Ministry of Justice)	Achieved	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the national justice reform	Yes	
Provision of technical support to traditional justice mechanisms, including the implementation of a legislative framework to harmonize the roles of traditional and formal justice systems, capacity-building activities for traditional justice actors, support for the operationalization of the function of traditional justice actors and awareness-raising capacity-building activities in Bamako and in the regions (12 awareness-raising sessions, 5 training sessions and 4 workshops) for government counterparts, traditional and formal actors and civil society with regard to the roles of traditional and formal justice systems	7	Awareness-raising sessions The lower output was attributable to the delays in the legislative process, which led to the postponement of activities at the Government's request
	No	Training sessions The activity was deferred owing to the early stage of the legislative process, notably at the Government's request
	2	Workshops The lower output was attributable to the postponement of activities owing to the delay in the adoption process of the law, at the Government's request
Conduct of 20 advisory sessions for judges, prosecutors and other judicial/court staff on national and international criminal justice standards, techniques and best practices, in Bamako and the northern and central regions	22	Advisory sessions and meetings with judicial authorities were held, including on judicial conduct, ethics and the development and organization of future activities
Provision of technical support for the implementation of the curriculum for corrections officers and prison officials, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, through 2 training-of-trainers sessions	Yes	
Strengthening of the coordination framework for criminal justice stakeholders in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, including through advice and technical support	Yes	
Provision of technical support and advice to the Ministry of Justice and stakeholders in the coordination framework for criminal justice in Bamako and in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, through 2 sensitization sessions on the implementation of the national justice reform strategy	1	Forum for raising awareness on article 46 of the peace agreement was held with stakeholders in the coordination framework for criminal justice in Timbuktu
	1	Sensitization session in Mopti was postponed to 2021/22 at the request of local judicial authorities

Provision of technical/legislative support to the Ministry of Justice with regard to the reform of the legislation on legal assistance, including 1 round table to discuss the draft law on the provision of legal assistance	Yes	
10 public awareness-raising events and radio programmes, including debates and interviews with relevant actors on national laws and international standards applicable to justice	10	Awareness-raising events
	1	Radio programme in Kidal on national and international justice and detention norms
Monitoring of an estimated 10 criminal cases pertaining to serious crimes, including peacekeeping fatalities	104	Criminal cases were monitored, including cases brought to trial before the Court of Assizes in Bamako (through 2 trial sessions) and Mopti (2 trial sessions), as well as 62 terrorism-related cases and 34 criminal cases, including 7 reported as “community cases” The higher output was attributable to the importance of this area of work within the Mission’s mandate. It was effectively furthered by the establishment of a task force on the rule of law in Mopti to monitor emblematic cases in the centre
Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Justice to increase the number of decisions made by the relevant oversight mechanism with respect to complaints on cases regarding the integrity of judges	Yes	

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Strengthening of criminal justice actors to combat impunity and increase the functionality of courts and prisons

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Progress towards reinforcing the security of prisons that detain accused and/or convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime through improved physical security measures and increased capacities and awareness of national and local authorities and prison officials (2018/19: security plans were developed, and simulation exercises were organized in 4 prisons; 2019/20: 4 prisons in the centre and the north reinforced; 2020/21: 5 prisons reinforced)

Achieved

A total of 2 courts were strengthened with security infrastructure and equipment, in Timbuktu and Dire. The administrative process for the provision of security equipment and material to the new tribunal of Djenné was launched. An evaluation mission of the security of court staff of the Bandiagara tribunal was postponed owing to anti-MINUSMA protests on site

are implemented in 6 courts in the centre and the north)

Tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal and the districts of Mopti are fully operational (buildings open, staff present, cases being processed) (2018/19: 13; 2019/20: 14; 2020/21: 16)

Prisons in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti and prisons with high-risk detainees in Bamako, Koulikoro and Dioïla remain fully operational (buildings open, staff and inmates present) (2018/19: 11; 2019/20: 11; 2020/21: 16)

Increased percentage of consistently present magistrates and other judicial authorities in the north and the centre (2020/21: 70 per cent)

Number of trained and certified investigative magistrates in the north and the centre (2020/21: 50)

Increased number of trials of serious crimes that result in judgments and sentencing (2020/21: 10)

An inclusive criminal policy is formulated, adopted and implemented (2020/21: 1)

Increased number of initiatives in the reform of the military justice system (2020/21: a debate on reform of the military justice system is initiated and a number of cases are investigated and tried)

The Specialized Judicial Unit to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and its specialized investigative brigade benefit from capacity-building support, equipment and infrastructure (2018/19: 100 per cent of officers are trained on the legal framework and

The lower number of courts provided with security measures was attributable to the security situation in the north and centre, as well as some delays in the administrative process for the provision of security equipment to Djenné

14 tribunals in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti were operational

Moreover, 7 relocated courts, which operate from Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, were partially operational in terms of viable infrastructure, deployment of judicial officials and hearings conducted

The lower number of tribunals was attributable to the security situation in the north and centre

11 prisons were operational, covering the broader regions of Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu

The lower number of prisons were attributable to security constraints preventing staff deployment to other prisons

84 per cent of the judicial authorities (magistrates and court clerks) taking office in the north and centre were present

The higher number of judicial authorities considered to be “present” in the north and centre was attributable to the relative interpretation of the word “presence” associated with their ability to be sufficiently present to provide justice service (including relocated magistrates due to insecurity)

Achieved

69 trials of serious crimes, including terrorism-related crimes

The higher number of trials was attributable to effective capacity-building, technical support and logistical support

The consultation process for the formulation of the policy with national partners was launched, and delays were attributable to travel restriction for the consultants recruited owing to COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions

Technical support initiatives were delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic-related travel restrictions and internal administrative issues

Achieved

investigative skills, the brigade is equipped with criminal investigation equipment and construction or rehabilitation of buildings for regional satellite offices in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu begins; 2019/20: 100 per cent of officers are mentored and/or trained on criminal investigation and prosecution of complex crimes and regional satellite offices in the centre and north are provided with infrastructure and equipment; 2020/21: 100 per cent of officers are mentored and/or trained on criminal investigation and prosecution of complex crimes and support is provided for the establishment of regional satellite offices in Gao and Timbuktu and infrastructure and equipment in the regional satellite office in Mopti)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for court and prison security, including through advice, technical and material support (video surveillance and alarm systems), capacity-building and awareness-raising, for national and local authorities and prison officials, especially in connection with the detention of accused and convicted terrorists and perpetrators involved in organized crime	Yes	
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and justice and corrections actors for the full operationalization of 16 tribunals and 16 prisons through advice, advocacy and the provision of expertise, technical support and capacity-building (including 12 round tables/workshops to strengthen rule of law institutions, including investigative magistrates, in the north and the centre and 3 training sessions to increase the ability to analyse prison data pertaining to prisoners)	Yes 29 4	Workshops The higher output was attributable to respecting national COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures and therefore needing to break down the workshops into 50-person sessions Training sessions to increase the ability to analyse justice and prison data
Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Justice in the formulation of an inclusive criminal policy through at least 10 working sessions	10	Working sessions

Provision of technical support to the national directorate of prison administration for the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization in prison, including through the organization of at least 3 training sessions in prisons that detain high-risk prisoners and the provision of advice on the establishment of 1 mechanism for detecting signs of violent extremism in prison	3	Training workshops Advice provided on the establishment of 2 mechanisms for detecting signs of violent extremism in prison (a penitentiary intelligence service and an early warning prison system aimed at detecting, preventing and eventually combating all situations that threaten public safety and the security of prison establishments, including those where suspected or convicted terrorists are being held)
Provision of support to the judicial authorities for the organization of at least 6 mobile hearings in the north and the centre	3	Mobile hearings The lower number of mobile hearings was attributable to security conditions and operational constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the deteriorating security situation and anti-MINUSMA protests, hampering movement of the mobile hearings
Provision of technical advice on gender mainstreaming in the area of human rights to the penal chain (police-justice-prison) in Bamako, Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti, Ménaka and Kidal	1 1	Working session Workshop on gender-based violence
Provision of technical assistance on and support for the operationalization of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade in Bamako to fight against impunity for serious and destabilizing crimes through the provision of regular advice on draft laws and regulations, the delivery of infrastructure and equipment as well as monthly mentoring and capacity-building activities aimed at improving case management, criminal analysis and proactive investigations for 55 investigators and 12 magistrates	Yes	
Provision of technical assistance on and support for the establishment and operationalization of 3 regional offices of the Specialized Judicial Unit and its investigative brigade in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu through the delivery of infrastructure and equipment, as well as mentoring and capacity-building activities for newly deployed investigators and prosecutors aimed at improving evidence collection and proactive investigations	Yes	
Provision of logistical and technical support, including support for judicial policies and regulations, and provision and training of specific equipment with respect	Yes	

to the establishment of specialized investigative brigade satellite offices in the north (Timbuktu) and the centre (Ségou and Mopti)

Provision of technical assistance to improve cooperation between Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Specialized Judicial Unit with regard to the collection and transmission of evidence from the battlefield through quarterly sensitization activities, as well as support and advocacy for the formalization of a cooperation framework

No

Technical assistance to improve cooperation between the Malian Defence and Security Forces and the Specialized Judicial Unit was postponed owing to the political instability, rendering coordination between them too sensitive

Component 5: support

49. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, financial administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 14,519 uniformed personnel and 1,780 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

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

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical evacuation) (2018/19: 98.2 per cent; 2019/20: 63 per cent; 2020/21: \geq 90 per cent)

68 per cent

The lower percentage of flight hour utilization was attributed to the non-deployment of 6 fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance manned platforms and a reduction in regular flights owing to COVID-19 preventive measures during the year

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 10.1 per cent; 2019/20: 8 per cent; 2020/21: 8 per cent \pm 3 per cent)

7.2 per cent

The lower annual average rate of vacant authorized international posts was attributable to the implementation of recruitment plans and the Mission's efforts to fill the long-vacant posts

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 12 per cent; 2019/20: 27 per cent; 2020/21: \geq 30 per cent)

30 per cent

Average number of days for roster recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2018/19: 57 days; 2019/20: 72 days; 2020/21: \leq 120 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

109 days

Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2018/19: 252 days; 2019/20: 316 days; 2020/21: ≤120 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)	353 days The higher number of days was attributable to the competing priorities of the hiring managers performing their primary substantive or support functions in the Mission, exacerbated by the restrictions and health issues as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
Overall score on the Administration's environment management scorecard (2018/19: 57 per cent; 2019/20: 69 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	71 per cent The lower score was attributable to the non-utilization of renewable energy (and resulting high greenhouse gas emissions), limited site energy studies completed, residual risk and lack of human resources capacity in wastewater treatment activities, as well as some deficiencies in waste management practices
Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 87.7 per cent; 2019/20: 97 per cent; 2020/21: ≥95 per cent)	98 per cent
Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 52.5 per cent; 2019/20: 70 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	72.5 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to the fact that the establishment of the occupational safety and health committee has not occurred
Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,492; 2019/20: 1,614; 2020/21: ≥1,800)	1,668 The lower score achieved was attributable to the delay in asset disposal and inventory reconciliation
Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2018/19: 19.5 per cent; 2019/20: 6.7 per cent; 2020/21: ≤20 per cent)	28.3 per cent The higher deviation was attributable to the different acquisitions, related mainly to engineering and field technology requirements and partly because of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2018/19: 93 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: 98 per cent; 2020/21: ≥95 per cent)	97 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes	
Implementation of standardized mission accommodation structures	Yes	
Audit, risk and compliance services		
Implementation of pending audit recommendations, as accepted by management	52	Office of Internal Oversight Services recommendations implemented, out of 94 recommendations
	42	Office of Internal Oversight Services recommendations under implementation
	51	Board of Auditors recommendations implemented, out of 91 recommendations
	40	Evidence in support of closure of Board of Auditors recommendations shared with the Board for review
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 74 aircraft (7 fixed-wing, 6 manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, 36 rotary-wing aircraft and 25 unmanned aircraft in 11 unmanned aerial systems)	7	Fixed-wing aircraft
	No	Manned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution
	25	Rotary-wing aircraft The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 1 attack helicopter owing to unsuccessful pledges from troop-contributing countries
	17	Unmanned aircraft
	7	Unmanned aerial systems The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of short-range and medium altitude long-endurance unmanned systems to Kidal and Timbuktu owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially
	11,684	Total flight hours

Provision of 19,733 planned flight hours (10,319 from commercial providers, 9,414 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	7,920 3,764	Flight hours from commercial providers Flight hours from military providers The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 74 aircraft and 17 airfields and landing sites	49 17	Aircraft The lower output was attributable to: (a) the non-deployment of 6 fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution; and (b) the non-deployment of short-range and medium altitude long-endurance unmanned systems to Kidal and Timbuktu owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially Airfields and landing sites
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$1.2 billion, in line with delegated authority	\$1.2	Billion approved budget
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services for up to 1,941 authorized civilian personnel (828 international staff, 908 national staff and 205 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	1,764 767 822 175	Civilian personnel (average strength) International staff, including 1 temporary position (average strength) National staff (average strength) United Nations Volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses for 2,312 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 295 civilian personnel	2,004 4	Individual course participants for in-mission training The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of courses owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Individual course participants for outside mission training The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Support for the processing of 3,637 in-mission and 387 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 218 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	1,708	In-mission non-training travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	192	Outside-mission non-training travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	28	Travel requests for training purposes
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for a total of 24 mission sites in 12 locations	24	Mission sites
	12	Locations
Implementation of 26 construction, renovation and alteration projects	10	Housing projects implemented using material available in stock
	16	Construction, renovation and alteration projects implemented:
Operation and maintenance of 337 United Nations-owned generators in 11 locations and 2 electrical transformers in 2 locations, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	337	Generators
	11	Locations
	2	Electrical transformers
	2	Locations
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (48 boreholes and 24 water treatment and purification plants, and 70 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 13 locations)	48	Boreholes
	22	Water treatment and purification plants
		The lower number of water treatment and purification plants was attributable to the fact that 2 water treatment and purification plants were installed by troop-contributing countries through contingent-owned equipment, given that United Nations-owned equipment was not operational
	70	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants
	13	Locations
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 12 locations	12	Locations
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 22 sites in 10 locations, and provision of gardening and vegetation control services at 20 sites in 8 locations	22	Sites in 10 locations
	19	Sites in 8 locations
		The lower number of sites was attributable to gardening services for 1 site in Bamako that was provided by the host Government

Maintenance and repair services for 3 runways and parking areas in 2 locations, and maintenance and repair services for 10 helicopter landing sites in 8 locations	3 10	Runways and parking areas in 2 locations Helicopter landing sites in 8 locations
Maintenance and repair services for 3.8 km of internal roads, 700 m of peripheral roads and 25,000 m ² of parking area in 1 location (Bamako)	3.8 700 25,000	Kilometres of internal roads Metres of peripheral roads Square metres of parking areas
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 55.8 million litres of fuel (15.2 million litres for air operations, 11.4 million litres for ground transportation and 29.2 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 13 locations	54.8 12.2 8.0 34.6	Million litres of fuel and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 13 locations Million litres for air operations The lower output was attributable to COVID-19-related air and ground movement restrictions Million litres for ground transportation The lower output was attributable to COVID-19-related air and ground movement restrictions Million litres for generators and other facilities The higher output was attributable to the additional contingent-owned equipment, including generators deployed by the existing contingents
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services		
Provision of and support for 3,588 handheld portable radios, 1,391 mobile radios for vehicles and 255 base station radios	3,720 1,617 403	Handheld portable radios The higher output was attributable to stock replenishment for troop- and police-contributing countries and for the Mine Action Service Mobile radios for vehicles The higher output was attributable to installation in United Nations-owned equipment vehicles and for stock replenishment Base station radios The higher output was attributable to stock replenishment
Operation and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station and 2 radio production facilities	11 8	FM radio broadcast stations Radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, video and data communications, including 40 very small aperture terminals, 91 microwave links and 28 telephone exchanges, as well as a	39	Very small aperture terminal The lower number of very small aperture terminals was attributable the closure of Diabali camp

secured network, air-to-ground radio communications and voice recording for the MINUSMA air fleet	82	Microwave links	The lower number of microwave links was attributable to the inconclusive negotiations with the local operator during the 2020/21 period
	20	Telephones exchanges	
Provision of and support for 4,283 computing devices, 521 printers for an average strength of 1,682 civilian and 2,271 uniformed end users located in Bamako and other regions, as well as other common services	4,860	Computing devices	The higher output was attributable to the issuance of computing devices to individual contractors and training rooms
	521	Printers	
	1,682	Civilian personnel end users	
	2,271	Uniformed personnel end users	
	Yes	Other common services	
Support for and maintenance of 115 local area networks and wide area networks in 12 locations	89	Local area networks	The lower output was attributable to the deployment of industry standard Wi-Fi networks and the deployment of the new satellite links for MINUSMA Mission Secure Network
	54	Wide area networks	
	12	Locations	
Analysis of geospatial data covering 1.24 million km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 6,500 maps	1.24	Million km ²	The lower output was attributable to the production and distribution of digital maps rather than printed maps, mainly in the regions
	6,255	Maps	
Medical services			
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (5 level I clinics) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (39 level I clinics in 10 locations, 3 level II hospitals in 3 locations (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal)), as well as maintenance of 1 letter of assist for level III hospitals in 1 location in Dakar, 1 commercial damage control facility in Mopti and contractual	5	United Nations-owned level I clinics in Bamako, Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal	
	39	Contingent-owned level I clinics in 10 locations	
	3	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in 3 locations (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal)	
	1	Letter of assist for level III hospitals in Dakar	
	1	Commercial damage control facility in Mopti	
	2	Commercial level II hospitals in Bamako	

arrangements with 3 commercial level II hospitals (2 in Bamako and 1 in Niger)		The lower output was attributable to expanded capacity outside the commercial level II hospitals in Bamako, which led to the discontinuation of 1 commercial level II service provider outside the mission area
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 2 medical facilities (1 level III and 1 level IV) in 2 locations outside the mission area Dakar and Cairo	2	Medical facilities (1 level III and 1 level IV)
Maintenance of a contractual arrangement with a stand-alone commercial aero-medical evacuation team in 2 locations in Bamako and Mopti to support aero-medical evacuations within and outside the mission area to advanced medical facilities for critical life- and limb-saving stabilization procedures	2	Locations outside the mission area Dakar and Cairo
Maintenance of a contractual arrangement with a stand-alone commercial aero-medical evacuation team in 2 locations in Bamako and Mopti to support aero-medical evacuations within and outside the mission area to advanced medical facilities for critical life- and limb-saving stabilization procedures	Yes	
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$456 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	\$376	Million
		The lower output was attributable to delays related to COVID-19
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 29,967 tons of cargo within the mission area	18,887	Tons
		The lower output was attributable to reduced mission operations owing to the COVID-19 lockdown and a deteriorating security situation along major roads, resulting in the Mission giving priority to life support items such as rations and fuel, with fewer available slots for cargo
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$360 million, in line with delegated authority	\$374	Million
		The higher output was attributable to the lower consumption of expendable goods during the period
Uniformed personnel services		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 15,209 authorized military and police personnel (40 military observers, 486 military staff officers, 12,763 contingent personnel, 350 United Nations police officers and 1,570 formed police personnel), in addition to 19 government-provided personnel	16	Military observers (average strength)
	481	Military staff officers (average strength)
	12,294	Contingent personnel (average strength)
	282	United Nations police officers (average strength)
	1,446	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	16	Government-provided personnel (average strength)

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 56 military and formed police units in 12 locations	53	Military and formed police units in 12 locations The lower output was attributable to the fact that 2 units scheduled to be deployed did not meet the required air assets capability and 1 unit deployment was cancelled owing to troop ceiling limitations
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 13,833 members of military contingents and formed police personnel	12,929	Members of military contingents and formed police personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 869 military and police personnel and 19 government-provided personnel	763	Military and police personnel
	16	Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 872 in-mission and 116 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 3,037 travel requests for training purposes for uniformed personnel	226	In-mission non-training travel requests The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	97	Outside-mission non-training travel requests The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	4	Travel requests for training purposes The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 1,010 United Nations-owned vehicles (438 light passenger vehicles, 130 special purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 193 armoured vehicles and 241 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,438 contingent-owned vehicles and 7 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	447	Light passenger vehicles
	145	Special-purpose vehicles
	8	Ambulances
	10	Armoured personnel carriers
	178	Armoured vehicles
	3	Armoured ambulances
	234	Other specialized vehicles (engineering equipment, 18; material handling equipment, 40; ground support equipment, 47; trailers, 33; attachments, 96)
	3,640	Contingent-owned vehicles The overall lower output was attributable to: (a) the repatriation of unserviceable/surplus vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, trailers and material handling equipment without replacements; (b) non-deployment of 4 contingents as originally projected; and (c) non-arrival of equipment due to logistical issues in the port of entry
	7	Workshop and repair facilities
	Yes	Transport and shuttle services

Security services

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission personnel and visiting high-level officials and of security and safety services to all mission personnel and installations	Yes	
Conduct of mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 119 residences	220	Residences The higher output was attributable to additional security assessments requests
11 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	5	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff The lower output was attributable to fewer sessions held owing to COVID-19 restrictions
197 induction security-training sessions and 7 primary fire training sessions/drills for all new mission staff	1,472 218	Induction security training sessions Primary fire training sessions/drills The higher output was attributable to the use of an online platform for training
200 investigations and investigative actions	914	Investigations and investigative actions The higher output was attributable to additional investigative actions to capture the overall performance of the safety and security component

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary actions, and remedial action where misconduct has occurred	204 24 32 53 3 4	Training sessions for 7,148 MINUSMA personnel Risk assessments visits Investigation reports New files pertaining to alleged misconduct Follow-up on sexual exploitation and abuse Disciplinary and remedial actions achieved
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HIV/AIDS

Implementation of an HIV/AIDS sensitization programme as part of induction training for all incoming mission personnel, including peer education and the provision of regular services for existing mission personnel	41 3 99 7 3 4	Induction trainings Peer education trainings Mass sensitization programmes Post-exposure prophylaxis custodian trainings Voluntary confidential counselling and testing counsellor trainings Refresher trainings
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III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	2 165.6	1 321.2	844.4	39.0
Military contingents	432 221.6	426 842.3	5 379.3	1.2
United Nations police	11 501.5	14 015.2	(2 513.7)	(21.9)
Formed police units	48 034.2	48 456.9	(422.7)	(0.9)
Subtotal	493 922.9	490 635.6	3 287.3	0.7
Civilian personnel				
International staff	160 059.7	164 190.8	(4 131.1)	(2.6)
National staff	24 989.6	29 127.7	(4 138.1)	(16.6)
United Nations Volunteers	9 508.3	10 560.9	(1 052.6)	(11.1)
General temporary assistance	1 431.2	1 430.1	1.1	0.1
Government-provided personnel	665.9	789.4	(123.5)	(18.5)
Subtotal	196 654.7	206 098.9	(9 444.2)	(4.8)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	525.5	359.3	166.2	31.6
Official travel	4 720.6	1 976.8	2 743.8	58.1
Facilities and infrastructure	137 960.3	97 512.0	40 448.3	29.3
Ground transportation	18 463.3	16 271.5	2 191.8	11.9
Air operations	160 208.6	112 757.1	47 451.5	29.6
Marine operations	1 840.3	854.8	985.5	53.6
Communications and information technology	63 712.7	78 801.9	(15 089.2)	(23.7)
Medical	8 671.3	9 650.1	(978.8)	(11.3)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	91 904.5	83 670.4	8 234.1	9.0
Quick-impact projects	4 800.0	4 770.8	29.2	0.6
Subtotal	492 807.1	406 624.7	86 182.4	17.5
Gross requirements	1 183 384.7	1 103 359.2	80 025.5	6.8
Staff assessment income	17 365.3	18 476.1	(1 110.8)	(6.4)
Net requirements	1 166 019.4	1 084 883.1	81 136.3	7.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 183 384.7	1 103 359.2	80 025.5	6.8

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

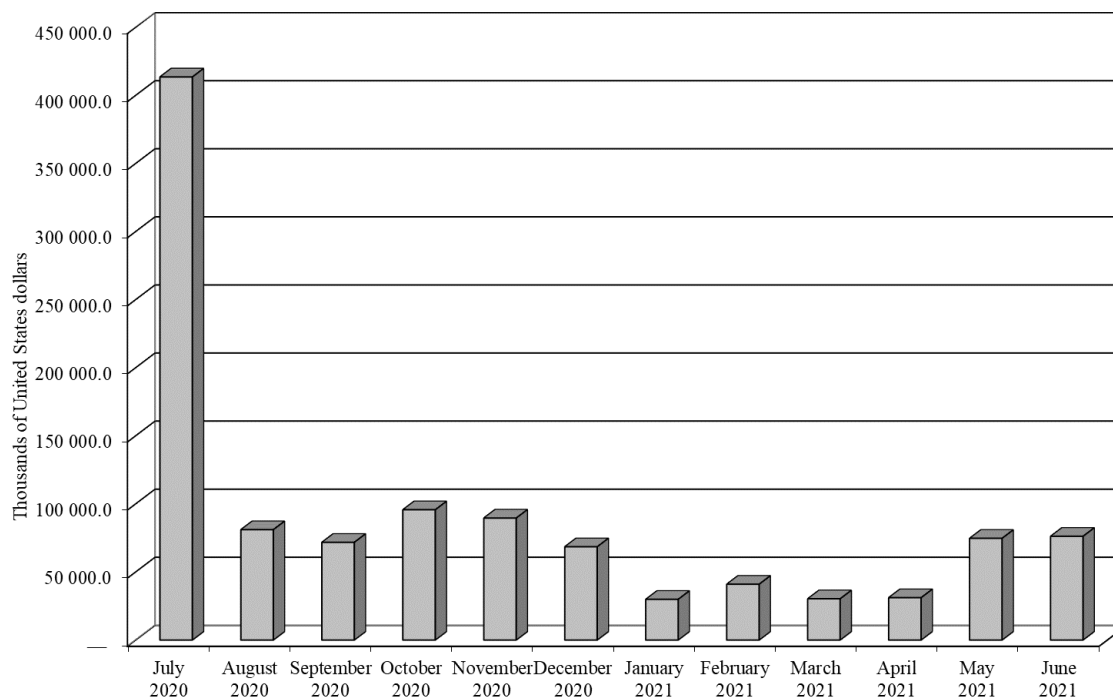
<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	493 922.9	(3 287.3)	490 635.6
II. Civilian personnel	196 654.7	9 444.1	206 098.8
III. Operational costs	492 807.1	(6 156.8)	486 650.3
Total	1 183 384.7	–	1 183 384.7
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.8

51. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, from group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs. The redeployments of funds to group II were attributable to the increased requirements for civilian staff costs owing to higher incumbency levels for all categories of personnel in connection with the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission and a higher actual post adjustment multiplier for international staff.

52. The redeployments from group I were possible primarily because of the reduced requirements for military contingents, owing to lower delivery fees for rations because the contingents collected rations directly from four distribution points (Bamako, Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu).

53. The redeployments from group III were possible primarily because of reduced requirements for air operations and facilities and infrastructure owing to: (a) non-deployment of six fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution; (b) non-deployment of short-range and medium altitude long-endurance unmanned systems to Kidal and Timbuktu owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially; (c) lower actual costs for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance projects; and (d) the non-implementation of the contract for the end-to-end operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater treatment systems resulting from the unsuccessful negotiations with vendors.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



54. The higher expenditure in July 2020 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for standard costs and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the 2020/21 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 477.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	468.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	45 826.8
Total	48 772.5

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			89 709.5
Formed police units			11 829.7
Subtotal			101 539.2
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents			53 054.7
Formed police units			5 694.7
Subtotal			58 749.4
Total			160 288.6
<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	2.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	3.3	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.4	1 July 2017	1 April 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	45 201.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	45 201.2

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$844.4	39.0%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the ongoing transformation of military observer personnel to military staff officers reflected in military contingent personnel as part of the Mission's adaptation plan.

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Military contingents	\$5 379.3	1.2%

56. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower costs for rations delivery fees because the contingents collected rations directly from four distribution points; and (b) the unserviceability of some equipment damaged during hostile action incidents. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) standard troop cost reimbursement owing to lower contingent-owned equipment deductions than expected and additional payment for overlapping troops during rotation in relation to the COVID-19 restrictions; (b) mission subsistence allowance owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 3.6 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent, and the conversion of military observers to military staff officers; and (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the unplanned repatriation of several units, systems and one level II hospital.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
United Nations police	(\$2 513.7)	(21.9%)

57. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual number of United Nations police provided with no accommodation and a lower number of United Nations police provided with accommodation compared with the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average vacancy rate of 19.4 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Formed police units	(\$422.7)	(0.9%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the improved performance of the contingent-owned major equipment than budgeted. The increased requirements were offset in part by the delayed deployment of one formed police unit due to contingent-owned equipment temporarily blocked in the port of entry.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
International staff	(\$4 131.1)	(2.6%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) a higher average post-adjustment multiplier of 43.3 per cent compared with 28.4 per cent applied in the approved budget; and (b) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 7.2 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 8.5 per cent owing to the improved efficiency and rapidity of the Mission's recruitment efforts. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) common staff costs owing to reduced claims for rest and recuperation, home leave, education grant and family visit due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and related travel restrictions; and (b) lower actual costs for danger pay, owing to the lower actual number of personnel eligible, given the implementation of telecommuting arrangements to ensure the continuity of functions while staff members were required to work remotely in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, compared with the number of personnel included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
National staff	(\$4 138.1)	(16.6%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rates of 10.0 per cent and 9.0 per cent for National Professional

Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with the rate of 16.0 and 13.2 per cent applied in the approved budget, respectively, owing to the improved recruitment efforts of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$1 052.6)	(11.1%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.1 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers compared with the budgeted rate of 18.3 per cent owing to the improved efficiency and rapidity of the Mission's recruitment efforts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$123.5)	(18.5%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 15.8 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 26.0 per cent owing to the improved efficiency and rapidity of the Mission's recruitment efforts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$166.2	31.6%

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$2 743.8	58.1%

64. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to fewer trips taken compared with the budgeted number of trips owing to the worldwide travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$40 448.3	29.3%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual costs for construction projects at reduced rates by the service providers compared with budgeted estimates; (b) the non-implementation of the contract for end-to-end operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater treatment systems resulting from the unsuccessful negotiations with vendors and a new cost proposal proposed for rebidding; (c) the deferred acquisition of construction materials for the maintenance of the premises and for security enhancements owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; (d) the non-implementation of the contract for the waste disposal services because the selected vendor was unable to implement the contract owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; and (e) lower charges for non-hazardous solid waste collection and disposal resulting from reduced collection activities during the pandemic.

66. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of prefabricated toilets, showers and water heaters for the improvement of premises in Mopti, Gao and Kidal, compared with the acquisitions included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$2 191.8	11.9%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual consumption of 8.0 million litres of fuel for vehicles at a lower actual average price of \$0.76 per litre, compared with 11.3 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average price of \$0.88 per litre, resulting from restrictions on ground movement imposed by the mission owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) rental of vehicles owing to the non-renewal of the rental contract for heavy engineering equipment following unsuccessful negotiations with the vendor, reduced requirements for heavy engineering equipment to implement camp expansion and security enhancements in Mopti and Douentza, and non-rental of vehicles to support the parliamentary elections, given that they were not held.

68. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of 10 armoured vehicles, 2 heavy forklifts, 3 armoured ambulances and 3 fire trucks in accordance with safety and security requirements, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$47 451.5	29.6%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the non-deployment of six fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms resulting from the unsuccessful pledge from a troop-contributing country and the lengthy process related to acquiring a commercial solution; (b) the non-deployment of short-range and medium altitude long-endurance unmanned systems to Kidal and Timbuktu owing to challenges in sourcing them commercially; (c) lower actual consumption of 12.2 million litres of fuel at a lower actual average price of \$0.77 per litre compared with 15.2 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average price of \$0.88 per litre and available reserve of fuel purchased during previous periods and consumed during the 2020/21 period, the lower consumption resulting from restrictions on movement imposed by the mission owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced number of flight hours in relation to the non-deployment of six fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms; and (d) lower actual costs for landing fees owing to the reduced number of flight hours in relation to the COVID-19 restrictions and the non-deployment of six fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	\$985.5	53.6%

70. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower acquisition of containers owing to the transportation constraints and delays in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$15 089.2)	(23.7%)

71. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the implementation of camp protection and security technology services for the Kidal camp and for the provision of advanced threat detection and sensor information fusion systems services for Gao; and (b) the unanticipated acquisition of equipment that required licensing and software, such as networking equipment for a Mine Action

Service project mission-wide, a closed-circuit television for Tessalit and Ménaka, and MINUSMA Mission Secure Network services switches, as an emerging post-budget mission priority to counter increased attacks on MINUSMA camps, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	(\$978.8)	(11.3%)
Medical		

72. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of medical supplies such as masks, gloves, antiseptics, hand sanitizers and test swabs in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (b) medical services owing to an unanticipated improvised explosive device attack that resulted in the hospitalization of patients in commercially contracted hospitals, in addition to the treatment of COVID-19 patients, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$8 234.1	9.0%
Other supplies, services and equipment		

73. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual costs for implementing partners and grants as they relate to the delayed implementation of programmatic activities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration owing to the pace of national operations, as well as other programmatic activities owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) lower actual freight and related costs associated with the acquisition of facilities and infrastructure for equipment, supplies and spare parts to support mission operations that were not realized as planned, as well as reduced inland cargo movement due to COVID-19 restrictions. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for loss on exchange rates, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

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 decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$80,025,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$48,772,500 from investment revenue (\$2,477,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$468,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$45,826,800).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/302

General Assembly

(Resolution 75/302)

Decision/request

Action taken to implement decision/request

Reiterates its grave concern about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 12).

Notes the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission (para. 13).

Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where

MINUSMA continued its use of the integrated task force on COVID-19, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator). The task force coordinated responses, the implementation of the vaccination campaign and continued mandate delivery recommendations with regard to national and Mission-related COVID-19 pandemic mitigation and prevention measures.

During the reporting period, MINUSMA convened 13 COVID-19 task force meetings to continue to manage the pandemic. In particular, the task force addressed the second wave of COVID-19 cases reported among United Nations personnel in November 2020 and supported the adoption of a series of restrictive measures taken to mitigate the operational impact of the second wave on mission operations and personnel. The task force secretariat, hosted by the Mission's Joint Operations Centre, also continued to produce special reports on the pandemic situation in Mali. Those reports were issued on a weekly basis from March to August 2020. Thereafter, the frequency was reduced to a bimonthly report, up to September 2020, and finally suspended in February 2021 because COVID-19 reporting had been integrated into the Mission's daily situation report. Task force meetings then focused on implementation of the United Nations vaccination campaign, which required a number of guidance and administrative instructions to be adopted for all United Nations personnel. MINUSMA also consulted with other field United Nations missions on best practices for testing and quarantine regimes, as well as on return-to-work planning.

During the reporting period, MINUSMA continued to convene meetings of the integrated COVID-19 task force, which was chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident

appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 14).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 20).

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 35).

Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) and included United Nations country team agencies as well as MINUSMA sections and components. The task force coordinated information-sharing across United Nations system entities in Mali and with the Ministry of Health. As a result, communication on COVID-19 was unified across the United Nations entities in Mali, and included posters, videos, broadcasts and leaflets.

MINUSMA continued to report, through reports of the Secretary-General and letters to the Security Council, on its use of programmatic funding, in line with the Mission's strategic priorities and priority tasks. The performance report for the current reporting period includes detailed information on programmatic activities and how these have contributed to the implementation of the mandate. Furthermore, the Mission is using several tools to improve performance and impact assessments, such as the Umoja-based strategic management application module, to track the implementation and roll-out of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to improve impact assessment.

MINUSMA continues its efforts to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services, utilizing its observations to improve its existing management practices and mitigate risks, including regular review of internal controls, while ensuring full compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Mission monitors the implementation of these recommendations and liaises with oversight bodies accordingly.