



PEACEBUILDING FUND IRF project Budget or Duration Revision with No Overall Cost Implication¹

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| Project Title: Confidence-building through Support to the Cantonment Process in Kidal | Recipient UN Organization(s): UNOPS |
| Project Contact: Address: Rue 34, Badalabougou Est, Bamako, Mali Telephone: +223 707 977 30 E-mail: peterok@unops.org | Implementing Partner(s) – (Government, CSO, etc): MINUSMA - office of the DSRSG-HC – SSR-DDR Section Government of Mali – Foreign Ministry |
| MPTF Office Project Number: 00089451 PBF/IRF-84 | Project Location: Mali |
| Project Description: This project provides support to the ceasefire and stabilization process defined in the Ouagadougou provisional agreement including the mechanisms established (CSE, CTS & cantonment) to support the agreement implementation and monitoring. | Total Project Cost: \$2,997,414 USD Peacebuilding Fund: \$2,997,414 USD Government contribution: N/A Other: N/A |
| | Project Start Date: 21 February 2014 Initial Project End Date: 21 September 2014 Revised End Date (if applicable): 30 th June 2016 |
| Gender Marker Score²: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i> | |
| Project Outcomes: 1- Increased security in Kidal area and increased confidence between the parties to the | |

¹ Please use this form ONLY to request (i) an extension of project implementation time with no cost increase and no substantive scope outcome change or (ii) a budget reallocation within the existing project budget with an effect of more than 15% on any budget category and no substantive outcome change.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement through the start-up of cantonment process in 3 camps
2- Direct coherent reinforcement of the cantonment process in Kidal by direct actions for Peace Dividends, as designated by SRSG/DSRSG

PBF Focus Area³: Priority Area 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue

| <i>(for IRF-funded projects)*</i> | |
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| Recipient UN Organization(s) | Representative of National Authorities |
| <i>Name of Representative:</i> Pierre Jullien <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency:</i> UNOPS <i>Date & Seal</i> | <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> |
| Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 14 Dec 2015 | Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative: Mbargngd Gasarabywe</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 14/12/15 |



³ PBF Focus Areas

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):*

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

IRF – PROJECT BUDGET OR DURATION REVISION WITH NO OVERALL COST IMPLICATIONS

TEMPLATE 2.3

Table of contents:

I. Reason for changes to the project and justification

1. Nature of changes
2. Justification of changes
 - a) *No Cost Extension*
 - b) *Anticipated scope change*

II. Budget impact

III. Lessons learned

IV. Risk Management

Annexes:

1. **Cantonment: Cost Estimation**
2. **Cantonment: Implementation Work Plan**

agreed definition of the scope of cantonment sites on 19th of November, UNOPS is now ready for deployment on the sites. Therefore, it is imperative that the project is allocated an adequate extension of time for implementation.

In brief, the primary justification for maintaining the project and this cantonment capacity is that the cantonment process is still seen by all parties as an essential step in the peace process. The concept of cantonment and what this activity fundamentally changes in transitioning armed groups and conflict towards stabilisation and early recovery, particularly in Kidal, remains a step that cannot be omitted within the movement towards a peaceful resolution.

The second justification to extend the duration of the project implementation phase to the end of June 2016 is based on recent positive dynamics in the site reconnaissance missions and the ongoing site validation. These developments underpin the need for a cantonment project that is ready to prepare and start implementation on a short notice – and UNOPS retains the ability to deliver this project.

Moreover, the initial PBF allocation albeit suspended has had an important catalytic effect. Thanks to the PBF initial contribution to this high-risk activity, MINUSMA could mobilise additional funds. Besides MINUSMA assessed funds (\$10 Million), additional funds were mobilised with bilateral donors (Canada and UK). Donor confidence and financial commitment is an important guarantee for the success of the process, in order to be able to cover the 24 identified sites.

The Cantonment operations are purely the responsibility of MINUSMA, and there is no likelihood for the Government of Mali to provide any future financial contribution according to UN resolution 2227 and the Global Peace accord on Mali.

b. Anticipated scope change

The peace process is rapidly evolving and so are the preparations to implement projects in Northern Mali. Following the signing of the Peace Accord on 20 June 2015, the Comité Technique de Sécurité (CTS) was inaugurated on 1 September 2015 and parties to the conflict were requested to provide the lists of cantonment sites. 24 Cantonment sites were proposed by both the Platform and the CMA in a bid to construct 8 sites out of the ones validated and selected by the CTS

During the CTS session on 19 November 2015, with the mutual consent of the signatories of the peace accord, three validated cantonment sites were selected by the CTS (Innegar and Fafa in Gao region and Likrakar in Timbuktu region) for construction work to commence.

Originally, the PBF project activities were for rehabilitation of two existing structures within Kidal city centre and the construction of one new cantonment site. There was no work started in those two sites in Kidal. UNOPS received official permission to use Agharous Keyone for cantonment on the 3rd of April 2014. Since water is a prerequisite for starting construction works,

drilling companies undertaking the CVR activities (Assessed Budget, Activity 4). UNOPS will also engage the services of known suppliers and contractors who have proved to be good and reliable in the past, to construct permanent structures like clinics, classrooms and offices. Additionally, UNOPS will immediately move to the sites and commence the works that can be executed through direct implementation, including site works and fencing.

To ensure implementation in the most accelerated time frame, UNOPS will use the Emergency Procurement Procedures (EPP) that has been granted to this project. EPP allows timely purchase of goods, services and works to ensure a rapid delivery of results. Procurement of generators, pumps and accessories have already commenced. The procurement plan is included in the work plan (attached). The project will have a strong participatory approach, closely involving the representatives of the armed groups to be cantoned at every stage of the process within the CTS framework. Key decisions regarding the cantonment process would be sanctioned in the CTS minutes and would be shared with the PBSO if needed.

A ‘light’ approach with a combination of tents and solid structures allow for rapid implementation within a limited budget, while at the same time ensuring sustainability as the solid structures will remain to serve as classrooms, offices and clinics after the cantonment period. Furthermore, accommodation in tents illustrates to the ex-combatants that the cantonment is a temporary step in the peace process and not meant as a long term solution.

The cantonment process represents a key step toward DDR and Integration. However, the ultimate success of all this process is dependant on the establishment of the National DDR Commission and the National Integration Commission as well as on the development of a comprehensive security sector reform strategy. SRSG Hamdi continues to use his good offices to encourage the Government of Mali in moving forward with the establishment with these key structures and foster the elaboration of the SSR strategy.

II. Budget impact

When the PBF project was suspended, UNOPS managed to economize on staffing and operations costs, as they were immediately minimized for the remainder of 2014 as a mitigating measure. From 1st January 2015, all of UNOPS implementation costs for cantonment activities have been covered by the FA Assessed Budget in place with MINUSMA until the 30th of June 2016. Accumulated with the remainder of the food supply budget, the estimated sum of non-expended balance totals to \$527,920 USD.

With the signature of the peace agreement on 20th June 2015, UNOPS proposed a project revision that comprised the addition of a new ‘PBF Peace Dividends’ project activity estimated at \$120,000 for Kidal electricity, to be funded by this balance.

UNOPS proposes to invest the remaining funds into the construction of three cantonment camps, however, due to the increase in scope change there has been a significant increase in construction costs. The total cost of three cantonment camps is estimated at USD\$ 2,260,534. The difference between the available budget and the estimated costs comes to \$871,430 and will be covered by the FA Assessed Budget signed with MINUSMA.

Table 4: Indicative Project Activity Budget⁴

| Outcome/output number | Initial Output name | Output Budget by RUNO(s) | Revised Output Name | Revised Output budget | Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification) |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Outcome 1: 3x Cantonment Sites in Kidal | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | Cantonment 1: Rehabilitation | \$426 819 | Cantonment 1: New Construction | \$459 424 | Final cost estimation depends on CTS scope |
| Output 1.2 | Cantonment 2: Rehabilitation | \$411 393 | Cantonment 2: New Construction | \$465 000 | Final cost estimation depends on CTS scope |
| Output 1.3 | Cantonment 3: New Construction | \$470 277 | Cantonment 3: New Construction | \$465 000 | Final cost estimation depends on CTS scope |
| Total cantonment | | | | 1 389 424 | Available programmable balance PBF cantonment |
| Outcome 2: PBF Peace Dividends Kidal | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | N/A | 0 | Support to electricity in Kidal 5 months | Est \$120 000 | Newly added output, endorsed by PBSO/DSRSG in August 2015 |
| Total ⁵ | | | | \$1 509 424 | Remaining budget |

⁴ Project outcomes listed must be those stated in the original project document. If revisions to the outcomes are being requested, please use template 2.2.

⁵ As this is a no-cost extension, the overall total must remain the same as in the approved, original project document.

III. Lessons Learned

Table 6 – Lessons learned

| NR | Lesson |
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| Lesson 1 | <p>Project Cycle and Staff Mobilisation Timings The management of the project cycle has been perhaps the greatest challenge. If the project had followed the initial scope immediately and mobilized all of the Project Implementation Team from the start - the project would have most probably failed.</p> <p>Noting the Political and Security context and its profound un-predictability, but also noting that the raison d'être of this project is to assist in resolving this instability, UNOPS retains the ability to go dormant to save project operating costs and restart when conditions are favourable to success.</p> |
| Lesson 2 | <p>Project Board Function More regular meetings are needed to better allow the board to quickly react on project developments. The Board should function as a central anchor within the risk management mechanisms to deal with issues and decision-making maintaining clear and concise communications with stakeholders.</p> |
| Lesson 3 | <p>Results Framework The current Results Framework mainly reflects indicators and results on the activity level, while it should focus more on concrete peace consolidating results. Terminology (outputs/outcomes) should be used consistently across the different project documents. The results framework has therefore been revised according to the new parameters of the project within the first month of implementation.</p> |
| Lesson 5 | <p>Direct Implementation For the implementation of 10 CVR projects (Assessed Budget, Activity 4), UNOPS uses the methodology of Direct Implementation, the modality whereby UNOPS takes on the role of Implementing Partner. A lesson learned is that although the methodology may work for small scale works and CVR projects, contractual services are advisable for large scale works that require technical expertise. Moreover, the Direct Implementation approach requires complying with financial regulations that may hinder a speedy implementation.</p> |
| Lesson 6 | <p>Involvement of recipients/beneficiaries The implementation of 10 CVR projects (Assessed Budget, Activity 4) illustrated that active involvement of recipients in the project's definition stage is essential for their support and engagement in the process. It is envisaged to consult armed groups representatives through the <i>Commission Technique de Sécurité</i> and Currently the <i>Mécanisme Opérationnel de Coordination</i> (MOC), both mechanisms were established by the peace agreement and comprise all signatory parties including the representatives of the international community. Key decisions on cantonment related activities would be sanctioned in the CTS and/or the MOC minutes.</p> |

IRF – PROJECT BUDGET OR DURATION REVISION WITH NO OVERALL COST IMPLICATIONS

TEMPLATE 2.3

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| | | | <i>Securité</i> and Currently the <i>Mécanisme Opérationnel de Coordination</i> (MOC), both mechanisms were established by the peace agreement and comprise all signatory parties including the representatives of the international community. Key decisions on cantonment related activities would be sanctioned in the CTS and/or the MOC minutes. |
| Delay in procurement of materials and equipment | Medium | High | UNOPS develops detailed procurement- and work plan. |
| Physical Security on the sites stopping UNOPS works | Medium | Medium | UNDSS and MINUSMA force protection to support UNOPS. If UNDSS deem possible UNOPS can continue works. |
| Breakdown of peace process or ceasefire that stops the CTS and cantonment processes | Medium | High | Primary mitigation is high-level UN and MINUSMA political engagements in the CTS process to ensure timeframe is respected. |
| Cantonment process fails or becomes not viable | Very Low | High | MINUSMA DDR primary mitigation politically to ensure cantonment scope is respected. |
| MINUSMA Assessed Budget project is suspended and cannot provide support to PBF | Low | High | MINUSMA and DPKO have engaged and agreed to the Assessed Budget continuation to end June 2016. |

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| NATIONS UNIES Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali |  MINUSMA | UNITED NATIONS United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali |
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COMMISSION TECHNIQUE DE SECURITE (CTS)

COMPTE RENDU ET RELEVE DE DECISIONS DE SEANCE N°4

Conformément à l'Accord préliminaire à l'élection présidentielle, aux pourparlers inclusifs de paix au Mali signés le 18 juin 2013 à Ouagadougou en ses articles 6, 7, 8 et 9 et à la décision prise à Alger le 12 septembre 2014, lors de la réunion sécuritaire, d'élargir la CTMS aux représentants des mouvements de la plateforme et de la coordination, à des représentants de l'équipe de Médiation en plus des représentants déjà existants.

Suite à la signature de l'accord pour la paix et la réconciliation au Mali le 15 mai 2015 par le gouvernement et la Plateforme et parachevée le 20 juin 2015 par la Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad, la CTS s'est réunie les 22 et 23 octobre 2015 à Bamako à l'Hôtel l'Amitié.

Lors de cette séance, les points suivants ont été abordés :

Point 1. Mot introductif du Commandant de la Force MINUSMA, président de la CTS:

Le président étant empêché, le Commandant en second de la Force MINUSMA a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants. Il a informé les participants de l'absence à la réunion de ce premier jour, de trois membres de la CMA et du chef EMOV de Tombouctou. Les concernés devant être présents au deuxième jour, il a proposé que l'ordre du jour soit limité à l'examen du rapport de l'EMOV Tombouctou à Tichlit.

Point 2. Rapport de l'EMOV Tombouctou à Tichlit :

Après la lecture de la conclusion et des recommandations du rapport, il ressort clairement la présence d'un groupe armé et des pickups dont deux (02) avec armes de bord dans la localité concernée. Ce groupe appartient à la coalition pour le Peuple de l'Azawad, mouvement dissident pro-gouvernemental. Au cours des interventions, des réserves ont été émises par certains participants sur les effectifs et les moyens en armements annoncés par le chef du groupe armé. Il a été aussi question de la légitimité de ce groupe armé qui n'appartient ni à la CMA, ni à la Plateforme. En définitive, l'assistance a décidé de transmettre le problème au niveau de la Sous-Commission Défense et Sécurité. Avant de lever la séance, le Commandant en second de la force MINUSMA a rappelé que le souci sécuritaire était le mobile de l'envoi de l'EMOV Tombouctou sur le terrain. La séance a été levée à 09h 45.

Point 6. Divers :

Le Commandant en second de la Force MINUSMA a cherché à recueillir les avis des uns et des autres sur la zone d'exclusion de 20 km autour de Kidal. L'union Européenne a encouragé les parties à prendre position sur la question. Vu les avancées sécuritaires sur le terrain cette zone d'exclusion n'a plus sa raison d'être.

Par ailleurs, il a été demandé à la CMA et à la Plateforme que les listes de leurs membres des EMOV de Kidal, Gao et Tombouctou soient remises à la CTS avant la prochaine réunion programmée les 18 et 19 novembre 2015.

Fait à Bamako, le 23 octobre 2015.

Ont signé

| | |
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| Le Président de la Commission par suppléance General de Division Oumar BIKIMO Commandant en second de la Force MINUSMA | Le général de brigade Hervé GOMART Chef d'Etat-major de la Force de la MINUSMA |
| Pour la Plateforme Colonel Djibrilla Moussa DIALLO | Pour la Coordination Colonel Leché Ag/DIDI |
| Pour l'Union Européenne Andrézej RIECKI | Pour la CEDEAO Colonel Omar KANDI |
| Pour l'Union Africaine Colonel Ahmed MAIDI | Pour le Burkina Faso Colonel Morifing TRAORE |
| Pour le gouvernement du Mali Colonel Major Elói TOGO | Pour la Mauritanie Colonel Hassane KONE |
| Pour le Nigeria WG CDR CB Akubue | Pour le commandant de la Force Barkhane Lt Col Cyril CHEVAUCHET |

COMMISSION TECHNIQUE DE SECURITE (CTS)

COMPTE RENDU ET RELEVE DE DECISIONS DE LA SEANCE N°5

Conformément à l'Accord préliminaire à l'élection présidentielle, aux pourparlers inclusifs de paix au Mali signé le 18 juin 2013 à Ouagadougou en ses articles 6, 7, 8 et 9 et à la décision prise à Alger le 12 septembre 2014, lors de la réunion sécuritaire, d'élargir la CTMS aux représentants des mouvements de la plateforme et de la coordination, à des représentants de l'équipe de Médiation en plus des représentants déjà existants.

Suite à la signature de l'accord pour la paix et la réconciliation au Mali le 15 mai 2015 par le gouvernement et la Plateforme et parachevée le 20 juin 2015 par la Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad, la CTS s'est réunie les 18 et 19 novembre 2015 à Bamako à l'Hôtel l'Amitié.

Lors de cette séance, les points suivants ont été abordés :

Point 1. Mot introductif du Commandant de la Force MINUSMA, président de la CTS:

Après avoir souhaité la bienvenue aux participants à la cinquième session de la CTS, le président a passé en revue les différents points de l'ordre du jour.

Ainsi il a souhaité que :

- les négociations sur le rattachement aux groupes signataires des accords se poursuivent ;
- le processus de mise en œuvre des patrouilles mixtes dans les différentes régions s'accélère.

Il a également rappelé la nécessité de commencer la construction de trois (03) sites afin de ne pas perdre le budget alloué à cet effet, et a remercié les participants pour les efforts consentis dans le sens de l'avancement positif des travaux.

Point 2. Rapport de l'EMOV Tombouctou à Nebka et Kabara :

Après la lecture de la conclusion du rapport, il ressort clairement la présence de deux groupes armés dans les localités concernées. Ces groupes appartiennent au Mouvement Populaire pour le Salut de l'Azawad (MPSA) et à la Coordination des Mouvements et Forces Patriotiques de Résistance (CMFPR1) membre de la Plateforme. Le MPSA, n'appartenant ni à la Plateforme ni à la CMA, sa présence à Nebka constitue une violation du cessez-le-feu.

Point 4. Reconnaissance des sites de cantonnement : Dossiers techniques des sites reconnus

Une synthèse des rapports de missions de reconnaissance a été présentée par la Section DDR/MINUSMA. Ainsi il ressort que sur les huit (08) sites proposés par la Plateforme, sept (07) ont été reconnus. Sur les douze (12) sites de la CMA, deux ont été reconnus.

Sur les sept (07) de la Plateforme, cinq (05) ont été déclarés techniquement viables et validés par la CTS.

Les deux (02) sites de la CMA reconnus sont tous déclarés techniquement viables et également validés par la CTS.

Point 5. : Construction des sites de cantonnement:

Etant donné que la plupart des sites reconnus sont des sites de la Plateforme et que la reconnaissance des sites CMA est en cours, vu la nécessité de sauvegarder le budget alloué à la construction des sites, sur proposition commune de la CMA et la Plateforme, la CTS a décidé que:

- les trois premiers sites de cantonnement à construire soient : **Likrakar, Fafa et Inaggar**
- le processus de reconnaissance des sites de cantonnement de la CMA soit immédiatement accéléré.

Par ailleurs, la Plateforme demande que les quatre (04) sites suivants Aguelhoc, Kassambare, Intillit, Douentza soient ajoutés à sa liste des sites à reconnaître.

Point 6. Mise à jour du document portant sur l'organisation, la composition et les attributions des EMOVs (annexe1 au PV de la séance No.16 de la CTMS).

Le document ci-joint portant sur l'organisation et attributions des EMOV a été examiné et approuvé par la CTS.

Point 8. Divers :

- Les modèles des cartes de membre de la CTS, des EMOV et du MOC ont été adoptés avec une durée de validité de six mois renouvelables. Instruction a été donnée au secrétariat CTS d'engager la procédure de confection par les services de sécurité MINUSMA UNDSS.

- Pour permettre au service DDR de faire une évaluation exacte des besoins en sites de cantonnement, il a été rappelé aux groupes armés la nécessité de fournir la liste de leurs combattants dans le plus bref délai.

- La prise en charge des Equipes de Reconnaissance des sites est assurée par la MINUSMA conformément à sa réglementation.

- A l'instar des membres du Sous-comité Défense et sécurité, les membres de la Plateforme et de la CMA au sein de la CTS ont demandé des primes et avantages liés à leur appartenance à la CTS.

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| Pour l'Union Africaine Colonel Ahmed MAIDI | Pour l'Algérie Colonel Alleg ABDERRAHMANE |
| Pour le Burkina Faso Colonel Morifing TRAORE | Pour l'Union Européenne Mr DELESTRE François-xavier |
| Pour la Mauritanie Colonel Hassane KONE | Pour le Nigeria WG CDR Celestine E Akubue |
| Pour le commandant de la Force Barkhane Lt Col Cyril CHEVAUCHET | |

