



# General Assembly

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Agenda item 160

### **Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

## **Financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

### **Note by the Secretary-General**

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 68/259 B on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), appropriated the amount of \$895,534,000 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of \$830,701,700 for the maintenance of the Mission, \$53,752,200 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$11,080,100 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

2. By its resolution 2164 (2014), the Security Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA within the authorized troop ceiling of 11,200 military personnel, including reserve battalions capable of deploying rapidly within the country, and 1,440 police personnel until 30 June 2015. It requested the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to enable MINUSMA to reach its full operational capacity as soon as possible in the context of a new force laydown and called upon Member States to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment, including enablers, in order for MINUSMA to fulfil its mandate. The Council stressed the importance of facilitating the new laydown to extend the Mission's operations in northern Mali, a complex security environment that included asymmetric threats.

3. The ability of armed extremist groups to launch operations and/or terrorist attacks poses a continuing threat to the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, as can be seen in the increasing use of asymmetric tactics, including improvised explosive devices and indirect fire, against MINUSMA personnel and assets. Over the past six months, the security context in northern Mali has changed significantly. With armed groups regaining control over key towns and the accompanying vacuum of the Malian defence and security forces throughout the north, the Mission has gone from a target of opportunity or collateral damage to a



primary target. In July 2014, the number of attacks affecting MINUSMA was, for the first time, higher than those against Operation Barkhane, the Malian defence and security forces and other actors combined. Injuries to MINUSMA personnel caused by improvised explosive devices quadrupled in 2014 compared with 2013. In addition, improvised explosive devices and anti-vehicle mines placed along routes used by MINUSMA severely hindered the Mission's freedom of movement and negatively affected its supply chain and operations in northern Mali.

4. The increased lethality and overall impact of improvised explosive device attacks on the Mission requires a revision of the response to asymmetrical threats, lest MINUSMA personnel continue to lose their lives or be injured, military and civilian personnel experience restricted mobility and hampered freedom of movement and the Mission be unable to resupply field bases by road. To tackle those challenges and mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, the military component must reduce its vulnerability by enhancing its capabilities through additional equipment and training and the establishment of dedicated procedures. In this connection, the United Nations Mine Action Service is in a position to support MINUSMA in the following five key areas:

- (a) Advising the Mission on action to tackle improvised explosive devices and other explosive hazards;
- (b) Training personnel to operate safely and effectively in an environment in which improvised explosive devices pose threats;
- (c) Mentoring personnel to help them to adapt in the short term to improvised explosive device attacks;
- (d) Procuring specialist equipment to reduce the risk or impact of attacks;
- (e) Delivering targeted support in areas in which the Mission will not be able to develop capacity to mitigate the threats posed by improvised explosive devices.

5. When the budget for 2014/15 was formulated, no provision was made for the new force laydown or the expansion of the presence of the Mission in the north of Mali beyond key population centres and the associated infrastructure investment. The current security scenarios and exigencies also were not contemplated. On the basis of its planning and operational requirements and expenditure projections, MINUSMA cannot meet the costs from within its existing resources and is therefore seeking additional funding of \$80,336,300 (see table).

# **Additional resource requirements for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Additional requirements</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)=(1)+(2)</i>
<b>Military and police personnel</b>			
Military observers	—	—	—
Military contingents	290 978.5	—	290 978.5
United Nations police	13 456.3	—	13 456.3
Formed police units	31 789.1	—	31 789.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>336 223.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>336 223.9</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>			
International staff	102 389.7	—	102 389.7
National staff	12 021.7	—	12 021.7
United Nations Volunteers	5 876.0	—	5 876.0
General temporary assistance	293.2	—	293.2
Government-provided personnel	268.3	—	268.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>120 848.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>120 848.9</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>			
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—
Consultants	519.1	—	519.1
Official travel	3 484.6	—	3 484.6
Facilities and infrastructure	130 162.7	70 300.0	200 462.7
Ground transportation	21 724.3	—	21 724.3
Air transportation	128 306.1	—	128 306.1
Naval transportation	417.2	—	417.2
Communications	22 361.4	—	22 361.4
Information technology	16 621.6	—	16 621.6
Medical	2 684.7	—	2 684.7
Special equipment	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	44 347.2	10 036.3	54 383.5
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	—	3 000.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>373 628.9</b>	<b>80 336.3</b>	<b>453 965.2</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>830 701.7</b>	<b>80 336.3</b>	<b>911 038.0</b>
Staff assessment income	9 938.7	—	9 938.7
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>820 763.0</b>	<b>80 336.3</b>	<b>901 099.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>830 701.7</b>	<b>80 336.3</b>	<b>911 038.0</b>

6. The additional resources in the amount of \$70,300,000 for facilities and infrastructure are required for the construction of additional camps and the strengthening of existing camps in northern Mali, given that the initial horizontal works, such as the levelling and stabilizing of the ground, the preparation of hardstands and the laying of the road network, are about to be completed and it is critical to proceed with transitional work such as force protection projects, including bunkers for all deployed personnel, blast walls, observation towers and security lights. In addition, helicopter platforms have to be constructed at the bases in Kidal and Timbuktu in order to enable the permanent deployment of utility helicopters and armed helicopters and to facilitate round-the-clock casualty and medical evacuations. MINUSMA will also establish camps at remote locations in Ber, Goundam, Leré and Anefis and will significantly strengthen the camps at Gossi and Douentza. To support the implementation of its construction programme, the Mission has successfully engaged contractors capable of operating in the harsh environment of northern Mali as exigencies dictate. The additional requirements for the construction programme are based on the percentage of projects expected to be completed by 30 June 2015. The investment is made to fully operationalize and enhance the capability of MINUSMA in the face of increased asymmetric attacks.

7. The additional resource requirements of \$10,036,300 for other supplies, services and equipment are attributable to the contractual arrangements with the United Nations Mine Action Service for mine detection and mine-clearing services in connection with a programme to counter improvised explosive devices, to be implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services, consisting of electronic countermeasures to protect explosive ordnance disposal teams during disposal operations, vehicle-mounted ground-penetrating radar for route clearance platoons and ground-alert systems to be installed in Gao and Tessalit to warn personnel of indirect attacks.

**8. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are:**

(a) **To appropriate the amount of \$80,336,300 for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in addition to the amount of \$830,701,700 already appropriated for the same period for the maintenance of the Mission under the terms of General Assembly resolution 68/259 B;**

(b) **To assess the total amount in paragraph (a) above, in addition to the amount of \$830,701,700 already assessed for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.**