FACING DAILY DANGER IN MALI: A PEACEKEEPER’S TALE

Across the world’s trouble-spots, Mali is one of the most dangerous places to be a United Nations peacekeeper. We join a young soldier on his daily patrols – the question he faces is always – will he and his team return safely to base?

CHIEF SERGEANT MAHAMAT TAHIR MOUSSA ABDOULAYE, (In French)

“Many of my friends have died here in Mali. We lived together, ate together. Unfortunately they lost their lives here. Most died, but some were only wounded, many of those who came here in this UN Mission are dead, others will have the scars of their wounds for life” (20")

TEXT ON SCREEN
Since 2013, 114 Peacekeepers have lost their lives in Mali.

MINUSMA, the peacekeeping mission, is the most dangerous
mission in the history of the United Nations. (8")

MINUSMA PEACEKEEPERS PATROLLING

CHADIAN SOLDIERS WAITING TO LEAVE ON SECURISATION MISSION AROUND KIDAL UN CAMP. CLOSE UP OF THREE CHADIAN SOLDIERS WAITING TO LEAVE ON A MORNING FOOT PATROL AROUND KIDAL UN CAMP

DRINKING TEA
ABDOULAYE ON CAMERA

CHANIAN SOLDIERS RANGING FOR THE MORNING MILITARY CALL

MAHAMAT TAHIR MOUSSA ABDOUNAYE.
(In Chadian)

“I was born in the North of Chad, in the region of Moussouro, in a little village called Motoro.” (13")

MAHAMAT, SALUTING THE GROUP AND GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GROUP -

“"As peacekeepers, we are not here on a war mission, but on a mission for peace.”(8")

NAME SUPER:
Colonel Eric Philipp, Deputy Commander, Sector North. MINUSMA

VARIOUS OF MAHAMAT TAHIR MOUSSA ABDOUNAYE AND CONTINGENT,

ABDOULAYE (In French):
“We are not afraid to die because our life depends on God’s will. We have put all our faith in God and God is the one who decides life and death. We’re not afraid of mines or rockets since we’ve grown up with war in our country. We have always lived in war.” (20")

COLOINE ERIC PHILIPP (In French)

They have proven to be so courageous, sometimes testing the limits of fearlessness. And those are the characteristics of a great army. This is very valuable, especially here, in Northern Mali where we are facing extremely difficult security conditions, as well as climate conditions. The Chadians are the perfect troops to accomplish the mission and to help implement the peace process in the region. (21")
“If the enemy dared to confront us face-to-face, in a maximum of 30 minutes we’d win the fight. The challenge for us here is that the enemy is hiding so we can’t see them. They launch rockets from far away and they plant mines, so when we pass with our vehicles, we are being blown up by the mines. If they had the courage to fight us face-to-face, we’d surely win.” (24")

“From a security point of view we are facing attacks from terrorist groups like Ansar Dine, which are launching unexpected attacks. So there is a huge threat to our troops, especially to our Chadian contingent as they patrol the Kidal region or when they escort UN convoys. The threat is constantly present, with IEDs (improvised explosive devices), mine on the road, with IEDs controlled by phones and triggered remotely. There is a real threat, so in 2016 we lost people because of the mines, and we had many wounded soldiers.” (32")
"The reason why we are losing so many soldiers in the Chadian Contingent is because we are participating in MINUSMA missions protecting convoys. Those are the most dangerous regions as they are controlled by terrorists groups. This region is extremely hostile. We cannot go for 200 kilometers, 300 kilometers without being blown up by a mine”.

(30")

NATSOT (journalist)

Are there any mines here?” (2")

“Sometimes there are mines, sometimes there aren’t. We really don’t know, this is the problem.” (8")

“When we are patrolling in the city we are often in touch with the local population. “ (7")

“The Malian tradition and the Chadian tradition is almost the same, there is no difference. Us, the Chadians, believe me, I am not exaggerating when I say this, we have won the
"It’s cold, you should get warmer clothes for the baby.” (3")

"The Chadian soldier is pious, and so even if he is here for the local population, and even if we want to reduce the terrorist groups who say they are speaking in the name of God, it’s comforting to the locals to see that soldiers deployed in Northern Mali are Africans like them and Moslem like them.” (23")

"Their approach towards death is totally different. It has a form of fatalism, and also for them it is part of the mission. As for any United Nations soldier, dying on the battlefield is part of the mission, but in the case of the Chadian soldiers it is even more true. They face death not with indifference, but with an astonishing hardiness and fighting spirit.” (27")
EXPLAINING THE MEANING OF IT

“This is what we are wearing when we go out patrolling. This gri-gri, comes from far away, we put it in the ground. This is how we wear it when we leave on mission. We receive them from our grandfathers to protect us. This is how we wear it. (27”)

“This is how we wear it to go out patrolling. We receive them from our grandfathers for protection.. (10”)

…It’s done in the name of God. When our grandfather gives us a gri-gri, he says: “My son, I have worn this even before you were born, it will protect you. God bless you until you accomplish your mission.” (27”)

SOLDIERS PRAYING TO ALLAH AT DUSK

TEXT ON SCREEN 1:

UN Peacekeepers have been in Mali since 2013

There are more than 12,000 uniformed peacekeepers currently in the country

As of February 2017, almost 1400 are from Chad (15”)

TEXT ON SCREEN 2

MINUSMA supports the Malian peace agreement by helping to
restore State authority, advance diplomacy, strengthen security and promote human rights. (9")