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Financing of the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire**Performance report on the budget of the United Nations
Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2007
to 30 June 2008****Report of the Secretary-General****Contents**

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.

The total expenditure for UNOCI for that period has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	242 439.5	239 470.0	2 969.5	1.2
Civilian personnel	91 471.0	87 650.2	3 820.8	4.2
Operational costs	136 945.6	138 151.8	(1 206.2)	(0.9)
Gross requirements	470 856.1	465 272.0	5 584.1	1.2
Staff assessment income	9 165.2	9 009.1	156.1	1.7
Net requirements	461 690.9	456 262.9	5 428.0	1.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	470 856.1	465 272.0	5 584.1	1.2

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	200	189	5.7
Military contingents	7 915	7 834	1.0
United Nations police	450	371	17.5
Formed police units	750	750	0
International staff	475	403	15.2
National staff	632	571	9.6
United Nations Volunteers	284	260	8.5
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	0	95.8 ^d
National staff	19	8	60.1
Government-provided personnel	8	6	20.8

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

^d Based on 1 incumbent in position from June 2008.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 March 2007 (A/61/773) and amounted to \$474,334,900 gross (\$464,955,600 net). It provided for 200 military observers, 7,915 military contingents, 1,200 police personnel, including 750 in formed units, 478 international staff, 631 national staff and 288 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions its report on the financing of UNOCI (A/61/852/Add.12, para. 36), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$472,692,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 61/247 B, appropriated an amount of \$470,856,100 gross (\$461,690,900 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and has been revised and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1739 (2007), 1765 (2007) and 1795 (2008).

4. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to re-establish peace, security and long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

5. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components derived from the mandate of the Operation established by the Security Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1739 (2007): ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the 2007/08 budget. In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. During the reporting period, the political climate and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained calm and stable, which allowed for progress to be made on the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary

Agreements. Such progress included the signing of the third Supplementary Agreement on 28 November 2007, which set out new timelines for the completion of tasks outstanding under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement; the completion of mobile court operations for the identification of the population; the launch of the cantonment of Forces nouvelles combatants; the finalization of the processes for the issuance of national identity cards and voter registration; and continued preparations for the national elections.

8. Despite the significant progress achieved, delays were experienced on the implementation of other key aspects of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, notably the stalled disarmament and dismantling of militias and the reunification of the armed forces; the reintegration of former combatants; the launch of the national civic programme; and the development of State institution capacity in the north of the country.

9. As at 30 June 2008, the military strength of UNOCI stood at 8,023 personnel, comprised of 7,740 troops, 195 military observers and 89 staff officers, against the authorized strength of 8,115 personnel. Of the Operation's military personnel at that time, 77 were women. The Operation has 11 battalions of which 5 are deployed in the west of the country, 4 in the east and 2 in Abidjan. As part of the redeployment process following the lifting of the former zone of confidence which divided the country, the Operation commenced plans to consolidate its existing camps from 44 to 20, build 4 additional camps in new locations and increase its force mobility to provide security for the electoral and other key processes under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. As at 30 June 2008, 20 of the planned 24 camps had been dismantled and a new deployment location established in Dabakala in the north of the country. In the 2008/09 performance period UNOCI will establish three new camps: Divo and Issia in the west, and Adzopé in the south, where there is presently no UNOCI presence.

10. As at 30 June 2008, the UNOCI police strength stood at 1,121 personnel, against the authorized strength of 1,200 personnel, including 402 officers and 750 personnel in formed police units. There were 20 female officers in the UNOCI police component. UNOCI police personnel conducted joint patrols and investigations with the Ivorian national police and gendarmes to help enhance the professional capacity of those forces. UNOCI police also conducted training courses on human rights and international standards of policing, provided support to the Integrated Command Centre and initiated bilateral projects on crowd control and forensics for the national law enforcement agencies.

11. As at 30 June 2008, the Integrated Command Centre, responsible for implementing the military and security aspects of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, had an authorized strength of 587 Government and Forces nouvelles personnel, comprising 197 personnel based at the headquarters in Yamoussoukro and 390 personnel deployed in the former zone of confidence, as part of the mixed police units and supporting elements. UNOCI and French Force Licorne personnel maintained an integrated implementation cell within the Integrated Command Centre, comprised of military, police and civilian personnel. Three UNOCI military liaison officers and a UNOCI police liaison team were based at the Centre. In the later part of the performance period, a UNOCI disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations centre was established at the Integrated Command Centre to strengthen its planning and coordination capacities.

12. In keeping with the provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, 16 of the 17 observation posts established by UNOCI along the green line that replaced the zone of confidence were removed on the basis of threat assessments, consultations with national partners and Licorne, and the overall security situation of the country. The remaining post at Beou Zagna, in the west of the country, was dismantled completely on 30 July 2008.

13. On 18 April 2008, the Forces nouvelles Commander presented the group's cantonment plan in which 36,000 Forces nouvelles combatants would be cantoned over a five-month period at sites in Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Odienné, Ferkessédougou and Kani. UNOCI assisted in the cantonment process through the provision of logistical and technical assistance, including the refurbishment of sites at Kani and Ferkessédougou, to increase the capacity of each to 500 combatants.

14. UNOCI contributed to the security of operations for identification of the population and registration of voters, with considerable progress made towards the identification of the population for the election process. The fourth generation of mobile court operations, which began in September 2007, was used to issue 627,923 declaratory judgements in lieu of birth certificates, including 533,789 documents to Ivorian nationals, which will serve as valid identity papers for registration on the voters' roll. The decree on the protocol for the production and issuance of national identification cards and the registration of voters, broadcasted by the Ivorian Government on 19 June 2008, clarified the modalities of cooperation between the two operators, the French firm SAGEM and the National Institute of Statistics, which were expected to jointly conduct the identification and voter registration processes, under the authority of the Independent Electoral Commission. Planning for the elections, mapping of polling stations, procurement of electoral materials and registration of candidates was ongoing as at the end of the performance period. UNOCI continues to assist the Independent Electoral Commission with the review of 11,000 polling sites used during the elections held in 2000. The UNOCI certification support cell has developed a protocol for the certification process, through which field reports, together with formal and informal consultations with the facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, and national and international partners will serve as the basis for the certification of the electoral process.

15. UNOCI continued to implement its communications strategy in support of the peace process to increase the participation of civil society through the provision of technical and financial support to national forums and the organization of workshops and seminars involving the Ivorian media, women, traditional chiefs and civil society groups, and a UNOCI peace caravan visited towns in the country to involve schoolchildren in peace initiatives within their communities. UNOCI FM also installed a transmitter at Dabakala to expand its broadcast coverage area.

C. Regional mission cooperation

16. UNOCI coordinated and worked closely with other regional peacekeeping missions and United Nations entities to strengthen regional mission cooperation, such as the quarterly meetings held by the heads of the West African missions to discuss areas of common objectives and interests.

17. UNOCI military personnel worked jointly with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to prevent the illegal movement of armed groups and weapons across the Ivorian-Liberian border by forming and intensifying joint border patrols.

18. UNOCI hosted the United Nations West Africa Administrative Conference, organized to promote and encourage knowledge-sharing on cost savings and best practice procedures among the mission support components represented within the West African region.

19. As part of the strategy to enhance communications and information technology effectiveness and achieve efficiencies, the UNOCI Communications and Information Technology Services Section maintained a satellite link with UNMIL as a backup to the communications link located at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (UNLB) and provided the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) with communications equipment and technical assistance. The hallmark of the Communications and Information Technology Services interregional cooperation will be the UNMIL-UNOCI microwave corridor project, estimated to generate intermission savings of up to \$500,000 when fully operational at the end of 2008. The project will see the provision of a series of microwave links by UNOCI to UNMIL to establish Internet services and a shared leased line to UNLB via Côte d'Ivoire.

20. Regional mission cooperation continued in air operations. UNMIL and UNOWA provided UNOCI with air support to facilitate contingent rotations and additional needs for transportation of delegations within the region. The use of UNMIL B-727 and B-757 aircraft in place of commercial flights for the rotation, emplacement and repatriation of troops contributed to savings in the order of 25 per cent on the travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of United Nations police, formed police units, military observers and military contingents. UNOCI carried out several flights in support of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) and UNMIL for casualty/medical evacuation and transportation of VIPs, in support of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, UNOWA and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat for the transportation of VIPs, and in support of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic for logistics purposes. The air operations described above were carried out on a cost reimbursement basis.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

21. The Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General undertook activities, including chairing the monthly meetings of the Groupe de coordination stratégique, held with United Nations country team members, which addressed key programmatic activities. The Groupe forum was formed as one of the recommendations of the joint country team/UNOCI retreat in June 2007 to establish a joint structure made up of members of the country team and UNOCI for the purpose of achieving better programme coordination and synergy. During the reporting period, UNOCI, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs established joint sub-offices in Guiglo and Korhogo to benefit from coordination synergies. The United Nations joint sub-offices facilitated the transition from a humanitarian phase towards a more recovery/development agenda. This strategy was aimed at pooling

the financial, human and logistical resources from the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the mission to maximize their impact in the field.

22. UNOCI participated in the joint preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework matrix for 2009-2013. The framework applicable to Côte d'Ivoire for that period will cover the following strategic areas: peace consolidation; security, safety and good governance; improvement of the macroeconomic framework; job and wealth creation in support of the rural environment, and the promotion of the private sector; enhancement of access to and the quality of basic social services; decentralization as a means of inclusiveness of local populations in the development process; and the international context and subregional integration process. The matrix delineates the areas of intervention of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under each strategic area with the planned resources available and the required resources to be mobilized for each agency, fund and programme.

23. UNOCI co-chaired with UNDP "Communicating as One", which promoted coordination in areas including joint celebration of United Nations-related anniversaries, website management and communications strategy. In addition, UNOCI secured an additional \$1 million from the Governments of Switzerland and the Republic of Korea to support 100 quick-impact projects aimed at strengthening social cohesion and confidence-building in the country.

24. During the reporting period, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire showed signs of sustained improvement. UNOCI, with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), worked closely with partners to build the capacity of civil society to promote and protect human rights, raise awareness and empower citizens to claim their rights.

25. In cooperation with the United Nations country team, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Union and the World Bank, UNOCI held seminars and training for justice system professionals, civil servants and the non-governmental organization (NGO) community. These included a round-table discussion on juvenile justice, training for civil servants managing the civil registries of the Abidjan City Hall, training of mobile court judges on the issue of reducing statelessness and a seminar for judicial actors on handling cases of sexual violence.

26. UNOCI established cooperation with the European Union and the Government of Germany to secure financing for the rehabilitation of court and prison premises located in the Forces nouvelles-controlled part of the country. In April 2008, the European Union handed over to the Minister of Justice and Human Rights six court buildings that had been rehabilitated in Bouaké, Katiola, Séguéla, Man, Touba and Danané.

27. UNOCI and the United Nations country team monitored violations committed against children, worked towards mainstreaming concerns related to children in the Operation's programmes and provided child protection training to mission personnel. UNOCI also provided training and sensitization programmes to members of local communities, national law enforcement officers, teachers, members of NGOs and civil society representatives to build awareness of the rights of children and capacity for child protection.

28. During the reporting period, 2,291 mission personnel, comprising 1,647 military, 345 police and 299 civilian personnel, received training on such topics as gender mainstreaming and gender analysis. As part of the national action plan, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, with support from the mission and UNDP, organized a seminar for legal and judicial personnel aimed at designing appropriate actions to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

29. UNOCI, in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), started two new projects in June 2008 on HIV/AIDS focused on the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections among the Ivorian armed and security forces and commercial sex workers.

E. Mission support initiatives

30. In addition to the undertaking of mandated tasks and the provision of regional support, UNOCI focused its efforts on identifying and achieving efficiency gains within its areas of operation. In communications and information technology, efficiency gains of \$224,700 were achieved as a result of the shared cost of centralized information technology support services among all missions, decreased telephone usage in commercial communications following the implementation of strict telephone usage measures, prompt recovery of personal telephone bills and stricter control of spare parts.

31. Further efficiency gains of \$132,900 were achieved in relation to consultants owing to the replacement of external consultants with in-house capacity for training programmes on upgrading substantive and technical skills. A reduction in air crew subsistence allowance of \$125,900 was achieved as a result of the more efficient planning of crew work shifts and the reduction in overnight stays away from the areas of deployment.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: ceasefire

32. During the reporting period, the Operation continued to support the restructuring of the armed forces and the integration of former belligerent forces. This helped to stabilize the security situation in the country while ensuring that full compliance with the arms embargo and adherence of all parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its implementation were monitored. The UNOCI troop framework operation evolved from a static to a reactive posture with the dismantling of the zone of confidence and the activation of the green line. A redeployment of troops across the country was carried out to better fulfil the mandated links to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and disarmament and dismantling of militias processes, and to restore State administration throughout the country. Patrols were intensified along the borders to re-establish a safe and secure environment throughout the country. As part of the redeployment process, United Nations camps were consolidated to allow for increased troop patrols and provide security for the electoral and other key processes under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, and in line with the revised concept of operations. The process to establish a unified national armed forces stalled following disagreements between the parties involved; however, it is expected that this issue will be addressed after the national elections.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: stabilization of security conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
No violations of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0)	Achieved. No violations of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 occurred	
Establishment of a restructured and reformed National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and Pretoria Agreements and as provided for in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	Part 8 of the third Supplementary Agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement signed on 28 November 2007 set 15 December 2007 as the deadline for the establishment of an organizational framework, which included the composition and functioning of the reunified armed forces of Côte d'Ivoire. A working group was established following a decree signed by President Gbagbo (Décret No. 2007-645 of 20 December 2007: "Restructuration et refondation de l'Armée") to develop the framework for the restructuring and reorganization of the new defence and security forces. The working group closed its work on 18 June 2008 and transmitted its suggestions to Ivorian authorities	
No reports of armed groups non-signatories to the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 threatening the civilian population (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0)	Achieved. No reports of armed groups non-signatories to the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 threatening the civilian population	
Full compliance by Ivorian parties and neighbouring States with the arms embargo (2005/06: 0 incident; 2006/07: 0 incident; 2007/08: 0 incident)	Achieved. No incidences of non-compliance reported	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
600,240 mobile and foot troop patrol days (20 troops per patrol x 2 patrols per company x 41 companies x 366 days)	600,240	Sector West: 20 troops per patrol x 15,006 patrols; Sector East: 20 troops per patrol x 12,005 patrols; Abidjan: 20 troops per patrol x 3,001 patrols
301,950 troop security/control person days (25 troops per checkpoint x 3 checkpoints per battalion x 11 battalions x 366 days)	No	Checkpoints in the zone of confidence were discontinued following the establishment of observation posts along the green line as a result of the progress made in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. As such, the concept of operations was adjusted accordingly, and static checkpoints were replaced with mobile operations
2,880 air patrol hours (6 helicopters x 40 hours/helicopter x 12 months)	2,880	6 helicopters x 40 hours/helicopter x 12 months
37,332 military observers mobile patrol person days (2 military observers per	37,332	2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 366 days

patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 366 days) in Sectors East and West

732 boat patrol days, including on the Abidjan Ébrié Lagoon, and emergency evacuation (2 boats x 366 days)	732	2 boats x 366 days
12 reports to the Côte d'Ivoire Sanctions Committee and the Security Council on compliance with the arms embargo	12	Monthly reports were provided to the Côte d'Ivoire Sanctions Committee and the Security Council
Organization and conduct of an average of 5 weekly inspections of the cargo on board aircraft and transport vehicles at 2 seaports, 3 airports, 4 airfields, 10 military bases and 5 border crossings	Yes	Conducted inspections comprising 5 weekly inspections of the cargo on board aircraft and transport vehicles at 2 seaports, 3 airports, 4 airfields, 10 military bases and 5 border crossings
Participation of the Force Commander in 12 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) defence and security committees, UNIOSIL, UNMIL, UNOCI and UNOWA, focused on containing cross-border movement of armed groups and operations against illegal movement of weapons	5	The sponsoring organizations were only able to arrange 5 meetings: 3 Inter-mission Force Commander Conferences in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire; 1 ECOWAS meeting; 1 Special Representative of the Secretary-General meeting held in Senegal and attended by the Force Commander
12 meetings with the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) to advise on monitoring borders, with particular attention to the movement of Liberian refugees, combatants and arms	No	No regular meetings were held, but permanent contact was maintained through the FANCI liaison officer who visited the FANCI headquarters daily to provide reports. This approach was adopted to enhance mainstreaming of cross-border concerns
Daily liaison with FANCI and the military elements of the Forces nouvelles to promote trust and confidence among all the Ivorian forces, including United Nations-Ivorian police/military joint patrols in Abidjan as well as in the zone of confidence and areas of deployment	Yes	The FANCI liaison officer spent 3 to 4 hours per day at the FANCI headquarters. In addition, the liaison officer for the Integrated Command Centre at Yamoussoukro ensured that daily contact was maintained with the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN)
Advice to FANCI and the Forces nouvelles on their military responsibilities under the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and Pretoria Agreements, including on the development of operational guidelines	Yes	Achieved. The liaison officer at the Integrated Command Centre provided advice on their military responsibilities

102,114 troop security person days for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders (279 troops x 366 days)	102,114	Troop security person days were provided in the form of permanent protection, static guards and bodyguards. In addition, the Sous-groupement de sécurité provided special escorts for the movement of VIPs
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Component 2: disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement

33. During the reporting period, the Operation assisted the Government in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and coordinated with the United Nations missions in Sierra Leone and Liberia on the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants. After the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, institutional responsibility for the National Plan of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was transferred to the Integrated Command Centre and the National Programme for Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation (PNRRC). The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Côte d'Ivoire became specific in nature and dependent on two factors: firstly, the Government took the lead on implementing the process; secondly, it was the principal bearer of all associated financial responsibilities. The initial formal national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was abandoned and not replaced. This led to the reorientation of the main objectives of the DDR section, which were to provide advice and support to the Integrated Command Centre and PNRRC, and to monitor and support the cantonment of both Forces de la Défense et de Sécurité (FDS) and Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN) combatants. In its advisory and support role for the disarmament and demobilization process, UNOCI established a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operational centre within the Integrated Command Centre and set up an integrated implementation cell at the Centre headquarters in Yamoussoukro. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration team has worked closely with the Force Licorne to establish microprojects for the reinsertion of ex-combatants. Three disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and four disarmament and dismantlement of militia sites were built and handed over to the Ivorian Government.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: reintegration of national ex-combatants and former militias into Côte d'Ivoire society, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children; repatriation of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement

Reintegration, repatriation and resettlement of 48,064 foreign and national ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire, including 42,564 Forces nouvelles elements and 5,500 Government troops (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 48,064; 2007/08: 48,064)

Actual indicators of achievement

Following the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, 3 new structures were established to implement the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process: the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme for Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation (PNRRC) and the National Civic Service Programme (PSCN)

	<p>In April 2008, the Chief of Staff of the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN) presented the regroupment plan for his elements. The FAFN regroupment commenced on 2 May 2008. As at 30 June 2008, 6,285 FAFN elements had been regrouped, of which 619 were foreigners, 1,305 were volunteers for the new army and 4,980 chose to be demobilized</p> <p>At the end of May 2008, PNRRC started a reinsertion programme for 67 FAFN elements</p> <p>In June 2008, with financial assistance from donor Governments, PSCN started a reinsertion programme for 250 FAFN elements</p>
Continued rehabilitation, reintegration and reunification with families of an estimated 3,000 former child soldiers (2005/06: 400; 2006/07: 3,000; 2007/08: 3,000)	<p>As at 30 June 2008, 2,813 children benefited from UNICEF and from other NGO programmes. Since 2002, UNICEF has supported local NGOs in the implementation of the Programme de démobilisation et réinsertion (PDR) of children associated with armed groups. UNICEF ended the programme in May 2008. The programme was taken over by the Programme national de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire</p> <p>Of the children assisted, 1,300 were formerly associated with armed groups. All the children received medical, psychosocial and nutritional assistance. 1,316 children were reintegrated into schools in 2007. From 2007 to 2008 the remaining 1,497 were provided with vocational training according to their skills and ambitions, and at the end of their vocational training all children received a toolkit enabling them to start and/or keep their own commercial activity</p> <p>The programmes were implemented in the west (Guiglo, Bloléquin, Toulépleu, Man, Logoualé, Zouan Hounien), in the centre (Bouaké, Katiola), in the north (Korhogo, Ferkessédougou, Boundiali) and in the north-east of the country (Bouna)</p>
Reintegration of 2,000 former members of armed militias (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 2,000; 2007/08: 2,000)	<p>No progress was made with respect to the disarmament and dismantling of militias which was envisaged under the third Supplementary Agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, due to start by 22 December 2007. Apart from the 981 militias demobilized in 2006 who received a safety net allowance of US\$1,000, the remaining 1,019 still have to be profiled, disarmed and dismantled before their reinsertion through PNRRC or PSCN programmes. Decisions from the Government on payment of additional safety nets are outstanding, which hampered further progress in dismantling militias</p>

Participation of 10,000 former members of unarmed militias in sustainable economic and development programmes administered by the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, UNDP and NGOs (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 20,000; 2007/08: 10,000)

Not achieved, as the disarmament and dismantling of militias did not commence owing to financial constraints faced by the 2 national structures (PNRRC and PSCN) in charge of reinsertion programmes

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on the establishment of a task force on the implementation of economic programmes and the development of reintegration programmes for ex-combatants and former militia members, and with special advice on the specific needs of women and children	No	<p>The task force could not be established, as the national structures in charge of the reinsertion programmes (PNRRC and PSCN) were not fully operational owing to financial constraints</p> <p>However, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration team, in collaboration with UNDP and the Office of the Prime Minister, plan to launch 1,000 microprojects by mid-August 2008 to support the national structures. The national structures will provide reintegration opportunities to ex-combatants in the north/south/west regions</p>
Advice to the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation (PNDDR/RC) on the establishment of the monitoring framework to obtain information on the numbers and status of ex-combatants, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children	Yes	<p>Advice was provided to PNRRC as it undertook the profiling of FAFN elements</p> <p>According to PNRRC, 36,000 FAFN elements have been profiled</p>
Advice to the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the implementation of a nationwide public information programme in support of community reintegration and reconciliation programme	No	<p>Advice on the implementation of a public information programme in support of community reconciliation was not provided, as the PNRRC reinsertion programme had not been clearly defined. UNOCI provided support to PNRRC to broadcast information on other specific events</p>
Organization of monthly inter-agency coordination meetings with the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the European Union, NGOs and members of the donor community involved in reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes for the implementation of reintegration programmes and mobilization of financial resources to meet funding shortfalls	No	<p>The inter-agency coordination meeting has been suspended since June 2007 owing to limited progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p> <p>The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration team regularly liaised with the agencies, including UNDP, on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues, in order to provide technical and logistical support to the Integrated Command Centre in</p>

		Yamassoukro when dealing with disarmament and demobilization issues. It also liaised regularly with donors on the reinsertion and reintegration issues. The 1,000 microprojects were one of the results of such cooperation
Organization of quarterly meetings with the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, UNMIL, UNIOSIL, UNDP, the World Bank, the European Union, ECOWAS, the African Union, the donor community and neighbouring countries, particularly on the regional dimensions of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children	No	The quarterly meetings could not take place, as the national structures in charge of the process were not fully operational
Public information campaign on the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement process, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – daily radio programmes in 5 local languages; – distribution of 100,000 pamphlets/leaflets, 2,000 T-shirts and 200 posters; – 50 weekly briefings to the media, the diplomatic community and the civil society; – 12 forums and outreach activities on sensitization; – 20 field visits to sensitize communities to accept women ex-combatants 	Yes	<p>Daily radio broadcasts in 5 local languages. Regular news coverage on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament and dismantlement of militia events (in French); 24 weekly radio programmes on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration “pas à pas” and 24 new weekly programmes embracing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p> <p>Distribution of 5,000 leaflets on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and 5,000 leaflets explaining the 1,000 microprojects for the reintegration of ex-combatants</p> <p>48 press briefings highlighting issues on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p> <p>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration explained and discussed in 21 UNOCI forums and 10 School Caravans, which reached some 200,000 students in all municipalities of Abidjan and in various parts of Côte d’Ivoire (110 schools), and 4 field visits undertaken to sensitize communities to accept women ex-combatants. Given the limited progress in the process, there were fewer field visits focusing on specific aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration related to the actual return of ex-combatants and an increased number of the more general activities such as the forums (21 instead of 12) and caravans</p> <p>The mission holds 2 monthly workshops to discuss the electoral and disarmament, demobilization and</p>

<p>Technical assistance (transport of equipment and other logistical support, including development of contingency plans for communications and transportation support and provision of water, shelter and generators) and advice to United Nations agencies and other partners (international NGOs, National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) during the implementation and monitoring of reintegration projects for ex-combatants in Guiglo in the context of the disarmament of the militia and in the proximity of the disarmament sites</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>reintegration process. These workshops include women, youth and media, as well as traditional chiefs</p> <p>UNOCI constructed 3 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites located in Kani, Odienné and Ferkessédougou, respectively, and established 4 disarmament and dismantlement of militia weapons collection points located in Toulépleu, Bloléquin, Guiglo and Duékoué. In addition 244 tents, 5 generators, 9 water tanks and 68 sea containers (for weapons collection) were purchased to equip the 3 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and 4 disarmament and dismantlement of militia sites. Electricity and water connections were also installed at each disarmament, demobilization and reintegration site. In order to accommodate approximately 500 ex-combatants in each site per day, 20 toilet and 20 shower facilities were also installed at each site</p> <p>UNOCI also provided 23 heavy trucks to support transportation of all equipment purchased by the international community to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites in Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Kani, Odienné and Ferkessédougou. UNOCI has also developed a contingency plan to hire buses for transportation support to ex-combatants, and established a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operational centre co-located at the Integrated Command Centre headquarters in Yamoussoukro in order to strengthen Integrated Command Centre planning and coordination capacities</p>
<p>Security arrangements for 17 disarmament sites within the 17 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration zones, including for the security of weapons and ammunition collection and storage sites</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>UNOCI was initially in charge of all the security arrangements relating to the 3 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps and 4 disarmament and dismantlement of militia camps. All 7 camps were handed over to the Integrated Command Centre on 15 March 2008. However, from June 2008, security responsibility for the camps was handed over to the Integrated Command Centre</p>
<p>Collection, safekeeping/storage, transportation and/or neutralization/destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materials at 17 disarmament sites</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>UNOCI established weapons storage facilities in 3 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites and 4 disarmament and dismantlement of militia points. However, no formal disarmament operation was undertaken as ex-belligerents forces decided to keep their weapons under the control of their respective units</p>

Provision of food, shelter and accommodation to the ex-combatants in the 6 new cantonment sites	No	UNOCI installed tents and toilet facilities to accommodate approximately 500 ex-combatants in each of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites constructed. However, since the beginning of the regroupment process, the majority of ex-combatants spent little/no time at the sites; therefore, there were no major requirements for food support
Organization of a workshop on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants	Yes	A workshop was organized on gender mainstreaming
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects for community rehabilitation and economic development	2	<p>Projects were implemented: a socio-economic reinsertion project in support of 138 women through the provision of training on income generating activities for livestock production, and a rehabilitation training project for demobilized ex-combatants. The remaining 3 projects were redirected to the 1,000 microprojects programme</p> <p>Both projects were funded through the quick-impact projects budgets for 2007/08</p>
Training of 100 ex-combatants as HIV/AIDS peer educators in collaboration with UNFPA, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	No	The initial project (to be implemented with UNAIDS and UNFPA) was not executed in view of the limited progress made in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. As at the end of the reporting period, UNOCI, UNDP and UNFPA were in the process of finalizing a memorandum of understanding for an HIV/AIDS project within the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework. The National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration will be the national coordinator of this project

Component 3: humanitarian and human rights

34. During the reporting period, the Operation continued to provide assistance to the Ivorian Government and other national stakeholders in order to address post-conflict humanitarian needs and establish a culture of respect for human rights, with particular attention to the situation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, notably women, children, internally displaced persons and people affected by or living with HIV/AIDS. The work of substantive sections of the Operation participating in this area received public attention and visibility as a result of the outreach support provided by the Operation's Public Information Office. Substantial progress was made towards delivering the planned outputs. The general humanitarian situation continued to improve in the country during the reporting period as a result of the

ongoing positive evolution, both with the peace process and with the resettlement of internally displaced persons in their return areas. Indicative of the improved situation and as a major breakthrough, the Humanitarian Coordinator officially closed the internally displaced persons transit centre of Guiglo on 31 July 2008.

35. However, approximately 777 internally displaced persons remained at the site, waiting to be transferred elsewhere in the country. In the meantime, reinforced collaboration and efforts to provide effective assistance and protection to internally displaced persons, have seen both humanitarian actors and the Government register an increasing number of returnees. Since March 2007, 66,112 internally displaced persons have returned to the western regions. The Ministry of Health, together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF conducted a nutrition survey of children under 5 years of age in five regions in the north of the country and around Abidjan. The results were compared with those from a similar survey conducted in 2006 and highlighted an increase in the malnutrition rate within that age group. In view of the results of the survey, UNOCI, in partnership with humanitarian organizations, worked closely to consider an appropriate response to the nutrition and food situation in the north and west of the country. These high malnutrition rates, coupled with reports from the latest harvest assessment mission conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Health and Halieutic Resources, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), showed a disturbing situation in the north of the country. WFP has planned a separate response to support food insecure households.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Investigation by national and international human rights organizations and NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire of human rights violations, and issuance of 5 reports on the human rights situation in the country (2005/06: 4 reports; 2006/07: 5 reports; 2007/08: 5 reports)	7 human rights reports by national and international NGOs were issued during the reporting period
Perpetrators of serious human rights violations are identified and brought to the attention of competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2005/06: 95; 2006/07: 25; 2007/08: 30)	The mission documented over 200 cases of serious human rights violations and brought them to the attention of authorities at the national and local levels through public reports and special communications

Preparation and implementation of action plans by parties to the conflict on ending the use of child soldiers (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 2; 2007/08: 2)	FAFN and militia groups in the west committed to the action plans to end recruitment and use of child soldiers. The action plans have been implemented, and as a result, the armed groups were removed from the list of violators in the annual report to the Security Council on children and armed conflict of 2007. The UNOCI Child Protection Section continues to monitor compliance and, through dialogue, encourages the parties to the conflict to strengthen their efforts to prevent re-recruitment and association of children with fighters
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advocacy for the ratification of additional international human rights instruments and assistance in the preparation and submission of reports to relevant treaty bodies	Yes	In collaboration with the local chapter of the international Coalition for the International Criminal Court, organized 4 workshops on human rights instruments, including the Rome Statute. The workshops were held in Bouaké, Yamoussoukro and Daloa, and participants included local military, civil authorities and civil society representatives. Topics covered included the United Nations human rights treaty system on the role of the State and the civil society in the promotion and protection of human rights
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and national institutions, including the National Human Rights Commission, legislative and judicial institutions and civil society organizations, on human rights issues and standards	Yes	UNOCI provided technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission on a monthly basis. The mission facilitated the participation of the Commission at the Sixth Conference of African National Human Rights Institutions, held in Kigali, and a 2-day study visit as guests of the Rwandan Commission
Advice to the Government in the formulation of the National Human Rights Action Plan	Yes	The mission assisted the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to initiate the development of national human rights in its efforts to start the process of developing the Human Rights Action Plan. To this end, the formulation of the plan was included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2009-2013 adopted in 2008 as well as in the Government draft, which is expected to be finalized by December 2008
Advocacy on human rights issues with local authorities (<i>préfets</i> and <i>sous-préfets</i> , presidents of <i>conseils généraux</i> , etc.), as well as NGOs and civil society in 9 field locations across the country	Yes	Weekly meetings held across 9 field locations to review the human rights situation, including providing advice on issues and standards at the national and local levels. Monthly advice provided to NGOs on how to conduct investigations, produce reports and conduct advocacy. A delegation led by the Chief Human Rights Division conducted a human rights field visit to the west and northern part of Côte d'Ivoire in June 2008

Organization of 5 refresher workshops on the role of the civil society in promoting human rights for 500 members of local civil society organizations operating throughout the country	25	Workshops held throughout the country (Abidjan, San Pedro, Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Guiglo, Bondoukou, Bouaké, Korhogo and Odienné) for 700 participants, including members of regionally based NGOs and civil society organizations. The higher than planned number of workshops was in response to the high demand for the workshops
Training of 200 staff of local NGOs in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations	600	Staff of local NGOs trained in a 2-day national workshop held on investigation, monitoring and reporting techniques, and regional workshops on the same theme in Yamoussoukro, Odienné, Korogho, Duékoué and other regions. A higher than planned number of people were trained owing to the high demand for the training
Organization of monthly meetings of the Human Rights Thematic Group in Abidjan, with the participation of representatives of United Nations agencies, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, national institutions, including the National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and national and international NGOs, to coordinate action on the implementation of a national human rights strategy on the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	4	Meetings held. The meetings were suspended to focus on such key priorities as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper processes. UNOCI participated in both the preparation of the framework and the paper
Organization of 2 national colloquiums for national institutions, including the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the judiciary, the Bar Association, academics and civil society on the protection of human rights and administration of justice in post-conflict society, and the role of civil society in promoting human rights and national reconciliation	No	National colloquiums were not held owing to the lack of progress in the political process
8 human rights training sessions and refresher courses on human rights for a total of 800 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children	10	Workshops conducted for over 1,000 participants. Participants were trained in human rights, namely, the rights of the child and in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Quarterly public reports on the human rights situation throughout the country, with violations brought to the attention of the Ivorian judicial and law enforcement authorities	1	Quarterly report issued covering the period from August to December 2007. Additional reports could not be published owing to constraints related to the verification of human rights allegations
7 special fact-finding missions on gross human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire	8	Special investigations conducted into allegations of human rights violations committed in San Pedro, Bondoukou, Ferkessédougou, Bouaké, Bouna, Vavoua, Botro, Béoumi; allegations of FESCI (Student Federation of Côte d'Ivoire) violence in Abidjan and into allegations of human rights trafficking in Vavoua and Ségouéla
Participation in 3 subregional consultations, coordination and cooperation meetings between human rights components of UNOCI, UNMIL, UNIOSIL, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) and UNOWA to coordinate action and enhance cooperation with a view to improving the human rights situation in the West Africa subregion	1	Participation in 1 subregional meeting hosted by UNIOSIL. The Operation participated in fewer than planned consultations owing to difficulties encountered in finding a time suitable for all 5 missions
Quarterly special reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on monitoring the human rights situation and reporting on human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire	3	Reports on human rights were submitted to the Security Council. The fourth quarterly report, covering April to June 2008, was submitted in August 2008
Bimonthly meetings of the Task Force on the establishment and functioning of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children in armed conflict	No	No bimonthly meetings were held. Instead, emphasis was placed on continuous monitoring and reporting of violations against children by members of the Task Forces, in particular UNOCI and UNICEF
Bimonthly reports to the Security Council Working Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1612 (2005) on grave violations and abuses committed against children affected by the armed conflict	Yes	Bimonthly reports submitted to the Security Council Working Group by UNOCI and UNICEF as co-chairs of the Task Force
Annual monitoring and compliance country report to the Security Council on grave violations and abuses committed against children to be prepared in close collaboration with UNICEF and other members of the Task Force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism	Yes	An annual report on the situation of children in Côte d'Ivoire was prepared and submitted. The Security Council published its conclusions on Côte d'Ivoire in February 2008 following its review of the report

<p>Public information campaign to sensitize the general public on human rights issues, including: 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, women's and children's rights; printing and distribution of 100,000 pamphlets/leaflets; 6 human rights briefings to the media and the diplomatic community; outreach activities, including 2 open forums and 2 human rights days; and 2 30-minute television documentaries</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>24 weekly radio programmes broadcast on women's rights, called "Touche pas à mes droits"; 48 weekly radio programmes on children's rights, called "Enfants en action" in partnership with Search for Common Ground; 36 weekly radio programmes and 96 special programmes on human rights in general, called "À vos droits" were aired. 40 weekly radio programmes and debates on human rights on Radio UNOCI, including 3 special programmes on the commemoration of African Human Rights and United Nations days; 2 60-minute discussion programmes on human rights in schools, following reports from Human Rights Watch, and 1 related to impunity in Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Regular coverage of events related to humanitarian and human rights issues broadcast by the mission's radio and published in the monthly newsletter. Coverage of special round-table discussions involving local NGOs on child trafficking and child labour, a series of discussion programmes featuring the key stakeholders (including consumers' associations, NGOs, public enterprises) on the food crisis</p> <p>Organized, in collaboration with the Human Rights and Gender Sections, the celebration of International Women's Day. For the occasion, 3 pamphlets and 3 posters promoting the elimination of violence against women were distributed. The UNOCI website was used to promote the campaign</p> <p>16 workshops organized in Abidjan and in regional locations to explain human rights issues and the electoral process, 2 with women's associations, 6 with youth NGOs, 4 with the media, 2 with traditional chiefs, 1 with economic actors and 1 with an association for the physically impaired</p> <p>3,000 T-shirts were produced "Non à l'impunité"</p> <p>Special forums in 9 locations were held to commemorate International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day and the International Day on the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, at regional levels</p>
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		20 banners on human rights produced for all regional human rights offices; 14 commemorations were held in its nine field offices on different human rights themes such as women's rights, children's rights and the right of people with disabilities; 20,000 posters with 4 themes: right to life, right to physical integrity, non-violence and comparison of human rights provisions in the Ivorian Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
5 human rights quick-impact projects	4	Quick-impact projects implemented. A shelter was provided to women victims of human rights abuses in collaboration with the local chapter of Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF); and support was provided to income generating activities for rural women in Boli. The fifth project was not implemented, as no project proposal was received from implementing partners
Organization of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, and civil society, including the production and distribution of 200 T-shirts, 1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures on the resolution	Yes	90-minute round-table debate organized and broadcast on UNOCI-FM on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) 7 brochures and 4 posters issued by the Public Information Office in collaboration with the Gender Unit; 7,000 posters and 80,000 brochures distributed nationwide through UNOCI sub-offices 2 brochures and 1 poster produced; 200 T-shirts produced and distributed
Monthly participation in the Gender Thematic Group meeting led by UNFPA and attended by United Nations agencies, local NGOs and the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, with the aim of formulating common gender-related activities and creating synergies in gender mainstreaming	No	Participated in the regular and extraordinary Gender Thematic Group meetings to agree on the preparation of the 8 March commemoration, the preparation of the 16 days activism campaign on violence against women, the strategies for women's participation in the electoral process and the finalization of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). UNFPA and the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs coordinate these meetings
Implementation of 5 gender-sensitive quick-impact projects	Yes	5 quick-impact projects were implemented, 1 on women's rights, 3 on income generation for women and 1 on the rehabilitation of an orphanage for girls
Training of 25 journalists and media workers in connection with gender-related issues, including gender-based violence, women's participation in the decision-making process and the directives of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)	Yes	40 journalists and media professionals received training in connection with gender-related issues. The training was also made available to traditional chiefs and leaders of women's groups

Expected accomplishment 3.2: improved humanitarian conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the total number of reopened hospitals and medical facilities in the north and west of the country (2005/06: 400; 2006/07: 500; 2007/08: 600)	567 medical facilities were reopened in the north and north-west as at 30 June 2008. The lower than planned increase was due to logistical difficulties in those areas as well as financial constraints	
Increase in the total number of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin (2005/06: 75,000; 2006/07: 425,000; 2007/08: 775,000)	61,432 internally displaced persons returned to their areas of origin in the western part of the country during the reporting period, in compliance with the realigned humanitarian strategy of June 2007, which focused interventions in the western part of the country. In addition, the lower than expected number was due to the fact that the complexity and intensive approach required in relation to the return of internally displaced persons from areas of settlement to their areas of origin	
Increase in the total number of Liberian refugees returned to Liberia (2005/06: 10,000; 2006/07: 35,000; 2007/08: 52,500)	4,498 Liberian refugees representing 1,687 families were repatriated under the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme. The lower than planned number of refugees was as a result of the focus of the repatriation programme to the western part of the country	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of inter-agency weekly meetings to coordinate the United Nations system humanitarian efforts in Côte d'Ivoire	No	Under the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee, biweekly meetings were held with the sectoral and thematic groups and the protection cluster
Advice to the Ministry of National Education on issues relating to the right of all to education	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the Ministry of Education officials on the occasion of schoolteachers' strikes, to organize outreach activities promoting women's right to education and to provide logistical support during school examinations
Organization of quarterly workshops to support national HIV/AIDS outreach campaigns and training programmes, in collaboration with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and UNAIDS	3	Workshops were organized in partnership with UNFPA on peer education for NGO members, in Yamoussoukro, and project orientation and best practices for leaders of local NGOs, in Grand Bassam. The lower than planned number of workshops was due to a lack funding. In addition to those workshops, the HIV/AIDS Unit organized a behaviour change communication workshop for local NGOs in Guiglo within the framework of quick-impact projects

Weekly inter-agency and regular coordination meetings with UNHCR on the Liberian refugees repatriation programme	Yes	Weekly coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR and attended by United Nations country team agencies and international NGOs were held to discuss the situation of Liberian refugees. In addition, the United Nations country team agencies and international NGOs met on a monthly basis. The monthly meetings were also attended by representatives of the Liberian refugees and local authorities
Quarterly joint humanitarian situation assessment reports, including gender-specific information, based on humanitarian assessment missions carried out in cooperation with the United Nations agencies and NGOs	4	Joint humanitarian missions were conducted to assess the living conditions of internally displaced persons returned to their communities of origin in the western, central and northern parts of the country
Bimonthly (every 2 months) advocacy meetings and quarterly seminars for Government officials, civil society and the donor community on the situation of vulnerable groups, with special attention to women and children	Yes	<p>Organized 4 visits to the western part of the country for donors, international NGOs and United Nations agencies to ascertain the situation of internally displaced persons and assess the process of return of such persons to their areas of origin</p> <p>Organized a joint roundtable with the Ministry of Solidarity and War Victims to assess the situation of internally displaced persons in Zou, in the western part of the country</p> <p>At a joint UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Regional Bureau for Africa meeting in Côte d'Ivoire in June 2008, the commencement was officially launched of the departure operations back home of some 326 internally displaced persons that were at the transit camp in Niela (western region) administered by the International Organization for Migrants</p> <p>Organized 3 forums at Anyama, Duékoué and Toulépleu to promote human rights and social cohesion in the local population for 500 participants</p> <p>Attended a social cohesion workshop organized jointly by the Ministry of Reconciliation, Ministry of Reconstruction and Reinsertion and the Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War. A local committee was set up to follow the progress made in social cohesion. The committee met bimonthly</p>

Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin, 5 quick-impact projects focusing on children's and gender issues and 5 quick-impact projects focusing on HIV/AIDS issues	22	<p>Projects were implemented: 12 projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons were implemented on road refurbishment, water sanitation, income generation, school, youth and health centres. The higher number of projects implemented was due to the availability of funds owing to the lower requirement for resources by some of the projects</p> <p>5 projects were implemented on the rehabilitation of orphanages, income generation for women and the rehabilitation of schools and health centres</p> <p>5 HIV/AIDS projects were implemented to reinforce the capacity of HIV/AIDS organizations, rehabilitate and equip HIV/AIDS centres</p>
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Component 4: peace process

36. During the reporting period, the Operation provided continued support to the efforts of all parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its implementation, the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections, and the reunification of the country. The Electoral Assistance Division provided invaluable support to the steps leading to the completion of the Agreement timeline. These steps included the issuance of duplicate birth certificates through public hearings, voter registration, printing and distribution of national identification and voters' cards, distribution of electoral material and electoral campaigning up to the polling day. The electoral offices in the field comprised 48 departmental electoral commissions and 348 local electoral commissions. The offices provided assistance to setting up the Independent Electoral Commission, strengthening the capacity of the identification personnel and 13,400 national electoral personnel, assisted in the audit of the 2,000 electoral maps and supported the Commission nationale de supervision de l'identification (CNSI) in its deployment. The Civil Affairs Section supported the redeployment of Government administration and restoration of State authority, which was a major prerequisite for the effective reunification of Côte d'Ivoire. Much progress was achieved in the redeployment of Government officials, with technical support from UNOCI as well as financial and logistical assistance from key bilateral and multilateral donors. However, the restoration of State authority in the north, centre and west of the country remained hampered by the lack of adequate logistical and financial resources to provide suitable working and living conditions for redeployed officials, the reluctance of the Forces nouvelles to relinquish their hold on security and financial matters to Government officials, protracted delays in re-establishing the judiciary system and redeploying adequate police force to the north, centre and west. The Operation incorporated the activities of the mission under the Political, Public Information and Civil Affairs Offices, in partnership with the Government, the Integrated Command Centre, the United Nations country team, the World Bank, the European Union, the African Union and ECOWAS.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: reunification of Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Adherence of the Ivorian parties to the timeline for the implementation of the road map drawn up by the International Working Group pursuant to Security Council resolution 1633 (2005)	The road map drawn up by the International Working Group was superseded first by the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, and then by the Supplementary Agreements of 28 November 2007. It is envisaged that the tasks stipulated in the timeline will be completed by the elections. The Ivorian parties have adhered to the majority of the requirements in the Supplementary Agreements	
12,091 civil servants returned to duty throughout Côte d'Ivoire (2004/05: 0; 2005/06: 5,000; 2006/07: 20,000; 2007/08: 12,091)	Of the 24,437 civil servants who left their duty station during the conflict, 19,557 have been redeployed to the central, northern and western zones of the country	
Equal availability of Radio Télévision Ivoirienne broadcasting throughout Côte d'Ivoire to all parties	UNOCI supported initiatives, including the National Forum for the Media and Political Parties in Times of Elections, at which access to the Radio Télévision Ivoirienne broadcast media was strongly advocated	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly ministerial meetings of the International Working Group established pursuant to a decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union of 6 October 2005 and Security Council resolution 1633 (2005), co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including secretariat support	No	The International Working Group met for the last time on 13 April 2007 following the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and subsequent Supplementary Agreements. However, an international consultative body met on 28 August 2007 and on 18 March and 17 April 2008
Weekly meetings of the Mediation Group chaired by the representative of the African Union Mediator, aimed at facilitating dialogue among Ivorian leaders and relevant institutions involved in the peace process	No	Since the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreements, the Mediation Group has ceased to exist
Bimonthly informal consultative meetings of the Committee of Representatives, with International Working Group members and UNOCI, to exchange information and views on the peace process and on the activities of the International Working Group	No	The meetings of the Committee of Representatives, with International Working Group members and UNOCI, was held for the last time on 3 April 2007. An international consultative organ was established after the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreements, which met 3 times, on 28 August 2007 and on 18 March and 17 April 2008
Organization of 4 training seminars for political parties and the Forces nouvelles on multiparty democracy, intra-party democratic practices and political communication	No	No seminars were organized because both UNOCI and the Ivorian political parties focused on the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreements

Monthly meetings with Government officials, political groups and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to exchange views on the political process and to seek their opinion in respect of its implementation	Yes	15 meetings were held with Government officials, political groups and civil society organizations. These included: the President, Prime Minister, Ministers, the Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix and the Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire, the Rassemblement des républicains, the Front populaire ivoirien and women's organizations
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all political parties on confidence-building measures to facilitate national reconciliation	Yes	Participated in 2 meetings of the Standing Consultative Framework, 4 meetings with the President and 4 meetings with the Prime Minister on confidence-building measures to facilitate national reconciliation
Organization of quarterly workshops for Government officials, representatives of political parties and civil society, including women's groups, on capacity-building of national women's groups in conflict prevention and resolution	No	No workshops were organized owing to a lack of funding. However, the Gender Issues Unit participated in quarterly workshops organized at the initiative of the public information office, within the framework of the peace caravan, and provided briefings to the target groups identified
Advice, in cooperation with ECOWAS and other international partners, to Government authorities, including the Minister of Territorial Administration, on the re-establishment of State authority civil service and public infrastructure throughout the country, including the provision of logistical support (air and ground transportation)	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the National Committee for Redeployment of Administration to monitor and provide logistical support to the redeployment of civil servants in the central, northern and western zones and the payment of allowance. Assistance was provided to the sensitization campaign
Advice to the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Office for Identification and the National Commission for the Supervision of Identification on the conduct of the identification process throughout the country	Yes	The UNOCI Electoral Office of the Assistance Division met twice monthly with the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Office for Identification and the National Commission for the Supervision of Identification, as required, on identification issues
Quarterly meetings of an inter-mission working group consisting of UNMIL, UNOCI, UNOWA, UNOGBIS and UNIOSIL on cross-border issues	Yes	Quarterly meetings of an inter-mission working group consisting of UNMIL, UNOCI, UNOWA, UNOGBIS and UNIOSIL on cross-border issues were held
Nationwide public information and advocacy programmes in support of the peace process, including radio broadcasts in 5 national languages, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; 2 hours of television documentary airtime per month, weekly press briefings, distribution of 12 newsletters, 400 billboards (150 in Abidjan and 250 in the regions), newspaper advertisements (4 insertions x	Yes	Daily radio news broadcasts on the peace process and current affairs in French and 5 local languages: Baoulé, Malinké, Beté, Yacouba and Gueré, which were expanded by an additional 22 minutes daily; 3 spots broadcast daily on public hearing timetable and public hearing venues until mid-May 2008 Daily programmes with elected representatives on progress on the redeployment of administration and public services, as well as public hearings; 36 weekly

7 events) and outreach campaigns (civil society forums and events, sporting events involving youth, 20 theatrical performances, mobile multimedia centres) in all 18 regions, 50,000 T-shirts, 50,000 pens, posters and leaflets, 200,000 pamphlets, 12 media briefings and outreach activities and 2 media seminars

radio programmes called “Sanke”, with youth discussing the peace process; 20 radio peace message broadcasts in French and 5 local languages

Special radio coverage of key events in the peace process, such as visits of the Secretary-General, a Security Council delegation and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the meeting of regional Force Commanders

Broadcast of a 45-minute interview on the peace process with the President of Côte d’Ivoire

48 weekly press briefings organized on the peace process; 12 monthly newsletters and 2 special edition newsletters (United Nations Day and International Peacekeepers’ Day) produced and disseminated throughout the country; 10 posters, 200,000 leaflets and pamphlets produced; production and distribution of 50,000 pens and 50,000 T-shirts

A 20-minute film on the mission’s activities finalized; 200-minute video material produced and distributed to the national and international media

Monthly television documentary airtime was suspended pending resolution of an Radio Télévision Ivoirienne issue

Radio and video broadcasts aired on the UNOCI website

500 photographs printed covering the peace process

Conducted outreach campaigns through 21 UNOCI forums and 10 School Caravans to 200,000 students

5 media seminars held to address the professional media coverage during the elections, seminars with traditional chiefs, youths, the private sector of Côte d’Ivoire, and 4 workshops with women were organized to promote a culture of peace and social cohesion, promote the peace process and foster national reunification and reconciliation

Sensitization campaigns held on the peace process through sports activities: football matches organized in Abidjan, San Pedro, Man and Bondoukou; monthly meetings held to update primary target audiences, such as women, youth, media and traditional chiefs, on the peace process and the role of UNOCI in the process; National Festival of Peace organized, with emphasis on tolerance and the culture of peace, with the participation of artists, comedians and singers

Monthly reports on incitement to hatred and violence in Ivorian media submitted to the Sanctions Committee on Côte d'Ivoire	12	Monthly media monitoring reports on incitement to hatred and violence in Ivorian media submitted to the Sanctions Committee on Côte d'Ivoire
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects relating to reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution in the areas most affected by the conflict in the north and west of the country, including the Abidjan region	16	Quick-impact projects implemented, of which 3 involved the provision of assistance to communities where the UNOCI presence was expected to be established. 2 involved provision of support to local radio stations and 11 involved provision of community infrastructure support to raise the visibility of the mission
10 training workshops on the directives/provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, for the civil society organizations throughout the country	Yes	<p>21 training workshops were organized:</p> <p>1 workshop for 30 members (20 men and 10 women) of the Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural (ANADER)</p> <p>1 training-the-trainers workshop on women's participation in the electoral process</p> <p>1 training workshop for 90 traditional chiefs (and 1 woman)</p> <p>International Women's Day Celebrations — 12 workshops in 9 regions and 4 workshops in Abidjan</p> <p>1 training courses on gender and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for 35 magistrates</p> <p>1 forum with 300 members of civil society organizations briefed on gender equality and resolution 1325 (2000). The higher than planned number of workshops organized was due to requests from the identified target audience to increase the number of workshops and extend them to other stakeholders. The forum allowed women in political parties and the civil society organizations to liaise in a coordinated way and participate fully in the peace process</p>

Expected accomplishment 4.2: open, free, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
430 fully functional local Independent Electoral Commissions	383 fully functional local Independent Electoral Commissions were created owing to the lack of progress in the peace process
Completion of pre-identification (mobile courts) and combined identification and voter registration processes throughout the country, resulting in a voters' roll acceptable to all the Ivorian parties signatories of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement	The pre-identification (mobile courts) process has been completed. A remedial operation (<i>audiences foraines de rattrapage</i>), planned for August-September 2008 to take into account the municipalities that were not covered by the previous operations, has also been completed
Listing, mapping and establishment of 11,000 polling sites in all 19 regions	<p>Listing and mapping of the electoral map of 2000 was completed</p> <p>The listing, mapping and establishment of 11,000 polling sites in 2008 was not completed. The Independent Electoral Commission had not compiled a definitive list of sites for the 2008 electoral map by 30 June. 10,190 sites on the map of 2000 were inspected, the majority of which will be used for 2009 registration/polling sites following the postponement of the elections from November 2008 to 2009</p> <p>The audit of the electoral map of 2000 carried out by UNOCI was used as a basis by the Independent Electoral Commission to revise the map as follows:</p> <p>5,507 polling sites are suitable</p> <p>1,300 new sites have been selected</p> <p>3,817 polling sites will be altered</p> <p>349 polling sites will be moved</p> <p>649 polling sites will be removed</p>
Holding of free and fair presidential elections by 31 October 2007	The elections were scheduled for 30 November 2008 and have been postponed to early 2009. No new date has been officially announced
Holding of free and fair legislative elections within 6 months of the presidential elections in accordance with the Ivorian electoral code	The Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission stated that parliamentary elections would be held 45 days after the presidential elections
No violent incidents during the presidential and legislative elections	Not achieved as the elections did not take place

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the electoral process at the central, regional, departmental and local levels	Yes	Advice and technical support were provided to the Independent Electoral Commission at the regional, departmental and local levels on a weekly basis. This was augmented with additional meetings, workshops and support mechanisms, as required
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on electoral budgetary issues and organization of round tables with potential donors	Yes	Budgetary and funding meetings as well as regular consultations were held (including a press conference announcing the completion of funding) with the Independent Electoral Commission. As at the end of the reporting period, the Ivorian Government and international donors had pledged 79.8 per cent of the total Commission budget (28.8 billion of 36.2 billion CFA francs)
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Independent Electoral Commission on implementation of the voter education programme, the development of content for media and media education campaigns	Yes	Advice and technical support was provided through regular meetings (30 meetings) with the Government and the Independent Electoral Commission, and the provision of workshops and support mechanisms, as required
Advice to the regional and local electoral authorities in planning electoral activities and the formulation of policies on voter education programmes in 19 regional electoral offices across the country	Yes	UNOCI organized regular formal and informal training sessions with the 14 regional Electoral Advice Division offices covering 19 regions. Each of the regional Division offices held 20 formal training sessions
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the development and implementation of a training and capacity-building programme for its staff on the electoral law, operational procedures, the code of conduct and other aspects of the electoral process	Yes	A forum on elections for the political parties took place in November 2007 with the participating 45 political parties; 2 training sessions were provided by each of the 14 regional Electoral Advice Division offices to the local Independent Electoral Commission
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the updating of the registration programme, management of the voter register database and posting of the voters' rolls	Yes	The Electoral Advice Division provided advice which laid the groundwork for the process to generate the voters' register database and voters' rolls. During the reporting period, the Division completed an analysis of the electoral map of 2000, submitted to UNOCI by the Independent Electoral Commission. The map, approved by all political parties and the Commission, required updating in view of changes in demographic data between 2000 (approximately 5.6 million voters) and 2008 (approximately 9 million voters); the Division regularly participated in the drafting and validation of the process related to the general identification of the population, as referred to in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the design and procurement of electoral materials, including ballot papers	Yes	UNOCI met regularly with UNDP to provide advice on the process. UNDP procured electoral material, which was shared with the Independent Electoral Commission
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the development of vote tabulation procedures and mechanisms for the validation of results	Yes	A general orientation plan for managing the electoral results has been elaborated and shared with the Independent Electoral Commission
Provision of information and advice to the United Nations High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Following the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General took responsibility for the certification mandate formerly held by the United Nations High Representative for the elections
Support in the distribution of electoral materials to electoral sites (700 aircraft flight hours and 20,000 km of road transportation)	No	A logistics support plan was developed by the Operation. However, owing to the change in the election date, the support is pending, as requirements for the electoral materials are yet to be formalized
Public information campaign in support of the electoral process, including daily radio programmes in 5 national languages, distribution of 15,000 pamphlets/leaflets in national languages, monthly press briefings to the media and diplomatic community, 1 film, video materials, 100 photographs, and outreach activities, including organization of 12 information and sensitization events	No	<p>Daily radio news broadcasts covering the electoral process in French and 5 languages: Baoulé, Malinké, Beté, Yacouba and Guéré; daily radio announcements and daily radio sensitization spots aired on public broadcasts in French and 5 local languages; regular follow-up broadcasts on the activities of the political parties; 48 press briefings to the media and diplomatic community held on election-related issues</p> <p>15,000 pamphlets/leaflets in national languages were not produced and distributed because the majority of the literate population reads French, not the national languages</p> <p>Supported the Ministry of Communication and financed the organization of a national forum for the media and political parties to discuss the election process. The 3-day forum was preceded by 4 seminars and 1 conference, and resulted in agreed guidelines, which include a code of conduct and operating procedures for the media and political parties for the upcoming elections. These guidelines were published</p>
Provision of security during the electoral process, within the UNOCI military force capabilities and areas of deployment	No	As at 30 June 2008, the development of the electoral security plan was ongoing
Follow-up workshops with women leaders elected in positions of responsibility and civil society to share experience and communicate lessons learned related to women in decision-making positions	Yes	A workshop was held on the finalization of the road map for women's participation in the electoral process; with support from UNDP, regular meetings were held to put in place a network of women's associations in preparation for the electoral process

Training workshops on women's leadership and related issues for women elected to the posts of responsibility	No	The training was planned in cooperation with the Electoral Advice Division but was delayed owing to conflicts with the electoral calendar
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Component 5: law and order

37. During the reporting period, United Nations police personnel, including formed police units, provided assistance to the Ivorian Government in the restoration of a civilian policing presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire and advice on the reform and restructuring of internal security services, and assisted the Ivorian parties with implementation of temporary and interim security measures in the northern part of the country, as provided for in paragraph 6 of the Pretoria Agreement. In addition, United Nations police personnel provided security and protection to United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, ensuring the security and freedom of movement. With the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, United Nations police personnel were also assigned to assist the Integrated Command Centre and the mixed brigades, until the redeployment of administration in the areas controlled by the Forces de défense et de sécurité-Forces nouvelles (FDS-FN). Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) and subsequent resolutions to assist the Ivorian Government in the restoration of authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions throughout Côte d'Ivoire, significant progress was made towards the strengthening of rule of law in Côte d'Ivoire, including the launch and functioning of mobile court teams for the issuance of identification cards before elections, the rebuilding of court and prison buildings in the Forces nouvelles-controlled area, a development plan for the re-establishment of the justice system and prisons in the north, development of a long-term plan for reform of the judiciary, efforts to modernize the civil registration system and ongoing legal analysis and monitoring of rule of law institutions. Difficulties encountered during this period were largely attributed to the persistent security concerns, insufficient numbers of justice and prison personnel, as well as an ongoing shortage of Government resources.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: enhanced public law and order and creation of a sustainable operational capacity of the National Police and the Gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Establishment and deployment of an interim auxiliary police force of 600 personnel and opening of 4 prefectures and 2 legions in northern Côte d'Ivoire	600 FAFN auxiliaries have been trained by United Nations police. 109 officers and 387 non-commissioned officers were deployed to 59 sites in the north. 5 prefectures have been opened in Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Odienné and Séguéla; 1 Gendarmerie headquarters has been opened and 4 legions of Gendarmerie are functional in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Korhogo, Man, Odienné and Séguéla)
Opening of a police training facility in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	L'École des Forces Armées of Bouaké was partially refurbished and used to train the 600 auxiliaries in the North. The school is still operational and is being used by the UNOCI military presence

Approval of a plan for the restructuring of the defence and security forces of Côte d'Ivoire by the Joint Security Sector Reform Coordinating Committee

No progress was made in the drafting of a plan for the restructuring of the defence and security forces. Owing to financial constraints, a working group established to draft a plan was suspended

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily mentoring visits to 20 prefectures, 6 legions, <i>commissariats</i> , companies and squadrons in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Conducted daily mentoring visits to 10 prefectures, the headquarters, 32 <i>commissariats</i> , 4 companies of Gendarmerie and 54 Gendarmerie brigades
12 refresher courses on internationally recognized policing standards for the National Police and the Gendarmerie	No	The refresher courses were not conducted owing to the constant change at the head of the school. Over 80 continuation and specialized training sessions were conducted with the 600 security auxiliaries
Conduct of 6 training courses for 900 members of the defence and security forces at the Gendarmerie and police academies (Abidjan) to improve their professional capacity in crowd control	No	The training courses were not conducted owing to the lack of specialized equipment required to demonstrate and conduct effective crowd control
36,600 patrol days (2 United Nations police observers per patrol x 50 patrol teams x 366 days) aimed at re-establishing law and order, regaining public confidence in State institutions and ensuring the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, in Sectors East and West throughout the Government-controlled zone and along the zone of confidence, together with FAFN security auxiliaries and Ivorian FDS	36,500	Patrol days (2 United Nations police observers per patrol x 75 patrol teams x 243 days) Abidjan: 10,585 patrol days Sector East: 9,125 patrol days Sector West: 16,790 patrol days
Provision of security for personnel of agencies and premises during civil unrest and demonstrations	Yes	6 formed police units deployed in the mission provided regular security to the Human Rights Division, United Nations personnel and facilities and other United Nations agencies
Regular participation in the Security Committee of the Independent Electoral Commission to assist the Commission in the provision of security at certain voting sites during the elections	No	No specific security was provided, as the elections were postponed. However, the United Nations police focal point participated in weekly meetings on public hearings and electoral process matters to provide assistance to the Commission in the identification of voting sites and in the provision of security in those sites during the election. In addition, preventive security measures were developed for elections

Advice to the National Committee on the Reform and Restructuring of the National Police and Gendarmerie (Security Services) on re-establishing policing throughout the country on the basis of international policing standards	No	Advice provided to the Working Group on Restructuring and Refoundation's Army at biweekly meetings held. However, since mid-September 2007, the work of the Working Group has been suspended owing to lack of interest and financing
Advice to national law enforcement agencies on police operations, investigations, community policing and special programmes, such as the Traffic Accident Brigade and airport security	Yes	Advice was provided through training to the Auxiliary Security Agent/National Police (ADS) on various topics, such as investigations techniques, respect for human rights, penal procedures, search warrants, criminal offences, intelligence gathering, limitation of police custody and other policing issues. In addition, 12 refresher courses on accident investigation were conducted
Conduct of 12 refresher courses on internationally recognized policing standards for the National Police and the Gendarmerie	12	United Nations police officers provided training to 30 gendarmes and 10 police officers on accident investigation

Expected accomplishment 5.2: re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions (including corrections) throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the total number of courts and tribunals reopened in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 11; 2007/08: 12)

Delays in redeploying the Gendarmerie and judicial police, and in the democracy, demobilization and reintegration process have affected the reopening of the courts and tribunals, as the security situation remains difficult

The Court of Appeal of Bouaké was inaugurated in July 2007 but was not functional, as assistant judges and court personnel were not appointed. Temporary mobile court teams for the identification of the population were deployed to the Forces nouvelles-controlled regions of the country. 6 rehabilitated court buildings in Forces nouvelles-controlled regions were officially handed over to the Ministry of Justice. Work at 4 other court buildings is under way

Re-establishment of trial by jury in the 9 jurisdictions of the Court of First Instance (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 9)

The first jury trial since 2002 was held in Daloa in August 2007. Trials by jury anticipated to be held in the first half of 2008 within other court districts did not take place owing to the lack of financial resources

7 prison facilities reopened in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2005/06: 6; 2006/07: 10; 2007/08: 7)

5 detention facilities with limited capacity function in the Forces nouvelles-controlled areas. A rehabilitation project for 9 detention facilities in the area is scheduled for completion by the end of 2008. The Forces nouvelles authorities did not reopen additional facilities, as they continued their policy of encouraging friendly settlements between victims and perpetrators in lieu of incarceration

Reduction in the number of deaths in custody/prisons (2005/06: 300; 2006/07: 225; 2007/08: 214)	127 deaths were registered in 2007/08, a 43.5 per cent reduction compared to 2006/07
No increase in the number of escapees from prisons (2005/06: 150; 2006/07: 75; 2007/08: 75)	194 inmates escaped in 2007/08. 150 of the escapees were from 1 prison break in a Forces nouvelles-controlled Bouaké facility. The remaining escapees were from other Government-controlled facilities
Increase in the number of prisoners paroled or benefiting from presidential amnesty (2005/06: 10; 2006/07: 50; 2007/08: 100)	199 prisoners were paroled in the Government-controlled zone

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring and advice to the Ivorian authorities on issues of judicial administration, national identification and constitutional, legislative and regulatory reforms in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III, Pretoria Agreements and relevant Security Council resolutions	Yes	Monitored and provided support to the implementation of the Political Agreement as well as reform of the judicial system. Activities undertaken include: monitored trials by jury and mobile court hearings to assess fairness and compliance with the judicial administration process on the issue of national identification; trained 50 judges and magistrates involved in the mobile courts operation; monitored the return, resettlement and compensation of internally displaced persons; developed a modernization project on the civil registration system, which was funded by international donors and the Ivorian authorities; trained the civil registry staff; provided advice on legislation and governance, compliance with Security Council resolutions and international law and held biannual consultations with the Ministry of Justice on judicial system reform
Monitoring of judicial proceedings resulting from appeals and political disputes about identification in the electoral process	Yes	Judicial proceedings were monitored. As a result, an analytical paper on legal remedies against unfair or unjustified court and administrative decisions made within the identification process was prepared and distributed
Advice to the Government on the establishment and monitoring of post-crisis transitional judicial structure initiated in the course of the reconciliation process	Yes	Advice provided included bringing to the attention of the Ministry of Justice the problematic aspects of the Presidential Amnesty Ordinance of 12 April 2008
Monitoring of land and property claims and disputes following the return of internally displaced persons to their regions of origin	Yes	Participated in 12 protection cluster meetings and provided technical advice to United Nations agencies and international NGOs on the legal aspects of the return of internally displaced

		persons, property restitution and compensation. No hearings were monitored, as no litigation related to the return of internally displaced persons was registered
Monitoring of 52 trials or hearings throughout the country and provision of reports to the Government on compliance with international standards	Yes	98 mobile court trial proceedings in the Government- and Forces nouvelles-controlled zone were monitored. A comprehensive report on fourth generation mobile court operations was prepared and shared with mission components and the Ministry of Justice
Monitoring of 12 cases on judicial and legal processes relating to human rights abuses within the framework of the fight against impunity	Yes	18 cases of alleged human rights abuses were followed up in Abidjan and Daloa
Weekly visits to 37 jurisdictions throughout the country to follow up on findings of the report concerning the evaluation of the judicial system that is presented to the Government of National Reconciliation and to the public	No	10 visits were made to the 10 jurisdictions located in the southern Government-controlled portion of Sector West. The planned output was based on the assumption that the 11 courts based in the Forces nouvelles-controlled areas would reopen during the 2007/08 period. As no courts were reopened in those areas, no visits were possible. Regular weekly visits to the remaining 16 jurisdictions located in the Government-controlled regions proved impossible, as the respective magistrates were away from their seats and engaged in mobile court operations elsewhere
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on and monitoring of the redeployment of the judicial administration in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Monthly consultations were held with the Ministry of Justice to facilitate the reopening of courts and prisons and provide advice on technical issues in relation to the establishment of an internal committee charged with the preparation of the redeployment of the judiciary and mobilization of donor contributions to support the rehabilitation of court buildings
Advice to the Ministry of Justice in the reconciliation of decisions made by mediation and traditional justice that were utilized as an alternative to the established justice system in the period prior to redeployment of the justice system in the north and the zone of confidence	No	An analysis of the customary law and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms in the Forces nouvelles-controlled regions and the former zone of confidence, including an outline of possible solutions, was prepared and presented to the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry has expressed its intention to start discussions on the issue

2 reports to the Prime Minister, the Justice Minister, ECOWAS, the African Union, the diplomatic community and all other parties concerned on pretrial detention and/or parole, land property claims and disputes and the functioning of the justice system after its redeployment in the north and in the west	2	The first report, entitled "Rural land law and traditional justice", has been fully completed; the second report, entitled "Criminal justice", will be revised and officially published in the second quarter of the 2008/09 fiscal year
Report to the Government of National Reconciliation, to the public and to all interested parties, especially women's groups, covering the issue of equal access for women to all spheres of the justice system with special attention in the area of violence against women	No	Owing to staffing and workload constraints, the report has been postponed to the 2008/09 fiscal year. However, research for the report continued to be conducted during the period under review
Organization of 2 seminars/workshops for officials of the Ministry of Justice, the Union of Magistrates, the Bar Association, NGOs and other professional bodies on the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the Ivorian justice sector, including pretrial detention and the functioning of the justice system after redeployment	4	4 seminars/workshops held on juvenile justice, the civil registration system, the reduction of statelessness and sexual violence
250 prison visits throughout the country to provide monitoring and advice and to report to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on prison management and prisoners' conditions with special attention to women and minor detainees	213	Prison inspections made. The reduction was due to changes in mission policies on overnight stays in the regions, which affected the planned prison tours
Weekly meetings with the national Prison Administration to advise on the development, implementation and monitoring of standard operating procedures in compliance with internationally recognized prison standards for the management of issues relating to pretrial detention, health, gender, rights of minority groups and the parole system	No	8 monthly meetings held. Weekly meetings were replaced with monthly meetings at the request of the National Prison Administration. Monthly meetings allowed for the observation of trends and provided the opportunity to discuss a larger number of events and issues
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on assessment of the situation in the north and development of a plan for the re-establishment of the prison system in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Advice provided on issues pertaining to the re-establishment of the prison system, such as the refurbishment of the Academy for Penitentiary Personnel and the development of its curricula
Mentoring of 13 national instructors in the training of national correctional officers through the train-the-trainer programme	No	Train-the-trainer programmes did not occur since the Academy for Penitentiary Personnel did not open in the second quarter of 2008

Organization of 5 workshops for 250 prison staff and prisoners concerning HIV/AIDS	7	Workshops on HIV/AIDS were held in 5 prisons for 740 prisoners and prison personnel
5 training sessions on gender-rights for the judicial authorities (20 participants per session) in various parts of the country	No	2 seminars on handling cases of sexual violence for judicial actors

Component 6: support

38. After the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, there were major changes in the concept of operations for UNOCI. The main features of these changes for mission support were the large-scale redeployment of UNOCI forces in preparation for the provision of security during the elections and the restoration to State administration of Government property by vacating select properties and relocating to newly constructed camps. The large-scale redeployment entailed the closure of 24 existing camps, the construction of 4 new camps as well as the expansion of 20 camps to enable relocations. As at 30 June 2008, the majority of the work was completed; however, the completion of two camps was outstanding and was completed by November 2008. With regard to the restoration to State administration of Government property, the sites identified for the year 2007/08 were vacated and handed over to the Ivorian Government. Preparation for the next major task, logistic support to the presidential elections, was well advanced. This will require the large-scale movement of materials, supplies and personnel throughout Côte d'Ivoire in 2008/09.

Expected accomplishment 6.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
90 per cent completion of infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet the minimum operating security standards	95 per cent of infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects completed. The remaining projects are expected to be completed by mid-November 2008
Reduction in the number of vehicle accidents per 100 vehicles (2005/06: 7 accidents; 2006/07: 5 accidents; 2007/08: 4 accidents)	Achieved. 3.4 accidents per 100 vehicles
Reduction in the average number of reported malaria cases among UNOCI personnel (2005/06: 6 cases per month; 2006/07: 4 cases per month; 2007/08: 3 cases per month)	An average of 8 cases reported per month

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Enforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver awareness and road safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits for violations recorded by CarLog system	Yes	Enforced through quarterly road safety bulletins. 5 permanent permit withdrawals for the year
Organization of a malaria prevention programme for military and civilian personnel in all locations throughout Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	5,000 personnel trained in malaria prevention. 10,000 personnel received broadcast information on malaria prevention. The Medical Section provided information circulars and induction training to newly arrived staff members
Completion of an improved security and evacuation plan	Yes	Security plan completed in 2008
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,915 military contingent personnel, 200 military observers, 450 United Nations police officers and 750 formed police personnel	7,834	Military contingent personnel
	189	Military observers
	371	United Nations police officers
	750	Formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	Monitored, inspected and verified contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for all military and police personnel
Storage and supply of 7,800 tons of rations (per annum), 121,310 combat rations for military contingent and formed police personnel in 40 locations	8,120	Tons of rations (per annum)
	178,250	Combat rations for military contingent and formed police personnel in the camp locations. The increase in combat rations was due to the 7-day reserve for military observers, United Nations police and international civilian personnel at each contingent location
Administration of an average of 1,427 civilian staff, comprising 488 international staff, 651 national staff and 288 United Nations Volunteers	1,234	Civilian staff comprising:
	403	International staff
	571	National staff
	260	United Nations Volunteers
		This was due mainly to the difficulty in the identification and recruitment of qualified bilingual staff, and intensified by the extensive recruitment competition by other international organizations and missions

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	The Conduct and Discipline Unit opened 48 cases of alleged misconduct and has implemented a prevention programme. 3,061 UNOCI personnel attended the induction training. 287 civilian, 556 police and 2,218 military personnel attended training on prevention of sexual exploitation. 5 field visits were carried out in the sectors to sensitize personnel and to identify high risk areas of misconduct
Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in approximately 80 locations	Yes	6,837 work requests completed in 80 locations
Sanitation services for all premises, including collection and disposal of sewage and garbage	Yes	Garbage disposal services provided to 45 premises/locations and septic waste disposal services from 67 septic extraction points in premises/campsites
Operation and maintenance of 12 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 10 locations	Yes	Operated and maintained 9 water treatment plants in 8 locations
Operation and maintenance of 235 United Nations-owned and 208 contingent-owned generators	Yes	Maintained and operated 259 United Nations-owned and 205 contingent-owned generators
Storage and supply of 1.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	2.4 million litres	The higher amount was due to increased utilization of generators as the main source of power supply at 3 newly constructed disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation and 4 disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation sites
Maintenance and renovation of 100 km of roads	7 km	The lower than planned output was due to changes in priorities of field redeployment and the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement
Maintenance of 13 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 13 locations	13	Airfields and landing sites maintained
Operation and maintenance of 1,016 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 29 armoured vehicles, through 3 workshops	1,016	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 29 armoured vehicles, operated and maintained through 3 workshops
Supply of 7.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	7.3 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied
Operation of a shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 300 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	87,350 passengers, equivalent to an estimated 336 personnel per day, were transported. The shuttle was in operation 5 days per week

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 7 rotary-wing aircraft	3	Commercial fixed-wing aircraft
	6	Commercial rotary-wing aircraft under long-term charter agreement in 2 operational bases (Abidjan and Daloa)
	3	Military rotary-wing aircraft based in Bouaké
Supply of 5.9 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations	5.2 million litres	Supplied for air operations
Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	Yes	Boats are contingent-owned and maintained. UNOCI provided local insurance only
Supply of 58,560 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	400 litres	The lower than planned fuel consumption was due to the calm security situation that prevailed through the reporting period, a result of which was the reduction in marine patrols and participation in non-riot extraction exercises
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth-station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	1 Earth-station hub supported and maintained
		99 per cent availability of satellite communications
		99.5 per cent availability of microwave network
		99 per cent availability of UNOCI FM
Support and maintenance of 35 very small aperture terminal systems, 46 telephone exchanges and 23 microwave links	35	Very small aperture terminals
	46	Telephone exchanges
	23	Microwave links
Support and maintenance of 74 VHF repeaters, 3,292 VHF and ultra-high frequency (UHF) hand-held radios, 2,051 VHF/UHF mobile radios and 496 VHF/UHF base station radios	74	VHF repeaters
	3,292	VHF/UHF hand-held radios
	2,051	VHF/UHF mobile radios
	496	VHF/UHF base station radios
Support and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations in 4 radio production facilities	21	FM radio broadcast stations
	4	Radio production and broadcast studios
	5	Transmitters upgraded to 5 KW from 2 KW
	5	Radio communications towers upgraded to increase height by 30 per cent
		2 transmitters were not installed pending finalization of the land lease with the land owners

Support and maintenance of 1,566 desktop computers, 65 servers, 529 laptop computers, 1,113 printers and 161 digital senders in 40 locations	1,566	Desktop computers
	529	Laptop computers
	67	Servers
	1,113	Printers
	161	Digital senders in 40 locations
Support and maintenance of 60 local area networks and wide area networks for 2,148 users in 40 locations	Yes	60 local area networks supported and maintained for 2,148 network accounts in 40 locations
Provision of geographic information maps to all components of the mission	Yes	4,899 of 5,000 thematic maps delivered to various sections and military contingents from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008
Operation and maintenance of 1 level-I-plus clinic, 17 level-I clinics, 2 level-II clinics, 2 level-I medical facilities in the sectors, contractual arrangements with 5 level-III hospitals in Abidjan and a level-IV hospital in Accra, and emergency services and first aid stations in 18 locations altogether for all mission personnel, staff of United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	<p>Operation and maintenance of 1 level-I-plus clinic, 22 troop-contributor country level-I clinics and 2 troop-contributor country level-II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters; maintenance of contractual arrangements with level-III hospitals in Abidjan and level-IV hospitals in South Africa, Ghana, Morocco and Kenya</p> <p>The completion of contractual arrangements with 3 level-IV hospitals in Morocco, Ghana and South Africa was ongoing as at 30 June 2008</p>
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations	Yes	UNOCI maintained air ambulance arrangements to provide medevac and casevac services. Review of arrangements to provide joint evacuation with UNMIL and UNIOSIL was ongoing as at 30 June 2008
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	Yes	Through permanent and mobile voluntary counselling and testing services, and training of personnel as HIV/AIDS peer educators; 1,849 mission personnel were tested and 14 personnel were trained as associate HIV/AIDS counsellors
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	UNOCI personnel received training to be HIV/AIDS peer educators. 196 peer educators were trained since January 2008 and 14 mission personnel were trained as HIV/AIDS counsellors to ensure continuation of HIV/AIDS sensitization and peer education programmes
Access-control monitoring and supervision at all UNOCI sites throughout the area of operation, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	Yes	All UNOCI sites were manned on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week basis by contracted unarmed security guards. At the Integrated Mission Headquarters and other sensitive locations, the guards were reinforced by United Nations peacekeeping forces

Close protection to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	No	The team of 16 personnel for close protection was not able to provide close protection to 3 principals on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week basis, as the principals travelled to the regions
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for an average of 1,427 residences for compliance with minimum operating residential security standards and site security assessments for compliance with minimum operating security standards	719	Of 1,427 residences were surveyed. Some of the residences surveyed accommodated more than 1 staff member. As at 30 June 2008, compliance with minimum operating residential security standards is ongoing for newly arrived staff and those onboard
Security operations centres operational at the mission's headquarters (Abidjan) and regional headquarters (Daloa and Bouaké) for early warning and reaction for all staff members, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	Yes	The Security Operations Centres at the mission and regional headquarters were functional 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and manned by personnel drawn from the integrated United Nations security officers and United Nations police, and radio operators
Organization of security briefings and induction security training for all United Nations staff visiting or assigned to Côte d'Ivoire and 1 refresher training session for United Nations staff or agency staff	Yes	Security briefings and induction security training were conducted for all newly deployed staff members and United Nations staff on official duty visiting Côte d'Ivoire, and refresher courses were conducted for staff already deployed
Implementation of integrated security plans and contingency plans at the headquarters level and in each of the 9 security areas	9	Integrated security plans were completed, 1 for each security area, and were updated to be in accordance with the Ouagadougou Political Agreement
Identification cards for all arriving United Nations staff at headquarters and regional offices	Yes	All newly arrived staff members were issued identification cards at headquarters before reassignment to regional offices
Air security procedures and baggage handling/security check at main UNOCI air terminals at Abidjan, Bouaké, Yamoussoukro and Daloa	Yes	4,033 flights were monitored, totalling 36,574 passengers. 1,674 items of cargo and 36,189 items of baggage were checked at UNOCI air terminals
Basic training of security officers in unarmed combat, pistol and shotgun firing, close protection, investigation techniques, security driving and other related areas	Yes	Security officers and security assistants attended the field security training programme within the mission area. Security officers were retrained in the use of pistols and submachine guns

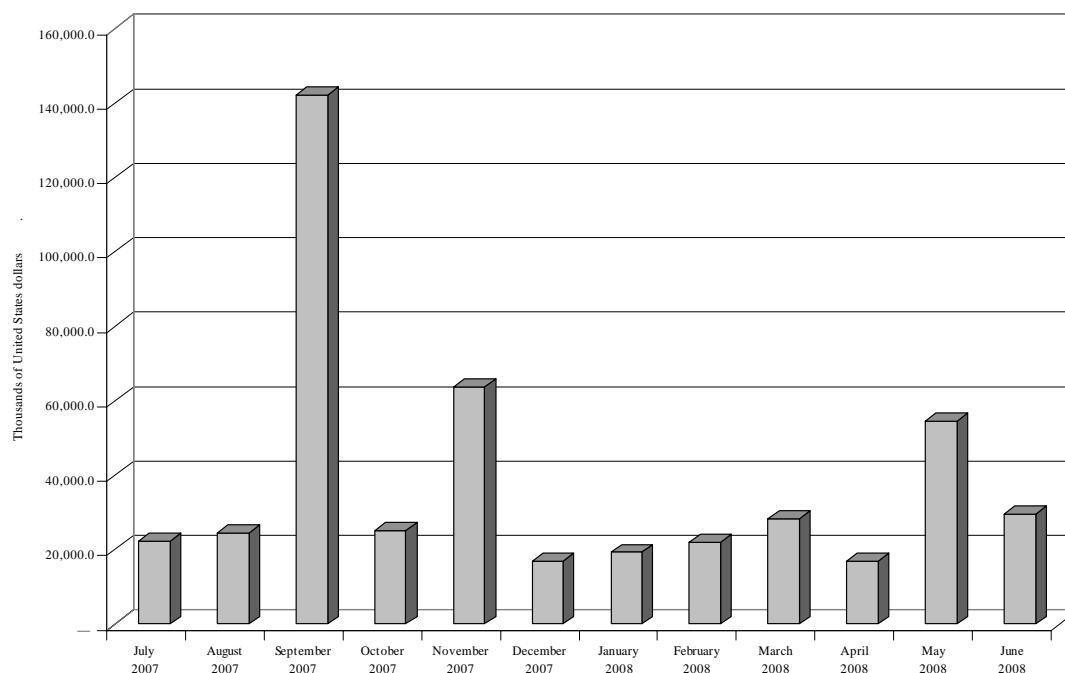
III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 943.6	10 699.6	(756.0)	(7.6)
Military contingents	192 574.6	191 542.0	1 032.6	0.5
United Nations police	20 205.4	19 084.9	1 120.5	5.5
Formed police units	19 715.9	18 143.5	1 572.4	8.0
Subtotal	242 439.5	239 470.0	2 969.5	1.2
Civilian personnel				
International staff	68 003.7	62 584.7	5 419.0	8.0
National staff	15 015.1	13 488.1	1 527.0	10.2
United Nations Volunteers	8 135.3	10 920.6	(2 785.3)	(34.2)
General temporary assistance	316.9	656.8	(339.9)	(107.2)
Subtotal	91 471.0	87 650.2	3 820.8	4.2
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	404.6	296.1	108.5	26.8
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	301.9	169.0	132.9	44.0
Official travel	2 742.6	3 886.4	(1 143.8)	(41.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	46 925.1	47 461.9	(536.8)	(1.1)
Ground transportation	10 646.0	11 905.9	(1 260.9)	(11.8)
Air transportation	38 499.8	37 779.8	720.0	1.9
Naval transportation	72.4	38.6	33.8	46.7
Communications	17 503.4	15 313.7	2 189.7	12.5
Information technology	2 593.9	2 814.0	(220.1)	(8.5)
Medical	6 996.8	6 335.4	661.4	9.5
Special equipment	3 658.5	3 612.5	46.0	1.3
Other supplies, services and equipment	5 601.6	7 589.2	(1 987.5)	(35.5)
Quick-impact projects	1 000	949.3	50.7	5.1
Subtotal	136 945.6	138 151.8	(1 206.2)	(0.9)
Gross requirements	470 856.1	465 272.0	5 584.1	1.2
Staff assessment income	9 165.2	9 009.1	156.1	1.7
Net requirements	461 690.9	456 262.9	5 428.0	1.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	470 856.1	465 272.0	5 584.1	1.2

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



39. The high level of expenditure in September 2007 was attributable mainly to the obligation of funds for reimbursement of troop cost for military contingents. The high level of expenditure in November 2007 was attributable to the obligation of funds for death and disability compensation for military contingents and the acquisition of equipment and services under the facilities and infrastructure, communications and medical classes of expenditure. The higher expenditure for May 2008 was attributable to the obligation of funds for reimbursement of troop cost for military contingents, and acquisition of equipment and services under the facilities and infrastructure, communications, medical and special equipment classes of expenditure.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	6 217.2
Other/miscellaneous income	666.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(3.7)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 036.3
Total	13 915.9

D. 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	36 559.0
Formed police units	4 941.4
Subtotal	41 500.4
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	15 920.8
Communications	7 496.8
Medical	4 411.0
Special equipment	3 612.5
Subtotal	31 441.1
Total	72 941.5

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	4 April 2004	—
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	4 April 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	4 April 2004	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.25		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	870
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	870

^a Includes Government-provided facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$756.0)	(7.6%)

40. Additional requirements were due mainly to two consecutive increases, on 1 February and 1 May 2008, in the daily mission subsistence allowance rate from the planned provision of \$140 for the first 30 days and \$122 after 30 days, to \$223 for the first 30 days and \$130 after 30 days. In addition, a new mission subsistence allowance policy for UNOCI, which set the daily mission subsistence allowance rate in CFA francs instead of United States dollars was adopted and became effective from 1 May 2008, which led to additional costs owing to adverse foreign exchange movements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$1 032.6	0.5%

41. The unutilized balance was due mainly to lower requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation resulting from the lower number of rotations made using commercial flights, and to lower requirements for death and disability compensation, as fewer casualties were reported. The overall lower requirement was offset by the increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance for military staff officers effective from 1 July 2007, in line with the revised support arrangements for military staff officers, which was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/276, and which entitled staff officers to receive mission subsistence allowance in lieu of troop reimbursement payments.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 120.5	5.5%

42. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the lower actual average deployment of United Nations police personnel (371) than planned (450). This resulted in lower requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation. Overall reduced requirements were offset in part by increases in the mission subsistence allowance rate from the planned provision of \$140 for the first 30 days and \$122 after 30 days, to \$223 for the first 30 days and \$130 after 30 days.

43. The provision for death and disability was unutilized, as no casualties were reported.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 572.4	8.0%

44. The unutilized balance was due to the lower requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation resulting from the use of UNMIL B-727 and B-757 aircraft for the second rotation of the formed police personnel of a contributing country in place of the use of commercial flights in February and

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.

March 2008. In addition, lower requirements occurred from reduced replenishment requirements for the meals ready to eat reserve stock in the period owing to the extended shelf life of the stocks.

45. The provision for death and disability was unutilized as no casualties were reported.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$5 419.0	8.0%

46. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to lower requirements in the hazardous duty station allowance as a result of the suspension of the allowance for staff deployed or travelling to Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Bouaké and San Pedro, effective from 16 May 2007. Another attributable factor was the higher actual average vacancy rate of 15.2 per cent, compared to the planned rate of 15 per cent. The overall lower requirements were offset in part by the increase in daily mission subsistence allowance, an increase in common staff costs owing to increased costs of commercial ticket fares purchased or reimbursed to staff members for repatriation, home leave, family visits and appointments, and an increase in net base salaries of staff, effective from 1 January 2008, to reflect the consolidation of 1.97 multiplier points into net base salaries.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$1 527.0	10.2%

47. The unutilized balance was attributable to lower requirements in the hazardous duty station allowance as a result of the suspension of the allowance for staff deployed or travelling to Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Bouaké and San Pedro, effective from 16 May 2007. This was offset by additional requirements in common staff costs owing to higher than estimated expenditure recorded under joint staff pension fund contributions, medical insurance policy contributions, dependency allowance and assignment allowance as a result of the conversion of 36 national posts to the 100 series from the 300 series.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$2 785.3)	(34.2%)

48. Additional requirements were attributable to several increases in the volunteer living allowance for United Nations Volunteers during the period, effective from July 2007. The budgeted volunteer living allowance was \$1,979. It increased to \$1,804 for single volunteers, \$2,054 for volunteers with a single dependant and \$2,254 for volunteers with multiple dependants in July 2007. An additional increase to \$2,218 for single volunteers, \$2,468 for volunteers with a single dependant and \$2,667 for volunteers with multiple dependants was made in June 2008. The additional requirements were also due to the non-repatriation of 136 United Nations Volunteers planned in March 2008 owing to the postponement of the presidential and legislative elections.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$339.9)	(107.2%)

49. Additional requirements were attributable mainly to the establishment of posts of the Electoral Certification Support Cell function in September 2007. In its resolution 1765 (2007), the Security Council terminated the mandate of the High Representative for the Elections in Côte d'Ivoire, entrusted the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the responsibility of certifying all stages of the electoral process and requested that a support cell be made available to provide appropriate assistance to fulfil this task. As at 30 June 2008, the actual number of staff on board was three owing to the postponement of the presidential elections.

50. Further increased requirements for expenditure were due to the recruitment of eight radio operators to man the Security Operations Centre 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and five drivers attached to the security intervention team employed to provide extraction and escort services to UNOCI personnel under threat or during curfew hours.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$108.5	26.8%

51. The unutilized balance was due mainly to lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance owing to delay in recruitment and the non-utilization of the assignment/repatriation provision because of the use of contingent aircraft instead of commercial aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$132.9	44.0%

52. Savings were attributable to the reduced requirements for external training consultants owing to the utilization of in-house expertise to conduct 33 training sessions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1 143.8)	(41.7%)

53. Additional requirements under non-training official travel were due to increased requirements for travel of military, police, and civilian staff between regional locations, sectors and mission headquarters as a result of the stable but fragile security environment. Security restrictions imposed on road trips after daylight hours resulted in a greater than anticipated number of overnight stays at locations visited. Additional requirements also arose as a result of travel in relation to consultations on the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements, within the Operation, with the international community and regional partners, and as a result of construction and facilitation projects undertaken. The additional requirements comprised an increase in the number of outside-mission trips from 99 planned to 225 taken and an increase in the number of within-mission trips from 60 planned to 101 taken.

Facilities and infrastructure	<i>Variance</i>	
	(\$536.8)	(1.1%)
<p>54. Overexpenditure for facilities and infrastructure was attributable mainly to the additional requirements for security services, field defence supplies, diesel fuel and the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, generators, accommodation and office equipment. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for self-sustainment, utilities, maintenance services and spare parts and supplies.</p> <p>55. Additional requirements for security services resulted from the reimbursement of residential security costs to field headquarters, United Nations police, United Nations military and United Nations Volunteers personnel deployed in mission areas in 2007/08 following the change in support arrangements for boarding and lodging. In addition, further requirements for resources arose from the recommendation of the Department of Safety and Security/Department of Peacekeeping Operations joint assistance mission in Côte d'Ivoire for additional security services. The services were provided by the host Government dedicated intervention and escort team, under the command of the chief security adviser.</p> <p>56. Additional requirements were also attributable to an increase in the price of diesel fuel by 16 per cent and an increased demand for such fuel. The increased demand was driven by increased utilization of generators as the main source of power at the newly constructed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament and dismantlement of militia sites. The variance also reflects the loss on exchange as a result of the weaker than budgeted exchange rate for the United States dollar against the CFA franc.</p> <p>57. Additional requirements for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, tents, 750KVA generators, air conditioning units, ceiling fans and office equipment arose primarily from the requirements to build three disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and four disarmament and dismantlement of militia sites. The sites were built to accommodate and facilitate the redeployment and the increased mobility of forces, following the elimination of the zone of confidence and green line, to provide security for the electoral and key processes under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. Additional expenditure in field defence supplies was due to the construction of the seven aforementioned sites.</p> <p>58. Lower requirements for self-sustainment resulted from the provision of accommodation to the relocated contingents, rather than dual tentage accommodation, as provided for in the budget.</p> <p>59. Reduced requirements for maintenance services were attributed to a change in support arrangements for field headquarters staff officers from the provision of boarding and lodging related series of payment of mission subsistence allowance. This resulted in the non-utilization of such services as catering, cleaning, landscaping and laundry. In addition, the use of in-house labour to carry out engineering-related maintenance services in the absence of reliable contractors led to further lower requirements for maintenance services.</p> <p>60. Lower requirements for utilities were attributed to the lower than planned consumption of electricity and lower fees charged for the provision of power to UNOCI premises in FAFN territory. Lower requirements for spare parts and</p>		

supplies were attributed to reduced procurement of security-related consumables owing to the cancellation of the letter of agreement by the vendor close to the end of the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 260.9)	(11.8%)

61. Additional requirements were attributed mainly to the increased purchase cost of vehicles owing to the weakening of the United States dollar, increased freight charges for the purchased vehicles and increased requirements for spare parts to prolong the working life and improve the performance of some of the vehicles used in the Operation. Additional requirements were also attributable to an increase in the price of diesel fuel by 16 per cent and a loss on exchange as a result of the weaker than budgeted exchange rate for the United States dollar against the CFA franc.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$720.0	1.9%

62. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to a lower than anticipated guaranteed fleet cost for two helicopters (S-61N and MI-8MTV) and the cancellation of the contract for one AS-332 Superpuma helicopter following the suspension of its air-worthiness certificate and the non-procurement of meteorological equipment to support the air navigation activities for all UNOCI aircraft.

63. This was offset in part by increased requirements for aviation fuel owing to the reimbursement of fuel costs to UNMIL for the use of its aircraft to support the rotation of military contingent and police personnel, and the overall increase in aviation fuel prices in Abidjan by 94 per cent and in Yamoussoukro by 72 per cent, and the additional rental costs for a Learjet 55 to replace a Learjet 35, which was required to meet the Operation's requirements for a bigger aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$33.8	46.7%

64. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to a lower liability insurance premium for two marine patrol boats deployed in Abidjan and lower fuel consumption owing to reduced marine patrols and the non-occurrence of extraction exercises.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$2 189.7	12.5%

65. The unutilized balance was due to reduced requirements for commercial communications and support services, and the provision of public information services.

66. The reduced commercial communications services requirements were due to decreased telephone usage following the implementation of stricter controls on the use of telephone services and prompt recovery of personal telephone bills; lower than budgeted actual costs of commercial communications services owing to the

postponement of the elections; the delay in procuring the requested leased line services between the mission and UNLB; and improvements in communications infrastructure, which resulted in lower use of the postal service by contingents and formed police personnel.

67. Lower requirements were also due to administrative and technical delays experienced during the procurement process for public information services, including difficulties faced in identifying suitable vendors to procure services and equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$220.1)	(8.5%)

68. Additional requirements were attributable mainly to the increased need for spare parts and supplies to maintain the working state of existing information technology equipment.

69. The additional requirements for maintenance and repairs were due to the purchase of additional equipment to meet network standardization requirements and to provide maintenance services in support of additional servers installed in San Pedro.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$661.4	9.5%

70. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to lower requirements for medical services as a result of the establishment of medical facilities in all mission sites, which reduced the requirement for external medical services to mission personnel. This was offset by additional requirements for medical equipment to upgrade hospitals and clinics to meet United Nations standards.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$1 987.5)	(35.5%)

71. The additional requirement primarily reflects the loss on exchange rate as a result of the weaker than budgeted exchange rate for the United States dollar against the euro. Additional requirements for freight and related costs also occurred as a result of the inland transportation of United Nations-owned equipment owing to the accelerated dismantling and construction of sites in support of the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including the relocation of military camps after the elimination of the zone of confidence, and in support of the re-establishment of State authority in the north of the country. This was offset in part by lower bank charges owing to the more favourable banking terms offered.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$50.7	5.1%

72. The unutilized balance was due to the cancellation of three quick-impact projects, as the internal administrative arrangements of the project partner prevented it from implementing the projects.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

73. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$5,584,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2008 amounting to \$13,915,900 from interest income (\$6,217,200), other/miscellaneous income (\$666,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$7,036,300), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$3,700).
