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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks grouped by components, namely, safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

During the reporting period, the Operation was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to re-establish peace, security and long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire. In its resolution 2000 (2011) of 27 July 2011, the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that the authorized strength of the military component of UNOCI should be 9,792 personnel, including 2,400 additional troops authorized by its resolutions 1942 (2010) and 1967 (2011), and that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should certify all stages of the upcoming legislative elections and provide all the necessary guarantees for open, free, fair and transparent elections in accordance with international standards and the agreed criteria. The resulting additional requirements were addressed in the supplementary budget.

There was relative improvement in the area of security in most parts of the country but also setbacks, mainly in the west along the border with Liberia, as illustrated by the killing of the seven peacekeepers in June 2012, which showed the fragility in that area and the potential risk of deterioration.

After the legislative elections held on 11 December 2011 and the inauguration of Côte d'Ivoire's democratically elected National Assembly in April 2012, UNOCI continued to support the efforts of the national security forces to stabilize the country.

Progress in the development of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was limited. However, President Ouattara established a working group tasked with developing a national framework for security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in April 2012, and UNOCI provided support to this process.

UNOCI incurred \$625.1 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 96.8 per cent (compared to \$551.5 million in expenditure and an implementation rate of 96.7 per cent in the 2010/11 period).

The Mission realized a gross unspent balance of \$20.8 million (3.2 per cent) in the expenditure categories of military and police personnel (\$6.9 million), civilian personnel (\$3.1 million) and operational costs (\$10.8 million).

The lower expenditure for military and police personnel was mainly attributable to a reduced requirement for United Nations police (\$9.4 million) corresponding to the lower number of United Nations police officers, which in turn was attributable to the limited number of French-speaking police experts identified by the police-contributing countries who had the skill set required to assist in building the capacity of the Ivorian law enforcement agencies. The reduction was partly offset by higher expenditures for military contingents (\$2.7 million), mainly in the form of commercial air charter costs for the emplacement and rotation of contingent personnel and expenditures for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

The underexpenditure in civilian personnel was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for United Nations Volunteers (\$3.8 million) and general temporary assistance (\$2.6 million) owing to non-recruitment of some positions related to the elections. The reduction was partly offset by higher expenditures for international staff (\$2.9 million), mainly owing to higher common staff costs and salary expenditures partly offset by discontinuation of hazardous duty station allowance.

The underexpenditure in operational costs was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for air transportation (\$8.9 million), owing to the rationalization of air assets; and other supplies, services and equipment (\$12.9 million), owing to the delay in developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The unspent balance was partly offset by higher than budgeted expenditures for facilities and infrastructure (\$7.5 million), communications (\$2.7 million) and official travel (\$2.8 million).

Performance of financial resources^a

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	300 348.4	293 436.4	6 912.0	2.3
Civilian personnel	122 172.5	119 035.8	3 136.7	2.6
Operational costs	223 440.5	212 639.2	10 801.3	4.8
Gross requirements	645 961.4	625 111.4	20 850.0	3.2
Staff assessment income	11 504.3	11 048.6	455.7	4.0
Net requirements	634 457.1	614 062.8	20 394.3	3.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	645 961.4	625 111.4	20 850.0	3.2

^a Includes resources approved in General Assembly resolutions 65/294 and 66/242.**Human resources incumbency performance**

Category	Approved ^{a,b}	Planned (average) ^c	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^d
Military observers	192	192	196	(2.1)
Military contingents	9 535	9 535	9 308	2.4
United Nations police	595	525	352	33.0
Formed police units	820	890	982	(10.3)
International staff	444	444	377	15.1
National staff	808	808	747	7.5
United Nations Volunteers	353	353	261	26.1
Temporary positions ^e				
International staff	40	40	22	45.0
National staff	29	29	9	69.0
Government-provided personnel	42	42	13	69.0

^a Represents the highest level of approved strength under the revised budget.^b The Security Council, in its resolution 2000 (2011), decided that the authorized strength of the military component should remain at 9,792 personnel, comprising 9,600 troops and 192 military observers; that the authorized strength of the police component should remain at 1,350 personnel; and that the increase of the individual police personnel by 205 be experts in specialized areas was to be accommodated through adjustments to the military and police strength of UNOCI, within the authorized strength of military and police personnel.^c Based on deployment schedule.^d Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.^e Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 February 2011 (A/65/736) and amounted to \$485,839,600 gross (\$475,116,200 net). It provided for 192 military observers; 7,200 military contingents; 1,250 police personnel, including 800 in formed units and 450 United Nations police personnel; 414 international staff; 799 national staff inclusive of 89 National Professional Officers; 176 United Nations Volunteers; and 24 temporary positions inclusive of 14 international and 10 national staff and 16 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 28 April 2011, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$242,919,800 gross for the maintenance of the Operation for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2011 (A/65/743/Add.14, para. 36).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/294, appropriated an amount of \$486,726,400 gross (\$476,003,000 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

4. Subsequently, the Security Council, in its resolution 2000 (2011), decided that the authorized strength of the military component of UNOCI should be 9,792 personnel, comprising 9,600 troops and staff officers, including 2,400 additional troops authorized by its resolutions 1942 (2010) and 1967 (2011), and 192 military observers; that the authorized strength of the police component should be 1,350 personnel and that the 8 previously authorized customs officers were to be maintained; that the individual police personnel should be increased by 205 advisers, to be accommodated through adjustments within the authorized military and police strength of UNOCI; and that, pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1933 (2010) and previous resolutions, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should certify that all stages of the upcoming legislative elections would provide all the necessary guarantees for open, free, fair and transparent elections, in accordance with international standards and the agreed criteria.

5. Pursuant to resolution 2000 (2011), and in light of the security situation and upcoming legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the Secretary-General, in his report on supplementary budget estimates for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/66/529), requested additional resources of \$165,735,000 to meet additional operational requirements. The supplementary resources included the deployment of 2,335 additional military contingent personnel, 145 United Nations police personnel, 20 formed police unit personnel, 34 international and 9 national staff, 26 international and 19 national temporary positions, 177 United Nations Volunteers and 26 Government-provided personnel.

6. In its report of 14 December 2011, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$165,353,500 for the maintenance of the Operation for the 2011/12 period, in addition to the amount of \$486,726,400 already appropriated (A/66/612, para. 77). The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/242, appropriated \$159,235,000 in addition to the amount of \$486,726,400 already appropriated, for the 2011/12 period.

7. Accordingly, resources totalling \$645,961,400 gross (\$634,457,100 net) have been provided for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 under the terms of General Assembly resolutions 65/294 and 66/242. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

8. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1980 (2011), 1981 (2011), 1992 (2011), 2000 (2011), 2008 (2011) and 2045 (2012). By its resolution 2000 (2011), the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI until 31 July 2012.

9. 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.

10. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

11. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2011/12 budget. In particular, the performance 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 actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

12. UNOCI made progress in most of its mandated tasks and continued to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in stabilizing the security situation. During the reporting period, Côte d'Ivoire made notable progress on the road to political, social and economic stability. There was relative improvement in the area of security in most parts of the country, in particular in Abidjan, but there were also setbacks, mainly in the west along the border with Liberia, as illustrated by the killing of the seven peacekeepers in June 2012, which showed the fragility of the situation and potential risk of further deterioration. While a sense of normalcy had returned to Abidjan, the security situation began to deteriorate toward the end of the reporting period.

13. The legislative elections took place on 11 December 2011 and the re-vote election in 11 electoral districts on 26 February 2012, both in a political environment largely conducive to their peaceful conduct, except for violence that marred the polling in the two districts of Bonon and Facobly. The Independent Electoral Commission was generally successful in overcoming technical and

logistical challenges in the weeks leading up to the elections and in meeting the tight schedule, with support provided by UNOCI and the United Nations country team at the same level as that provided for the presidential elections in 2010. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General partially certified the elections pending the results for Bonon and Facobly.

14. After the legislative elections held on 11 December 2011, UNOCI continued to support the efforts of the national security forces to stabilize the country. UNOCI increased joint patrols with national security forces and in Abidjan with the French Operation Licorne forces. In the west, UNOCI reinforced its presence in the border area with the establishment of three new camps in Tabou, Taï and Zouan Hounien and the expansion of existing camps in Toulépleu, Issia, Gagnoa, Sinfra and Bouaflé. UNOCI also increased its presence in eastern Côte d'Ivoire to monitor cross-border movements from Ghana, while reducing its deployment in Abidjan, which had been augmented during the post-electoral crisis. In keeping with its mandate to protect civilians, UNOCI refined its system of mobile and static patrols to enhance its quick-reaction capacity and enhanced its visible presence in areas of concern, including 27 camps for internally displaced persons and on the routes used by refugees and displaced persons to return to their communities.

15. During the reporting period, UNOCI, in coordination with the United Nations country team, revised its strategy on protection of civilians. A final version was endorsed in June 2012 and the first steps were taken towards its effective implementation. It focused on (a) protection through the political process, (b) establishing a protective environment and (c) protection from physical violence, including violence by national security forces and non-State armed groups, criminal violence and politically motivated violence.

16. Côte d'Ivoire's democratically elected National Assembly was inaugurated in Yamoussoukro on 25 April 2012 and opened its first ordinary session on the same day, marking an important step in the process of democratization. The National Assembly nevertheless faced infrastructure and technical challenges during the first ordinary session and did not adopt any major laws. However, the important issue of State budgets was discussed.

17. Progress was achieved in the political arena with efforts on the part of the Government to engage in political dialogue and reconciliation, although much remained to be done by the end of the reporting period. UNOCI met regularly with the President, the Prime Minister and key Ivorian interlocutors, including members of the opposition, to promote the importance of progress in the areas of security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and reconciliation and political dialogue with opposition groups. Efforts to make progress on other key issues related to long-term stability, such as implementing State authority throughout Côte d'Ivoire, a single treasury and reopening of courts and prisons, were hampered by the deteriorating security situation in the country.

18. Important steps towards security sector reform in Côte d'Ivoire were taken during the reporting period. Through a presidential decree, a working group was established on 6 April 2012 to draw up a national strategy for security sector reform by 31 July 2012. Advocacy efforts resulted in the Ivorian authorities adopting a more global approach to security sector reform. Accordingly, the working group on security sector reform addressed technical issues through subgroups on national security; democratic control; post-crisis reconstruction; rule of law and international

relations; economic governance; and the social and human dimension. With the additional security sector reform resources approved for UNOCI in the supplementary budget in the beginning of 2012, the Operation was able to provide dedicated assistance to advance the national security sector reform agenda. Specifically, UNOCI participated on a regular basis in the working group on security sector reform and related subgroups and provided direct technical and expert advice and financial support for the organization and conduct of two national seminars in May and June 2012 and a study trip to Europe in June 2012. The national strategy for security sector reform was completed in July and validated by the President in September 2012, after the end of the reporting period.

19. Progress in the development of a national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration remained limited during the reporting period. The creation of the working group on security sector reform was an important first step in this regard, as it was tasked to establish a national policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. UNOCI provided substantive support to the working group. The national policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was adopted by 2 August 2012, after the close of the reporting period.

20. UNOCI, in close coordination with the United Nations country team, strengthened the presence of its civilian personnel in the field offices in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire in order to increase the Operation's effectiveness in implementing its mandate at the local level. UNOCI opened offices in Tabou, Toulepleu and Taï, while reinforcing the office in Guiglo.

21. Over the reporting period, the Operation realized an unencumbered balance of \$20.8 million, representing 3.2 per cent of the approved budget amount. The underexpenditure was mainly attributable to (a) reduced requirements in the other supplies, services and equipment category of expenditure owing to delays in developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (\$12.9 million); (b) a higher than anticipated average vacancy rate for United Nations police (\$9.4 million) owing to the limited number of French-speaking police experts identified by police-contributing countries who possessed the required skill set to assist in building the capacity of the Ivorian law enforcement agencies; (c) the rationalization of air assets (\$8.9 million); and (d) higher than anticipated vacancy rates for United Nations Volunteers (\$3.8 million) and international and national temporary staff (\$2.6 million). The reduced requirements were partially offset by (a) higher expenditures for facilities and infrastructure, mainly to assist the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) and support security sector reform through consolidated projects (\$7.5 million); (b) higher expenditures for international staff (\$2.9 million) owing to higher common staff costs for entitlements and salary expenditures resulting from a higher post adjustment; (c) additional within-mission travel in relation to construction of new UNOCI camps and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps, the support of legislative elections and an unplanned official visit by the Security Council (\$2.8 million); (d) additional requirements for acquisition of communications equipment to migrate from an analogue to a digital radio system (\$2.7 million); and (e) higher expenditures for military contingents (\$2.7 million), mainly for the unbudgeted additional 150 military contingent personnel deployed from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to support legislative elections, supplemental payments, commercial air charter costs for the travel on

emplacement and rotations of contingent personnel, and additional freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

C. Mission support initiatives

22. UNOCI support component focused on administrative, logistical, and security support for its military, police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, the two regional headquarters (Bouaké and Daloa) and 61 sublocations, including 34 military camps. Eight new camps were established for UNOCI military personnel and three new camps in the context of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. UNOCI provided technical and logistical support for the legislative elections conducted at 19,968 polling stations. From 24 to 28 November 2011, the Operation delivered some 200 tons of non-sensitive electoral material, including ballot boxes, polling booths and electoral kits, to all departments countrywide.

23. The planned efficiency-gain initiatives were partly implemented. The wastewater treatment plants were installed at Daloa and Korhogo, with estimated cost savings of \$95,000 per annum as there was no requirement for the removal of waste. The initiative to install solar-powered deep-well water pumps was not implemented during the reporting period as the equipment did not arrive until the end of the period.

24. The major management initiatives undertaken during the reporting period included the rationalization of air assets, including reduction of the fleet by one Dash 7 aircraft and contracting of a smaller Beech Craft B1900 in January 2012; reduction of the number of MI-8 helicopters from four to three in April 2012; and replacement of a high-capacity Boeing 757 aircraft (shared with UNMIL) with a lower-cost Boeing 737. Other management initiatives included the successful negotiation with the Government for non-payment of rent for the buildings used as the Operation's headquarters in Sébroko and measures taken to reduce electricity consumption, such as switching off air-conditioning systems and lights when rooms were not occupied, at night and during weekends, with estimated savings of \$70,000.

D. Regional mission cooperation

25. On 7 March 2012, UNMIL, UNOCI and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) agreed on a joint road map to strengthen inter-mission collaboration. The agreed road map focuses on (a) security and border control, (b) strengthening of State authority and (c) sustainable return and reintegration.

26. Under the inter-mission cooperation arrangements, UNOCI took measures, in close coordination with UNMIL, to address cross-border challenges along the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Air and ground patrols were conducted on both sides of the border to monitor and deter illegal activities. The two missions also enhanced the sharing of information and coordination with their respective national security institutions. In addition, in June, October and November 2011, UNOCI conducted a series of joint assessments with UNMIL to review the situation in the border area with respect to Ivorian ex-combatants present in refugee camps or host communities in Liberia, and developed recommendations to address the situation.

27. The Security Council had authorized the temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of one infantry company, three formed police unit platoons with supporting elements, two military utility helicopters and three armed helicopters to reinforce UNOCI during the legislative elections.

28. In addition to the arrangements described above, one infantry company and three platoons of UNOCI formed police units reinforced UNMIL during the elections in Liberia from 1 October to 30 November 2011. The three armed helicopters that had been temporarily deployed from UNMIL to support UNOCI during the post-electoral crisis returned to Liberia on 4 October 2011.

29. UNOCI maintained close cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the country and United Nations regional entities by provision of services and materials on a cost-recoverable basis.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

30. A joint programme, the 2012-2013 United Nations system strategic priorities, was developed and adopted to maximize the coordinated activities between the Operation and the United Nations country team throughout the country and to enhance the impact of the United Nations, in alignment with the Government's national development plan (2012-2015). The main focus of the programme was the integrated reinforcement of the joint presence of the United Nations to effectively implement its mandates. Joint field offices were established in Tabou, Taj and Toulepleu.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: safe and secure environment

31. During the reporting period, the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained fragile and deteriorated significantly in April 2012, especially in the western part of the country along the Liberian border. A large number of weapons were still in circulation throughout the country, and there were increasing numbers of ex-combatants as a result of the slow progress in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform.

32. Cooperation and coordination between the national security institutions and UNOCI was enhanced, particularly with respect to the security arrangement for the legislative elections and as a response to the security challenges. To implement the mandate, especially the protection of civilians, UNOCI conducted varied military patrols and escorted and supported the provision of security for key political stakeholders.

33. The 2011 post-electoral crisis significantly increased the magnitude of the disarmament and demobilization challenge as a result of new recruitment and the proliferation of armed groups. Previous agreements and structures for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration no longer fit the new context and a new policy and institutional structure had to be developed. On 6 April 2012, the President established the working group on security sector reform, including a subcommittee responsible for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The working group was given until 31 July 2012 to produce a national policy and an action plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. A new national policy on

disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was adopted after the reporting period, on 2 August 2012, to be followed by a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme outlining the operational aspects of the policy including implementation strategies for the various phases and components. UNOCI continually advocated for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take place urgently in an inclusive and transparent way, and focused on activities to help fill the policy gap in this area and on capacity-building of the national partners.

34. Several hundred embargo inspections were conducted at military sites, gendarmerie and police installations and at international airports and seaports. UNOCI embargo monitoring reports outlined several violations of the arms embargo and embargoed exports of diamonds from the country. The information was shared regularly with the Security Council sanctions committee and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, contributing to the identification of illicit trafficking flows and of possible means to limit the illegal importation of arms and related material which could undermine national efforts to consolidate security and stability.

35. UNOCI also provided support to the weapon collections organized throughout the country. Through 36 weapon collection operations, 1,811 weapons and 316,600 munitions were collected. Explosive remnants of war continued to pose a threat to civilians, and UNOCI assisted the Government in addressing the threat and conducted assessments of 56 ammunition storage facilities and armories across the country and assisted in destroying some 6,000 items of unsafe and expired heavy ammunition.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

No reports of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 0)

During the reporting period, a total of 92 armed attacks on civilians were reported, mostly in the western part of the country along the border of Liberia

Towards the end of the reporting period a series of serious incidents of armed groups attacking civilians, which triggered the displacement of about 6,000 persons, highlighted the security threats and the presence of armed elements. It was also reported that these armed groups infiltrated from Liberia, consequently UNOCI forces reinforced the monitoring and patrolling in the border areas to ensure protection of civilians. Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia also reinforced the presence of security forces along both sides of the border

Full compliance by Ivorian parties and neighbouring States with the arms and diamond embargo (2009/10: 0 incidents; 2010/11: 0 incidents; 2011/12: 0 incidents)

The cooperation with the Ivorian authorities improved notably in the 2011/12 period. While some Ivorian authorities were formally cooperating, UNOCI embargo monitoring reports outlined several obstructions to inspections in military barracks and installations. Of 685 inspections conducted during the reporting period, 431 were declared successful, but 254 were unsuccessful. While the Ivorian authorities had formally stated that the premises of the Republican Guard would not be open to embargo inspections, the authorities provided access to inspections at premises of the Republican Guard, military camps and police facilities during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
585,600 routine troop patrol days (160 patrols per day x 10 troops per patrol x 366 days)	432,740	<p>Routine troop patrol days (average 118 patrols per day x 10 x troops per patrol x 366 days)</p> <p>The lower number of routine troop patrol days was due to increased focus on conducting long-range troop patrols</p>
26,000 long-range troop patrol days (2 patrols per week x 25 troops per patrol x 52 weeks x 10 battalions)	64,700	<p>Long-range patrol days (average 4.5 patrols per week x 25 troops per patrol x 52 weeks x 11 battalions)</p> <p>The higher number of patrol days resulted from increased monitoring activities along the Ivorian border with Mali following the crisis in Mali in March 2012 as well as temporary reinforcements in specific areas to respond to the deteriorating security situation and protect civilians in the western part of the country. In addition, UNOCI intensified patrols along the border with Ghana where many Ivorians, including former combatants and representatives of the former regime, had sought refuge during and after the post-electoral crisis</p>
1,440 air reconnaissance patrol hours (3 helicopters x 40 hours per helicopter x 12 months)	2,150	<p>Air reconnaissance patrol hours (3 Bell-212 helicopters with 1,233 patrol hours and 2 MI-17 helicopters with 917 patrol hours)</p> <p>The output is higher than planned since not all the aircraft performing patrols were reflected in the calculation of the planned output</p>
37,332 military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 366 days) in Sectors East and West	49,328	<p>Military observer mobile patrol person-days (average 2 military observers per patrol x 4 patrols x 17 team sites x 366 days) in Sectors East and West</p> <p>The higher number of mobile patrols resulted from the increased number of patrols along the Mali border and the deteriorating security situation in the western part of the country</p>
208 boat patrol days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks)	192	<p>Days of boat patrol (2 boats x 2 days per week x 48 weeks)</p> <p>The shortfall of 16 patrol days in relation to the planned output resulted from inclement weather conditions restricting visibility and the seasonal marine conditions such as low water levels and seaweed</p>
Participation in 10 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with the Defence and Security Committees of the Economic Community of West African States, the United	7	<p>High-level meetings were conducted at regional and inter-mission level including UNMIL, Ivorian and Liberian civil and military authorities</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to the increased implementation of the joint UNOCI/UNMIL concept of</p>

Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNMIL and UNOWA, focused on containing cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the illegal movement of weapons		operations to support the national authorities on both sides to address border security challenges. UNOCI and UNMIL undertook coordinated patrols, followed by information exchange meetings at border crossing points with the participation of relevant Ivorian and Liberian authorities and enhanced the exchange of information and analysis, which allowed for increased efficiency of inter-mission cooperation meetings
Provision of advice to the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) on monitoring borders, with special attention to the movement of Liberian refugees, combatants and arms, through ad hoc meetings	Yes	Advice and support was provided to FRCI with respect to enhancing security in the west along the border with Liberia. UNOCI forces also conducted joint patrols with FRCI
102,114 troop security person-days (279 troops x 366 days) for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders	56,364	<p>Troop security person-days (154 troops x 366 days) for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders</p> <p>The lower output was due to the improved security situation in Abidjan and the enhanced operational deployment of national security forces and the transfer of various military tasks from UNOCI to the national security forces</p>
12 reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on compliance with the arms embargo and on cooperation with the Ivorian customs service on issues concerning embargoed goods	12	Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)
Conduct of 4 monthly survey visits (ground and aerial) to diamond exploitation sites to monitor diamond production	1	<p>Average monthly visit. In total 8 survey visits were conducted, including 4 ground and 4 aerial survey visits to diamond exploitation sites to monitor diamond production. UNOCI organized the visits of the Group of Experts to the two main diamond fields (Seguela and Tortiya) in northern Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>The lower number of visits was due to the Security Council, in its resolution 1980 (2011), requesting the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to communicate information on the illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to the sanctions committee. In light of that request, UNOCI no longer retained a diamond specialist and the only visits conducted were at the request of the Group of Experts, with UNOCI providing full logistical support</p>

Conduct of 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and other vehicles at Ivorian seaports, airports and airfields	15	Weekly inspections of cargo were conducted at Ivorian civilian and military airports, the seaport of Abidjan and at the port and airport of San-Pedro. Further inspections were carried out at the border points with Ghana, Mali and Burkina Faso. The findings were reported in the monthly embargo monitoring reports
Conduct of 60 monthly arms inspections in Ivorian military installations (FANCI and the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles), organization of 1 monthly training session for UNOCI military and police officers conducting embargo inspections and coordination of 2 joint border meetings with UNMIL officers at the western border with Liberia	64	<p>Monthly inspections (on average) were conducted at Ivorian military (FRCI) installations and police premises</p> <p>A monthly training session was conducted for UNOCI military observers and police officers in the three sector headquarters in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké</p> <p>A total of 14 joint border meetings were conducted with UNMIL at the Ivorian western border with Liberia</p>
Conduct of monthly press briefings for the national and international media with a view to enhancing the understanding and awareness of the role and actions of UNOCI forces in the post-electoral context	Yes	Information on the role and actions of the UNOCI forces was included in weekly press briefings to rebuild confidence and provide information on the Operation's support to the national authorities in re-establishing peace and security
Conduct 4 train-the-trainer sessions in Abidjan and the sectors on the military guidelines to integrate gender mainstreaming	No	No specific train-the-trainer sessions were conducted on the military guidelines to integrate gender mainstreaming. However, the induction training provided to all members of the military component and 45 train-the-trainer courses on sexual exploitation and abuse conducted in Abidjan and the sectors included sessions on the importance of gender mainstreaming

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Cantonment and disarmament of former Forces nouvelles combatants and demobilization and dismantlement of pro-Government militias

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Cantonment and disarmament of Forces nouvelles combatants in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: additional 5,000; 2010/11: additional 10,000; 2011/12: additional 10,000)	<p>Approximately 2,000 combatants were disarmed as part of weapon collection activities but not in the framework of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. These combatants will be formally disarmed and demobilized as part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme which started after the reporting period in October 2012</p> <p>After the post-electoral crisis, the Forces nouvelles and the Forces de sécurité et de défense de Côte d'Ivoire were unified under Presidential decree as the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI)</p>

The 2011 post-electoral crisis significantly increased the magnitude of the disarmament and demobilization challenge as a result of new recruitment and proliferation of armed groups. This evolution justified the development of a new approach to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The Government, with UNOCI support, developed a new national policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration adapted to the changed context. The new policy, based on the work of the working group on security sector reform established in April 2012, was only adopted on 2 August 2012, after the end of the reporting period. The new disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with updated target groups and numbers of combatants to demobilize, will be derived from this policy. The new Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, which is to lead the programme, has been established and was operational as of September 2012.

Following a request from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI completed rehabilitation of 3 demobilization sites by 30 June 2012.

No reports of violent incidents involving dismantled pro-Government militias (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 137; 2011/12: 0)

The militias were not dismantled, as the new disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was still being developed. Several major violent incidents were attributed to the militias, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire. These incidents were assessed to be partly due to the lack of national reconciliation, influence from spoilers abroad and the lack of progress on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice, on a monthly basis, to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service on the establishment of an information system for the registration and follow-up monitoring of ex-combatants and former militia members	Yes	Advice was provided on a monthly basis or more frequently through meetings, notes, comments on policies and letters to various members of the Government, including the Office of the Prime Minister, the FRCI Army Chief of Staff, the National Programme of Civic Service and the Ministry of Ex-Combatants and Victims of War and others
Organization of 2 training sessions on the control of small arms and light weapons and on security sector reform to build the capacity of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the national authorities and relevant national structures	4	Training sessions on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and small arms and light weapons for journalists across the country with participation of the National Commission
	3	Meetings of the technical working group on physical security and stockpile management with FRCI, gendarmerie, national police, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry, the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and other international partners

Organization of 2 workshops on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the national authorities, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants and women associated with conflict	No	The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was under development by the Government and while the 2 workshops were not organized, UNOCI provided technical advice to integrate the gender dimension into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process throughout the reporting period
Sensitization of 300 ex-combatants on HIV/AIDS and facilitation of their access to voluntary counselling and testing services, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, UNDP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Yes	1,452 ex-combatants were sensitized on HIV/AIDS and 914 received voluntary counselling and testing services. The higher number was a result of sensitization being offered on a voluntary basis to all ex-combatants who returned weapons during the weapon collections programme conducted by the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons with support from UNOCI
Monitoring, through biannual assessments, field visits, bimonthly meetings and information exchanges with local authorities, of any remaining high-risk groups posing a threat to consolidation of the peace process in order to advise the Government	Yes	The situation of high-risk groups was monitored. Two joint UNMIL-UNOCI mission visits were organized to assess the militia situation in the areas on both sides of the border, as well as monthly visits near the border and with local authorities in key areas, including Toulepleu, Tabou, Guiglo and Man. In addition, information-sharing meetings were held at the border between UNOCI, UNMIL and both Governments
Provision of advice, through monthly meetings, to Government authorities on monitoring and designing policies and assistance in mobilizing resources for the reinsertion of these groups	Yes	Advice on reinsertion and reintegration was provided to the relevant Government authorities, including the Ministry of Ex-Combatants and Victims of War and the offices of the Prime Minister and the President, on a monthly basis. Weekly meetings were also organized with the international community, at which specific governmental partners presented aspects that required resource mobilization, such as requirements for barracks and refurbishment of army sites

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Reintegration of national ex-combatants and former militias into Ivorian society and repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
No large-scale demonstrations by groups of ex-combatants to protest the lack of reintegration opportunities	There were no large-scale demonstrations by groups of ex-combatants during the reporting period; however, there were several small-scale demonstrations and complaints

Reintegration of pro-Government militias in sustainable economic and development programmes administered by the National Programme of Civic Service, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNOCI, UNDP and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 1,000; 2010/11: 0)

No reintegration could be achieved as a result of the absence of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

Preparation and implementation of action plans by parties to the conflict on ending the use of child soldiers (2009/10: 2; 2010/11: 2)

No action plan was completed during the reporting period by the Ivorian authorities. However, actions related to reintegration of children associated with the armed groups were integrated in the new policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which was developed during the reporting period and adopted after the reporting period, on 2 August 2012

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical support to the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service through monthly meetings on the establishment and implementation of reintegration programmes for ex-combatants and former militia members	Yes	Advice on reinsertion and reintegration was provided to the Government on a monthly (and often weekly) basis upon request by the Special Adviser and Minister of Ex-Combatants and Victims of War (replacing the former National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation). UNOCI also provided expert support to the working group on security sector reform tasked by the President to develop, inter alia, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy
Organization of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with international partners (the World Bank, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the European Union and NGOs) and the donor community on the funding and implementation of reinsertion and reintegration programmes for former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women	Yes	Weekly meetings were organized with the agencies and the international community on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. The increased frequency of meetings was a response to a request by the international community for greater information sharing. International partners present at these meetings included the European Union, the African Union, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Belgium, South Africa, Italy, Spain, UNDP, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the World Bank and others
500 reinsertion projects as a part of the microprojects programme to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women	No	The first phase of the 1,000 microprojects programme was completed in the first part of the 2010/11 period; however, the second phase was postponed owing to the post-electoral crisis. After the post-electoral crisis the situation had changed considerably with an additional caseload of ex-combatants and the need to develop a new policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, from which further reinsertion and reintegration activities would be derived

Public information campaign on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including monthly radio programmes in French and 5 local languages, distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets and 1,000 posters, organization of quarterly briefings to the national and international media, the diplomatic community and civil society on matters pertaining to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Yes	<p>During the reporting period, a sensitization campaign was initiated, including production of 12 video clips with the highlights of the arms collection activities and 1 film on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, which were broadcast on the national television station</p> <p>ONUCI FM Radio covered 15 voluntary arms surrender campaigns. The campaign was incorporated in the weekly press conferences to the media and a total of 10 information sheets were produced and disseminated on arms collection operations in the framework of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Promotional items were produced in support of the arms collection operations, including 80 vests, 55 knapsacks, 100 T-shirts, 4,100 caps and 2,000 stickers</p> <p>5 workshops for the media were organized on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and related issues</p> <p>The pamphlets/leaflets and posters were not produced owing to the fact that the national programme on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was still being developed</p>
Daily monitoring of compliance by the parties to the conflict to end the use of child soldiers and prevent the recruitment or re-association of children with adult combatants	Yes	<p>UNOCI monitored compliance by the parties on a daily basis. During the reporting period, the United Nations task force, including UNOCI, the country team and international NGOs, recorded the following grave violations against children: 66 reported cases of killing/ maiming during attacks in villages by unidentified armed groups, 127 reported cases of rape and sexual violence, 6 cases of recruitment and use of child soldiers, 8 attacks on schools and hospitals including occupation</p>
Workshop on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants	No	<p>There was no separate workshop conducted on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. However, during the reporting period, as the national policy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was being developed by the Government, UNOCI provided technical advice on integrating gender into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The policy was adopted by the Government in August 2012</p>

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

36. UNOCI focused on the promotion and protection of human rights, with special attention to the situation of women and children, in accordance with Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security and on children and armed

conflict. Despite the limited availability of national stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations and ministries, in the field and logistical constraints, the Operation continued to strengthen the capacity of civil society members, NGOs and local authorities on child protection and children's rights and on gender-related challenges and abuses, and provided training on women's human rights and sexual and gender-based violence. In collaboration with the Gender Task Force (which includes United Nations agencies and national partners) UNOCI supported the development of the national strategy to end gender-based violence, which was finalized and submitted to the Government during the reporting period. UNOCI also supported the Government, through assistance and advice, in integrating human rights into the curricula of educational and professional institutions and law enforcement academies, and in strengthening national legal frameworks for the protection and promotion of human rights.

37. UNOCI strengthened its monitoring and reporting activities and conducted a number of special investigations, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire. Major human rights violations and recurrent instances of violent confrontations were documented and investigated. In addition, the Operation designed and implemented capacity development activities for civil society and NGOs on human rights investigation techniques and report drafting, and helped women's and children's rights groups to use existing avenues to seek remedies for rights violations.

38. During the reporting period, the humanitarian agenda also prioritized assistance to internally displaced persons, returnees and other vulnerable people affected by the post-electoral crisis, including through the provision of security for refugees returning from Liberia to western Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI worked closely with the humanitarian community and the Government in developing a humanitarian return strategy and ways to provide interim solutions for those who were not able to return.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Investigation by national and international human rights organizations and NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire of human rights violations and issuance of reports on the human rights situation in the country (2009/10: 23 reports; 2010/11: 10 reports; 2011/12: 5 reports)

Achieved. 12 human rights reports and 15 statements were issued by various human rights organizations on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Identification of perpetrators of serious human rights violations and bringing them to the attention of competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2009/10: 67; 2010/11: 101; 2011/12: 40)

Achieved. 128 alleged perpetrators were identified and brought to the attention of competent judicial authorities (both military and civilian), mainly in the context of the elections and post-electoral crisis

Implementation of the national plan of action to end sexual and gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire	The revision of the national strategy document on the fight against sexual and gender-based violence was finalized in April 2012. The plan of action was adopted by the Government shortly after the reporting period, in July 2012, but was not implemented during the period owing to the timing of its adoption
Full operational capacity of the Women's Rights Observatory to support the monitoring of women's human rights and the implementation of gender equality mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire	<p>The civil society organizations did not prioritize operationalizing the full capacity of the Women's Rights Observatory, as the focus was on the completion of a national action plan to end sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>During the reporting period, United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict funded a consultant to assist Côte d'Ivoire in finalizing the national action plan. The Women's Rights Observatory, the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations in the country assisted in the work on the national action plan to end sexual and gender-based violence</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 50 human rights training sessions and refresher courses for 8,000 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel, 450 civil society activists and 50 journalists, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, including protection from gender-based violence, as well as human rights	Yes	<p>More than 250 human rights training sessions were held across the country, reaching out to 1,232 Ivorian military personnel, 550 police and gendarmerie, 100 judicial personnel, 800 civil society activists and 50 journalists. The training sessions focused on human rights, peace and social cohesion, with a focus on the rights of women and children</p> <p>The lower number of participants for the Ivorian military, police and gendarmerie was due to their focus on organization and policing activities</p>
Training for 50 journalists on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, and human rights in relation to elections	60	Journalists were trained in four media training sessions on the professional coverage of elections, including their role in promoting the rights of women and vulnerable groups
Training of 100 staff of local NGOs in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations	250	Staff of local NGOs were trained in 10 training sessions on human rights investigations, documentation techniques and human rights reports writing. This enabled national NGOs to issue credible reports on the human rights situation in the country. The higher number was due to increased interest from national NGOs

Provision of advice and technical support to the Government on the formulation and implementation of a national human rights action plan and to the National Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its human rights promotion and protection mandate	Yes	Advice and technical support were provided to the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Freedom, especially in relation to strategic documents produced by the National Human Rights Commission
Provision of advice to the Ministries of National Education, the Interior and Defence on mainstreaming human rights into the curricula of primary and secondary schools and of police and gendarmerie training academies, including through 12 monthly meetings with the National Committee for Human Rights Education	Yes	Advice was provided through 8 meetings with the National Committee for Human Rights Education within the Ministry of Education on the process of integrating human rights in school curricula, and one workshop was organized in June 2012 to validate the revised programmes. At least 2 meetings were held with the Director General of the Police and the Commander of the gendarmerie to discuss the integration of human rights in the curricula of the police and gendarmerie training schools
Establishment of 100 new human rights clubs in schools and colleges and strengthening the capacity of the 100 existing human rights clubs through training and technical assistance	No	<p>4 new human rights clubs were established in schools and colleges and 43 existing clubs were strengthened through training and technical assistance, including the provision of human rights documentation</p> <p>During the post-electoral crisis many existing human rights clubs in schools disintegrated, therefore UNOCI concentrated on strengthening the existing clubs. In addition, UNOCI supported national NGOs in leading the creation of new clubs</p>
2 semi-annual public reports, 4 quarterly reports to the Security Council sanctions committee and 2 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire	10	Reports were submitted to the Security Council sanctions committee. It should be noted that during the reporting period, the Security Council requested UNOCI to issue monthly reports to the sanctions committee instead of quarterly reports
	1	Thematic human rights report was published. In addition, 1 semi-annual report and a second thematic report were submitted for clearance, however, these were not released for publication by 30 June 2012

Public information campaign to sensitize the general public on human rights issues, including 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights; 4 television appearances to discuss human rights issues; printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets; 6 human rights briefings for the media and the diplomatic community; 1 public report every 6 months on the human rights situation throughout the country on the UNOCI website; outreach activities, including 5 human rights days; commemoration of International Women's Day (500 posters and 50 banners) and commemoration of Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security (resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)) in cooperation with the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs and civil society (1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures)	Yes	40 weekly radio programmes on various topics such as civic education programmes on human rights were broadcast nationwide and shared for further dissemination with partner community radios. Owing to the election priorities the 4 planned television programmes were postponed until the next reporting period. 19 weekly press briefings/conferences were held, with a major focus on human rights issues. 9 outreach activities were dedicated to human rights issues. International Human Rights Day on 10 December 2011 and International Women's Day on 8 March 2012 were celebrated with public events in Abidjan and 14 other locations in the country. Promotional articles were produced, including 10,000 pamphlets, 4 banners and 3,000 T-shirts for the human rights campaign; 50 banners and 500 posters for International Women's Day; and 1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures in support of the commemoration of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)
Participation in 4 subregional meetings of OHCHR field presences in West Africa and in one OHCHR annual consultation meeting in Geneva	3	UNOCI participated in 3 regional meetings in Dakar, Lomé and Abidjan. In addition, 9 monthly regional teleconferences were held to increase the frequency of information exchange while at the same time containing travel costs
	2	OHCHR consultation meetings were held in Geneva and New York
6 bimonthly reports to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on grave violations and abuses committed against children affected by the armed conflict and 1 annual monitoring and compliance report to the Security Council on major violations and abuses committed against children	6	Reports completed by UNOCI, in coordination with UNICEF, and submitted to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
	1	Annual report completed and submitted to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

7 training sessions and 7 child protection forums per month for local NGOs and civil society groups to sensitize local communities on child protection	4	Training sessions per month (on average). A total of 48 training sessions were conducted, benefiting 1,781 partners including 146 teachers, 452 national military personnel, 538 members of international and local NGOs and aid workers, 217 civil society actors, 98 local police and security guards, 55 health and social workers, 194 children/youth and 81 community leaders. The lower number of training sessions and forums was due to limited available partners in the field and logistical constraints
	7	Forums per month (on average). A total of 79 child protection sensitization forums were conducted, benefiting 30,847 persons including 5,290 civil society members, 5,854 children/youth, 18,685 community members, 79 teachers, 335 leaders of women associations, 145 national military personnel, 400 internally displaced persons, 25 NGO staff members and 34 civil servants
Organization of 50 training sessions for local women's organizations and traditional leaders on the provisions of Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) and sexual violence related to conflict in the most affected areas in the north and west (Duékoué, Man, Odienne and Korhogo)	60	Training sessions were organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family and Children. More than 6,000 women were sensitized through these sessions
Training of 100 journalists and other media practitioners and 100 leaders from local women's representative organizations on gender-related issues, including gender-based violence, and women's participation in the decision-making process	Yes	Besides the planned training sessions, additional training and sensitization was conducted in a total of 13 media training sessions with 525 participants on legislative elections, social cohesion, national reconciliation and local development. The list of participants for the media training sessions was balanced and included journalists and representatives of various women's organizations. The higher number of participants was due to the political will to achieve national reconciliation and social cohesion and the need to reduce tension among communities at the local level
Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs and the Association of Women Lawyers to strengthen the capacity of the Women's Rights Observatory including through training of its members, briefings and support in the collection of relevant documentation	Yes	UNOCI provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Women, Family and Children and the Association of Women Lawyers on a regular basis. UNOCI provided 6 training sessions to a total of 141 members of the Association of Women Lawyers on how to adapt the national laws on sexual and gender-based violence to the realities on the ground

		<p>A joint targeted mission to the western part of the country was organized with the Minister of Women, Family and Children. More than 100 women leaders took part in the mission, which resulted in an assessment of internally displaced persons in the camps in Duékoué and other vulnerable women and girls by the representative of the Government and in appropriate measures such as the provision of food and supplies and the organization of their return to their villages and homes</p>
5 quick-impact projects on human rights	6	<p>Quick-impact projects implemented on human rights: 2 human rights training projects for FRCI, 1 training project for a national NGO on transitional justice, 1 project in support of social cohesion and human rights in Koumassi, 1 project for the rehabilitation of a local radio station and 1 project for the rehabilitation of a centre for youth at risk</p> <p>In addition, 5 quick-impact projects were implemented with a focus on children's and gender issues: a professional training project for youth, rehabilitation of a centre for children vulnerable because of HIV/AIDS, rehabilitation of a centre for women, rehabilitation of a maternity centre and construction of a classroom in a centre for women. The higher than planned number of quick-impact projects was implemented with the additional funding approved in the supplementary budget</p>
Establishment of an early warning system to detect possible threats to the protection of civilians	Yes	<p>The final protection of civilians strategy was adopted on 21 June 2012 and recommended the establishment of early warning mechanisms, which will be implemented in the next financial year</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Transition from humanitarian response to early recovery/development conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of basic social services (schools, hospitals and other medical facilities) and water facilities reopened in the north and west of the country (2009/10: 775; 2010/11: 875; 2011/12: 900)

Achieved. During the school year from October 2011 to June 2012, all 3,140 public schools in the northern and western regions were reopened and functional. In the western regions, 21 hospitals were reopened from July 2011 to June 2012 and 1.8 million people living in camps and villages had access to safe drinking water through the distribution of 11,973 cubic metres of water, treatment of 82 wells, repair of 134 pumps and distribution of purification tablets. In the northern regions, at least 10,000 people had access to drinking water during electricity outages owing to the treatment of 1,000 wells and 64,000 people had access to water purification tablets for water treatment at home

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Development of a revised inter-agency contingency plan for Côte d'Ivoire with links to subregional inter-agency contingency plans	Yes	The humanitarian country team, which includes UNOCI as a member, adopted the inter-agency contingency plan on 27 June 2012. The plan for Côte d'Ivoire included the impact of subregional factors such as the Sahel crisis and the possible impact of Malian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
Conduct of quarterly workshops for national NGOs to support the national response to HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with Government authorities and UNAIDS	Yes	UNOCI, in collaboration with the Government authorities, conducted 3 workshops for national NGOs on gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS in Daloa, Bouaké and Man, 1 workshop for NGOs on counselling and confidentiality management in Daloa and 1 workshop on HIV counselling for NGOs and community-based organizations
5 quick-impact projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin, 5 quick-impact projects on HIV/AIDS, and 5 quick-impact projects focusing on children and gender-related issues, including 3 with a specific target on sexual and gender-based violence	7	Quick-impact projects implemented to improve the situation of internally displaced persons: 1 garbage collection project, rehabilitation and equipment for 1 professional training centre, 1 youth centre and 1 school, 1 infrastructure project for a camp for internally displaced persons, 1 project for water pumps in a village and 1 health-care project in the west including provision of medical supplies
	5	Quick-impact projects implemented focusing on HIV/AIDS: 4 projects to rehabilitate HIV centres and 1 project to equip a testing centre
Development of a priority plan for Côte d'Ivoire to implement the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding as described in the amended integrated strategic framework	Yes	A priority plan for peace consolidation in Côte d'Ivoire was developed in July 2011 on the basis of the updated integrated strategic framework of June 2011. It focuses on the restoration of State authority through security and public order, the judiciary system, re-establishment of local authorities and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes; identification of populations and national reconciliation; issues related to social cohesion and land tenure; socioeconomic reintegration of vulnerable groups and youth empowerment; and access to basic social services

Component 3: peace process

39. During the reporting period UNOCI worked on the main strategic objectives, in particular providing support to the Government in the areas of restoration of State authority throughout Côte d'Ivoire, the holding of the legislative elections and the restructuring of the security forces including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. The Operation also continued to engage in regular consultations with Ivorian political leaders and stakeholders to create an environment conducive to the establishment of genuine and inclusive political dialogue within the wider framework of the national reconciliation process.

40. UNOCI provided support to national and local Ivorian authorities in extending State authority throughout the country. It assisted in the redeployment of the majority of the local authorities (*corps préfectoral*) and civil servants. Customs and tax offices were opened in most of the former central, northern and western areas; however, their effectiveness was hampered by damaged infrastructure and limited resources. The Operation also supported a wide range of activities addressing social cohesion and reconciliation, conflict resolution and inter-community dialogue and capacity-building at the local level, and supported the capacity-building of Ivorian institutions.

41. UNOCI provided technical assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission for the legislative elections that were held on 11 December 2011. The Operation also contributed 1,000 posters, 250 billboards and booklets and leaflets designed to sensitize voters and to ensure a high level of voter turnout. Polling took place in a generally secure atmosphere, except for security incidents in two districts during the repeat elections on 26 February 2012. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified the legislative elections in 203 electoral districts for which the national authorities had proclaimed results, and the inauguration of the country's democratically elected National Assembly took place on 25 April 2012.

42. UNOCI supported, through provision of expert advice, technical assistance and capacity development, the activities of a national working group on security sector reform. The group was tasked to develop a national framework focusing on national security, democratic control, post-crisis reconstruction, rule of law and international relations, economic governance and social and human dimensions. To foster information sharing and coordination among the international community and the national counterparts, UNOCI initiated and launched the publication and distribution of a new monthly newsletter entitled "*Zoom sur la RSS*". The newsletter served as a platform for the national authorities to express their views on security sector reform and was the only specific publication on security sector reform which brought together all stakeholders, national and international. It created a good collaboration among partners and increased the level of understanding of the national agenda for security sector reform.

43. Although progress was made in key areas thanks to the commitment of national authorities and with the support of UNOCI and other partners in the country, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained volatile as the root causes of conflict, including land tenure issues, were not addressed in an inclusive, holistic and long-lasting manner. Security incidents also prevented Côte d'Ivoire from returning to a peaceful environment conducive to economic and social prosperity.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Reunification of Côte d'Ivoire and enhancement of political stability

Planned indicators of achievement

Full restoration of State authority throughout the country and effective and complete redeployment of the local authorities (*corps préfectoral*) in the north

Actual indicators of achievement

After the post-electoral crisis, when several public buildings were vandalized, records destroyed and equipment looted, progress was achieved during the reporting period in the rehabilitation and redeployment of the *corps préfectoral* and agents of line ministries

	<p>Civil servants resumed their duties throughout the country, but their effectiveness remained hampered by damaged infrastructure and limited resources. In the absence of sufficiently trained, equipped and reliable police and gendarmerie, the authorities, mostly the <i>corps préfectoral</i> as representatives of the Government throughout Côte d'Ivoire, dealt to a large extent with security concerns of the population. Their responsibilities in local security committees and early warning and sensitization committees enhanced the role of prefects in their leadership and oversight functions. Increased efforts for the prevention and resolution of local conflicts were noted in some areas</p>
Re-establishment by the Government of a fully functioning single treasury	<p>Progress was made in the centralization of the State treasury. The fiscal administration was largely redeployed throughout the country and custom offices were opened in the majority of the former central, northern and western areas; however, the effectiveness of customs operations remained hampered by the lack of resources. Also the customs presence in the west of the country increased but remained poor owing to the lack of personnel and equipment. Revenues were largely being collected by appropriate authorities, with the exception of incidents of racketeering</p>
Free and unhindered movement of persons and goods throughout the country	<p>From June to December 2011, especially in some areas in the west and north of the country, extortion of goods by soldiers at checkpoints and armed robberies of transport vehicles threatened the security and safety of travellers, thus negatively affecting freedom of movement. After January 2012 the situation improved with the replacement and increased redeployment of the Ivorian gendarmerie and police. In April 2012, the situation improved progressively in Abidjan and the Government reduced checkpoints as the security situation became more stable. The situation in the west of the country remained volatile owing to illegal occupation of properties</p>
Return of all civil servants, including agents of line ministries, to duty throughout Côte d'Ivoire	<p>Civil servants were redeployed throughout the country. After the post-electoral crisis, civil servants slowly returned to the western areas, although their effectiveness remained hampered by the lack of resources. As of 30 June 2012, approximately 24,000 civil servants were redeployed to the former central, northern and western areas, but customs offices and other offices remained understaffed</p>
Implementation of an action plan on children's rights in the context of the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1314 (2000), 1460 (2003), 1612 (2005) and 1826 (2008)	<p>No specific action plan on children's rights was developed as the Government prioritized other areas such as legislative elections, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p>

Inclusion of gender mainstreaming action in the planning of the reconstruction of the country in accordance with the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, as requested by the Security Council in resolutions 1325 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1721 (2006), 1765 (2007) and 1820 (2008)

Gender mainstreaming was not included in the action plan for the development of Côte d'Ivoire in spite of the efforts of civil society, United Nations agencies and UNOCI. However, UNOCI worked with the prefectural authorities and women's organizations at the local level to take specific needs into account at the local level and strengthen women's capacity to assert their rights

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly reports on the situation of the media to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire	12	Reports on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire were submitted to the Security Council Committee
Promotion of gender-related issues in national reconstruction through organization of 8 training sessions to strengthen the capacity of women members of political parties, traditional and religious leaders and members of women's NGOs on gender and women's participation in national reconstruction	Yes	UNOCI organized the planned 8 training sessions for 200 women in eastern Côte d'Ivoire (Anguededou)
5 sensitization workshops on gender-related issues in the post-electoral process targeting leaders of communities, in the south, north, east, west and centre of the country	5	Sensitization workshops were conducted for leaders of communities in Toulepleu, Danande, Guiglo and Yamoussoukro through United Nations Days and outreach activities. A three-day sensitization workshop was organized in Adzope that brought together women from all political parties and civil society, as well as community leaders and the Minister of Women, Family and Children
Publication of a special article on local women's political participation and their role in the reconstruction process in specialized local women's magazines	Yes	An article on gender and elections produced by UNOCI for the national press through the National Electoral Commission was published in a specialized local women's magazine 10,000 leaflets and posters on women's political participation and their role in national reconstruction were also produced and distributed
Monthly meetings with Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to assess the status of implementation of the peace process, seek views on the peace status and foster continued participation of all stakeholders in the peace process	Yes	UNOCI maintained monthly contacts and meetings with stakeholders in the peace process, including Government officials, civil society, NGOs, political parties and other political actors, national and international partners and representatives of State institutions with the intention of fostering genuine and inclusive political dialogue within the wider reconciliation framework. These activities contributed to concrete progress on the ground, and UNOCI was instrumental in bringing together the current Government and the political opposition to discussions on

		matters pertinent to the stability of the country, including electoral issues
15 quick-impact projects in support of reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution in the areas of the country most affected by the conflict	30	<p>Quick-impact projects implemented in support of reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution, including 8 reconstruction and 11 rehabilitation projects for educational facilities, 3 rehabilitation projects for maternity facilities, 1 project for the rehabilitation of a dispensary, 1 rehabilitation project in support of a health centre in Tai, 2 construction projects for meeting areas for the population in Sikensi and Arrah, 2 projects for equipping and rehabilitation of a training facility for the national customs authority, 1 project for the rehabilitation of a sports field and 1 project in support of a radio station</p> <p>The increase in the number of implemented projects resulted from the supplementary budget approved in December 2011</p>
Publication of a special report on the electoral process and the lessons learned during the Ivorian elections (presidential and legislative)	Yes	<p>A special report on the electoral process and lessons learned from the presidential elections was published in June 2012</p> <p>A special report was drafted on the legislative elections, however, finalization was pending at the end of the reporting period owing to the fact that legislative elections were not completed due to the second re-vote in two constituencies</p>
Publication of a booklet on the use of sport for peace	No	The publication of the booklet was postponed owing to the priority requirement for re-elections and related awareness campaigns
Organization of weekly meetings with Government representatives to monitor and support developments for the full restoration of State authority and the centralization of the Treasury in the north	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with Government representatives, particularly the <i>corps préfectoral</i> and relevant line ministries, in support of the restoration of State administration and the centralization of the Treasury
Organization of bimonthly meetings with the Government to encourage the restoration and improvement of access to basic social services such as education, health care, water and sanitation throughout the country	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with Government representatives, particularly those from the <i>corps préfectoral</i> and relevant line ministries, in support of improvement of access to basic social services such as health care, education, water and sanitation
Organization of monthly meetings with national and local authorities, NGOs and the United Nations country team to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with national and local authorities, the United Nations country team and national and international NGOs to assess needs, monitor developments and support programmes and actions aimed at the promotion of social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives

Organization of 10 community meetings across the country to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and community-level confidence-building	13	Intercommunity meetings were organized to promote dialogue and national reconciliation and confidence-building at the local level in Nzere, Mahou Sokouralla, Daloa, San-Pedro, Facobly, Divo, Duékoué, Buyo, Niakara, Niofoin, Abidjan and Tiassale
Conduct of 5 workshops on conflict resolution and conflict management with local authorities, representatives of relevant line ministries, NGOs and civil society representatives	5	Workshops were conducted on conflict resolution and management with local authorities and traditional leaders in Sassandra, Gagnoa, Agboville, Man and Duékoué

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the restructuring of defence and security forces and internal security services, and strengthened capacity for mainstreaming gender in security sector reform

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Development by the national authorities of a broadly consultative vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire	Achieved. A national vision for the security sector and a corresponding strategy for the future of the security sector in the country were developed during the reporting period. The official approval and validation by the President took place after the reporting period in September 2012
Development by the national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts	Achieved. The working group on security sector reform was established by the Government on 6 April 2012
Increase in the number and rank of women in the national police and gendarmerie by at least 30 per cent (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 30 per cent)	There was little progress on the participation of women in the national police and gendarmerie. The proportion of women in the national police was 11.6 per cent (2,095 women of the total 18,037 personnel) and there were no women in the national gendarmerie
Increase in the number of gender desks opened in police commissariats and gendarmeries by at least 70 per cent (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 70 per cent)	The national police was deployed increasingly after January 2012, but there was no increase in the number of gender desks opened

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Facilitation of a monthly process of national dialogue on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire involving all stakeholders, including civil society, through town hall meetings, focus group discussions and interviews with key actors, among other means	Yes	UNOCI provided technical advice during weekly meetings of the working group on security sector reform (led by the Government) to coordinate the work of the national security sector strategy. UNOCI also facilitated weekly security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration coordination meetings with donors to keep all partners informed and to exchange views on security sector reform development. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held monthly meetings on security sector reform with ambassadors. However, civil society was not involved as indicated in the planned output

Provision of expert advice to national authorities on the development of a vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire, including the future of its armed forces	Yes	From January 2012, a security sector reform expert was deployed and co-located with the Government and participated in meetings of the working group on security sector reform and provided expert advice on the drafting of the national strategy. A seminar on security sector reform held in September 2011 was the first official gathering on the topic after the post-electoral crisis. Concrete discussions by national authorities on the subject started with the establishment of the working group on security sector reform in April 2012. UNOCI provided expert advice at various levels and in multiple functions, including during two national seminars on security sector reform
Development and delivery of training in gender and security sector reform for trainers for all security sector reform stakeholders following an in-depth analysis of women's needs and roles in security sector reform, and lobbying for the integration of women in the Ivorian defence and security forces and gendarmerie	No	Training on gender, human rights, deontology, child protection and sexual-based violence was developed, however the delivery to 400 police and gendarmerie personnel took place after the reporting period in July 2012. One meeting was held with the Senior Gender Adviser to the President of Côte d'Ivoire to encourage female recruitment within the national gendarmerie and 3 meetings were held with the national police to discuss the possibility of implementing training on sexual and gender-based violence for the national police personnel
Provision of strategic and technical advice on a monthly basis for the establishment by national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts, or the revision of an existing mechanism to enhance its republican credentials	Yes	UNOCI provided technical advice to the Government during its weekly meetings with the working group on security sector reform. Prior to the creation of the national working group, advice on coordination mechanisms was provided on an ad hoc basis
Provision of expert advice and capacity-building support on a monthly basis to entities, including the National Assembly, responsible for ensuring the accountability, transparency and oversight of security institutions	Yes	Within the working group on security sector reform, UNOCI has participated in discussions to support the National Assembly's role of democratic control over the security sector through daily exchanges, particularly through the democratic control pillar, since April 2012. Advice was also provided to the Government before April 2012 through weekly meetings
Conduct of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with national and international partners and the donor community on the funding and implementation of security sector reform in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the donor community and international partners led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Contribution to the strategic plan for justice system reform, including through the provision of advice on the independence of the justice system, legislative changes and the adoption of new laws that relate to the security sector through monthly consultation with Ivorian authorities	Yes	Advice was provided in 20 meetings for the development of the national justice sector strategy, which was adopted on 19 April 2012 by the Ministry of Justice. In addition, three times per week advice was provided to the working group on security sector reform and to the subworking groups on justice and governance
Conduct or commissioning of a baseline survey on public perception of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire to monitor public opinion trends and identify possible confidence-building measures	No	Neither the national authorities nor UNOCI conducted a public survey. A baseline survey of public perceptions conducted in 2009 in an area with an ethnically diverse population was still considered relevant. In addition, the working group on security sector reform used all available resources and data to elaborate on the national security sector reform strategy
Organization of 2 conferences for local authorities to convince them of the necessity to coordinate security in the various security sector reform programmes and 2 seminars to search for solutions for the implementation of a security sector reform plan based on the recommendations of the security sector assessment	Yes	The first national seminar of the working group on security sector reform was organized in May 2012 in Grand-Bassam. All reforms falling within the scope of the working group, including those relating to national security, democratic control, post-crisis reconstruction, the human dimension, economic governance and rule of law, were finalized. The second national seminar was held in June 2012 in Abidjan to consolidate all the reforms established during the first seminar in Grand-Bassam. By September 2012, after the reporting period, the national strategy on security sector reform had been finalized and validated by the President
Organization of a donor conference to mobilize funds for the various programmes	No	The donor conference was not organized as the national strategy on security sector reform and the costing of related activities were not completed during the reporting period
Monthly consultations with Ivorian authorities on the strategic plan for justice system reform as part of security sector reform, including the provision of advice and assistance on the independence of the justice system, legislative changes and the adoption of new laws	Yes	UNOCI attended 20 meetings to assist in the development of the national justice sector strategy, which was adopted on 19 April 2012. The strategy contained 21 objectives, including independence of the judiciary and adoption of key legislation

Component 4: law and order

44. The Operation continued to focus on the provision of assistance and advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in stabilizing the security situation and waging the fight against serious crime throughout the country. Assistance was also provided in the development of a national strategy of police reform and the modernization and development of institutional and operational capacities of police and gendarmerie through co-location, mentoring and training of trainers. After the abolition of the Integrated Command Centre and the official transfer of command from FRCI to law

enforcement agencies in October 2011, UNOCI facilitated the resumption of duty by police and gendarmerie personnel and provided logistical and operational support for the redeployment of police and gendarmerie throughout Côte d'Ivoire.

45. In terms of UNOCI support for capacity-building and preparation for the holding of the 2011 legislative elections, UNOCI, in cooperation with the Ivorian counterparts, conducted a total of 22 seminars and over 100 training sessions on crowd control, public security, human rights, the role of law enforcement agencies during elections, the role of the military in crowd control and limitation of the use of force, police professional ethics, reception of victims, forensics, pedagogy, close protection, police intervention, computer literacy, general crime intelligence, motorcade security escort, road traffic police, documentary fraud, the fight against racketeering and investigations.

46. With respect to the reform of security institutions, UNOCI and the Ivorian police conducted a joint audit in August 2011 of the national police. The Ministry of the Interior formulated a draft sectoral policy document on reform of the national police that was incorporated in the strategy document of the working group on security sector reform.

47. Within the framework of the fight against serious crime and protection of the civilian population, UNOCI intensified joint day and night patrolling with the national police service and gendarmerie throughout the national territory with the aim of providing assistance and advice in the conduct of investigations, identification of detainees, including fingerprinting, photographing and compilation of personal criminal files, and crime intelligence.

48. UNOCI also provided training related to the central forensic science database, including classification of criminal files, and provided assistance to Ivorian police and gendarmerie forensic intervention units in crime scene management and criminal identification in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké.

49. The indicators of achievement and planned outputs for the period under review were developed during a period when the needs of the prisons and justice infrastructure differed greatly between the Government-controlled south of the country and the former central, northern and western zone. This is reflected in a number of indicators and outputs which do not translate to the realities faced during the period under review. The violence which followed the presidential elections radically altered the situation in Côte d'Ivoire regarding justice and prisons systems. This crisis had a devastating impact on the Ivorian justice system: 17 courts and 23 prisons were damaged and looted and more than 12,000 prisoners escaped. However, as of 30 June 2012, 27 of the 33 prisons had reopened and all courts had reopened to deal with civil and criminal cases.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Enhanced public law and order and creation of sustainable operational capacities in the national police and the gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Deployment of law enforcement agencies in at least all urban centres throughout the country

Achieved. After the official transfer of command from FRCI to law enforcement agencies in October 2011, the police and the gendarmerie were deployed throughout the national territory, including in all urban centres and rural areas

Strengthening of institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement agencies with the aim of reducing criminal activities by half

Achieved. The institutional and operational capacities of the law enforcement agencies were strengthened. By June 2012, the serious crime rate had decreased by 65 per cent in comparison with July 2011. However, their effectiveness was challenged by poor infrastructure and a lack of essential logistical equipment such as proper vehicles, communication equipment, firearms and crowd control gear, particularly outside Abidjan

Adoption and implementation by the Government of a strategic plan on the reform and restructuring of police and gendarmerie services in Côte d'Ivoire

The national strategic plan for the reform and restructuring of the police and gendarmerie services in Côte d'Ivoire was not adopted in the reporting period, mostly owing to divergent views within the Government on the way forward regarding the reform process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
200 monthly escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in the performance of their duties by the formed police units each month	32	A total of 381 security escorts (a monthly average of 32) were provided. At the time of planning, UNOCI individual police officers were considered part of the "unarmed United Nations personnel" category. However, during the reporting period the individual police officers were authorized to carry and use firearms, so they were no longer "unarmed United Nations personnel". Therefore, escorts were provided only to unarmed substantive civilian components upon request
29,280 United Nations daily police patrols (80 patrols x 366 days) to monitor and mentor police activities around the country and provide advice daily to national authorities, including 200 monthly joint patrols, throughout the country, with law enforcement agencies	30,293	A total of 30,293 patrols were carried out throughout the country, including 2,858 joint patrols with local police and gendarmerie. The higher number of patrols was due to increased participation of UNOCI in joint patrols with law enforcement agencies
Provision of assistance to encourage the reconciliation and renewal of the population's trust in law enforcement agencies in order to restore a safe and secure environment throughout the country	Yes	Assistance was provided through regular joint patrolling with the Ivorian law enforcement agencies, including advice and support in establishing dialogue between the population and law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Joint actions of the United Nations police and national law enforcement agencies were widely accepted and appreciated by the population
Daily monitoring and mentoring of law enforcement agencies in the zone comprising the central, northern and western areas, where up to 46 mixed units will be operational, as well as in 49 units of the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles	Yes	Monitoring and mentoring of law enforcement agencies was carried out through co-location in 300 police and gendarmerie regional units throughout the national territory of Côte d'Ivoire

Provision of advice on a daily basis to national authorities on reform and restructuring of the national police and gendarmerie	No	<p>In August 2011, UNOCI and the Ivorian police conducted a joint audit of the national police and submitted a report to the Ministry of the Interior. Advice was not provided on a daily basis during all of the reporting period since the Minister of the Interior decided on a weekly schedule for its activities before the working group on security sector reform was created in April 2012. From April 2012, UNOCI police attended 28 working sessions of the working group on security sector reform with respect to the national police. The Ministry of the Interior's sectoral policy document on the national police reform was jointly drafted and approved by the scientific committee of the working group on security sector reform</p> <p>No daily advice was provided on gendarmerie reform. The national gendarmerie continued to refrain from conducting reform activities jointly with UNOCI police</p>
Organization of transitional training for 600 police auxiliaries (<i>auxiliaires de sécurité</i>) in routine police duties	Yes	600 police and gendarmerie auxiliaries attended the police and gendarmerie academies of Abidjan for appropriate supplementary training in routine police duties. The vocational training was carried out by the Ivorian police and gendarmerie trainers jointly with UNOCI police
Provision of advice on a daily basis to the police and gendarmerie academies, including preparation of a new basic training curriculum and modules on gender, protection of minors, domestic violence and sexual abuse	Yes	<p>Advice was provided on a daily basis through co-location at the police and gendarmerie academies (3 officers for police and 1 for gendarmerie). Two new classrooms were constructed at the police academy and 3 old classrooms were rehabilitated at the gendarmerie academy</p> <p>The training curriculum at both academies was being revised with the assistance of UNOCI police but not finalized by the end of the reporting period. Modules on gender, protection of minors, domestic violence and sexual abuse were being developed by UNOCI but were not included in the curriculum by the end of the reporting period</p>
Conduct of 5 basic courses for trainers to provide continuous training on the main topics of community policing so as to strengthen compliance with internationally recognized principles of human rights and the rule of law	35	Basic courses for trainers and police and gendarmerie personnel, comprising 17 training sessions on pedagogy and training methods for 485 police and gendarmerie trainers, 8 seminars on reception of victims for 1,588 police personnel, of whom 300 were police auxiliaries, 2 training sessions on public security for 100 police and gendarmerie personnel, and 8 training sessions on techniques of police intervention for 136 police and gendarmerie trainers in compliance with internationally recognized principles of human rights and the rule of law

Provision of technical assistance and logistical support to increase the technical capacity of law enforcement agencies through the installation of a forensic science laboratory and provision of training and assistance to police officers at the laboratory in crime scene management, ballistics, narcotics and counterfeit documents, including support for the creation of a criminal police database of fingerprints and policies for its establishment and management, standard operating procedures for its use and safeguards for confidentiality and privacy	Yes	<p>Daily assistance and advice were provided to the Ivorian Deputy General Directorate for Forensic Science in particular by providing necessary training and participating in the activities relating to the Central Forensic Science Database including preparation and classification of criminal files and fingerprints. Assistance, including in crime scene management and criminal identification, was provided to the Ivorian forensic police and gendarmerie units and correctional institutions in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa. A total of 2,450 criminal files were prepared during the reporting period, 17 training sessions on fingerprinting and crime scene management were conducted for 647 police and gendarmerie personnel and 1 training seminar on fingerprinting was conducted for 45 Abidjan prison personnel</p> <p>Installation of the forensic science laboratory was not completed owing to lack of funding for rehabilitation of laboratory premises</p>
Provision of advice to the law enforcement agencies on police operations, investigations, community policing and special programmes, including traffic accidents and airport security	Yes	<p>52 training sessions for 1,119 police and gendarmerie trainers and personnel, comprising 6 training sessions on road traffic police for 163 police and gendarmerie trainers; 5 training sessions on the fight against documentary fraud for 101 police and gendarmerie personnel in charge of airport security; 1 training session on investigation procedure for 31 police and gendarmerie trainers; 1 awareness session on the structure and functioning of the International Criminal Police Organization for 21 police personnel; 2 training sessions on motorcade security escort for 45 police and gendarmerie trainers; 8 training sessions on VIP protection for 188 police and gendarmerie personnel; 16 training sessions on computer literacy for 210 police and gendarmerie personnel; 13 training sessions on general crime intelligence for 360 police and gendarmerie personnel. In addition, UNOCI police carried out vetting and continuous vocational training on various topics related to police duties and the fight against racketeering to 310 personnel of the anti-racket units</p>
Training of local police and the gendarmerie through organization of 5 courses on police ethics, deontology and human rights to enhance professional capacities, including: 1 basic training course for local crowd control units and crowd control trainers to improve capacities in public order management; 1 seminar for law enforcement agencies in gender mainstreaming to encourage increased intake of female officers into	Yes	<p>13 seminars for 2,978 national military, police and gendarmerie personnel: 4 seminars on human rights and the role of security forces during elections for 1,572 police and gendarmerie personnel; 6 seminars for 468 FRCI personnel on the role of the military in crowd control and limitation of use of force; 1 seminar for 11 high-ranking police officials on crowd control and human rights; and 2 seminars for 927 police personnel on police ethics</p> <p>In addition, 12 training sessions for 476 police and gendarmerie trainers on crowd control and 1 training</p>

the police during recruitment campaigns and to initiate the first recruitment of female officers into the gendarmerie; and 8 sexual and gender-based violence training programmes for the local police and gendarmerie on dealing with victims of sexual offences, in collaboration with United Nations police

session for 24 individual United Nations police officers who will mentor the national police and gendarmerie on gender and sexual-based violence were conducted. Furthermore, 1 training session for 400 police and gendarmerie personnel on gender, human rights, deontology, child protection and sexual-based violence was prepared for delivery in July 2012. UNOCI also met with the Senior Gender Adviser to the President of Côte d'Ivoire to encourage female recruitment within the national gendarmerie, and met with the national police officials to discuss the possibility of launching training on sexual and gender-based violence for the national police personnel

Conduct of a gender audit of the legal, judicial and corrections sectors

No

The audit was postponed as the security sector reform strategy was not implemented during the reporting period

Provision of assistance, in collaboration with UNOWA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization, to local law enforcement agencies in the implementation of an international project, the West Africa Coast Initiative, to fight organized crime

Yes

Assistance was provided during a meeting with the new focal point on the implementation of the West Africa Coast Initiative. Information was also provided during an awareness session on the West Africa Coast Initiative with the anti-drugs department of the police on the necessity of international collaboration with respect to the fight against illicit traffic of drugs. UNOCI police also coordinated the visit of an evaluation mission of the West Africa Coast Initiative to Côte d'Ivoire and attended 11 meetings with local authorities. The delegation of the evaluation mission was composed of representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNOWA, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the International Criminal Police Organization

Follow-up review of the activities of the national police and gendarmerie following the recommendations of the working group on reform and restructuring of the defence and security forces

No

The national working group on security sector reform was established on 6 April 2012; the national strategy for security sector reform was not finalized by the end of the reporting period

Expected accomplishment 4.2: 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

Adoption and application by the Government of a strategic plan for reform of the justice and corrections system, including adoption of key legislation

Achieved. The national justice sector reform strategy was adopted on 19 April 2012. Partial application was achieved with the implementation of several projects of the strategy during the reporting period. A complete action plan with budget for the implementation of the remaining projects was under development towards the end of the reporting period. No key legislation was adopted

Achievement of 90 per cent operational capacity of each of the 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent; 2011/12: 90 per cent)	Achieved. During the post-electoral crisis 17 courts were damaged; as of 30 June 2011, only 20 of the 37 Ivorian courts (including 6 of the 11 northern courts) had reopened and these were only dealing with civil cases. Therefore action was required nationwide rather than only in the northern prefectures. As of 30 June 2012, all courts were open with full operational capacity
Achievement of 90 per cent operational capacity at each of the 11 prisons in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 80 per cent; 2011/12: 90 per cent)	Achieved. During the post-electoral crisis the penitentiary system collapsed throughout the country. 23 prisons were damaged and as of 30 June 2011, none of the 33 prisons nationwide had reopened and received detainees. Therefore action was required nationwide rather than only in the northern prefectures. As of 30 June 2012, 91 per cent of prisons in the northern prefectures and 85 per cent of prisons nationwide had reopened with operational capacity
Reduction in the number of prison deaths (2009/10: 175; 2010/11: 160; 2011/12: 150)	During the post-electoral crisis all prisons closed and all 12,000 prisoners escaped. By 1 July 2011 no prisons had reopened. Prisons began to reopen during the reporting period and the prison population had grown to 5,985 by the end of June 2012. Consequently, the annual figure for deaths in custody cannot be meaningfully compared to those for prior periods (11 prisoners died in custody during the reporting period)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A report to the Government on the functioning of the courts and prisons in relation to national and international standards, including the relationship between the courts and the police, following monitoring of the functioning of the justice and corrections system in the north through monthly visits to courts and prisons (1 visit to each of the 11 courts)	Yes	Following the post-electoral crisis, all courts closed and 17 of the 37 courts were damaged or looted. Visits were carried out to all 37 courts and 33 prisons and a report was compiled concerning justice and corrections functioning nationwide, which was shared with the Ministry of Justice and international donors
Monthly meetings with national authorities, including the Implementation Cell and the Steering Committee for Justice Sector Reform, to assist with the development and implementation of a strategic plan for justice sector reform	Yes	UNOCI conducted 20 meetings to assist in the development of the national justice sector strategy, which was adopted on 19 April 2012
Provision of advice and support to the Judicial Inspection Service of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and to the Penitentiary Inspection Service of the Directorate of Prison Administration, including through the organization of joint visits to the 9 first instance tribunals and to 10 prisons throughout the country	No	The Ministry of Justice did not appoint an Inspector General during the reporting period and neither judicial nor penitentiary inspection services were in existence

44 prison visits in the Government-controlled area to provide assistance in implementing the standard operating procedures previously adopted by the Government, to assist national prison managers in handling emergencies occurring in prisons and if necessary to conduct joint missions in the facilities together with the National Prison Central Administration	Yes	Owing to the changed situation following the post-electoral crisis it was possible for this outcome to be carried out nationwide rather than only in the area previously controlled by the Government. Initially 26 visits were conducted to evaluate damage and supervise the refurbishment work. Following the reopening of prisons, visits continued for the purposes of monitoring functioning, management and security
Provision of assistance to the Government in the strengthening of the legal, judicial and penitentiary education system, including the Judicial Training Institute, the national police school and law faculties, through monthly working sessions with Ivorian authorities and educational institutions	Yes	Throughout the reporting period, UNOCI met frequently with the Ministry of Justice, the national prisons administration and representatives from other national institutions. Partnerships between the Ivorian schools for magistrates, clerks, corrections officers and prison youth workers and European schools were established with support from UNOCI. The Operation provided technical support to the European Union and the National Police Academy for the establishment of terms of reference of the offers of partnership with the National Police Academy
Provision of monthly advice to authorities, monitoring the implementation of gender awareness among justice system professionals and strengthening local capacities to fight sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	<p>UNOCI provided monthly advice for the development of a national strategy to combat gender-based violence and on a project to identify discriminatory laws and propose models for reform</p> <p>In coordination with the United Nations gender-based violence cluster, UNOCI was active at a local level in focusing on capacity-building of local authorities to combat sexual and gender-based violence</p>
Advice and support to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, through monthly meetings with the working group in charge of computerization of the justice system, on the development and implementation of a pilot project for the reorganization and computerization of court clerks' offices	Yes	The working group met monthly and UNOCI, as a member of the working group, provided technical expertise. Reports were produced regarding the requirements for the restructuring and provision of software and hardware, which were to be implemented after the reporting period
Advice and support to the Ivorian authorities, as well as national and international civil society organizations working in Côte d'Ivoire, on a monthly basis on measures to reduce the amount of time spent by detainees in pretrial detention	No	Given that the criminal justice system was only recommencing operation during the reporting period and the prison population beginning to normalize (though remaining lower than in the pre-crisis period), and in view of other challenges facing the criminal justice system, the time spent by detainees in pretrial detention was not identified as a priority. As the criminal justice system began to normalize UNOCI did pursue a number of cases where individuals were in detention without the proper authorization of a competent criminal court. In addition, 2 human rights training sessions were delivered to

		<p>magistrates in June 2012. Moreover, illegal pretrial detentions were more easily detected because of improved central data management. UNOCI assisted the national authorities in the development of a new system of registers to improve data management across the prison system, which enabled prison directors to provide the courts and prosecutors' offices with specific data on pretrial detention on a monthly basis. UNOCI also mentored national prison clerks in the use of the registers</p>
Provision of assistance to the Government in reforming the legal aid system and developing other measures to render the justice system more accessible to the population, including support for the legal aid activities of the Ivorian Bar Association and NGOs	Yes	<p>UNOCI, in coordination with UNDP, UNICEF and the European Union, developed an access to justice project which involved 6 legal clinics in towns where access to justice was identified as a priority</p> <p>A series of meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Bar Association resulted in the development of a draft memorandum of understanding governing the provision of free legal advice, and in a limited number of cases representation, to members of the community in Abidjan in return for the construction of premises to act as a chambers for the Abidjan Bar Association</p> <p>UNOCI, in coordination with the newly deployed court magistrates, organized a series of open days in courts with a view to sensitizing the population on the return of State justice, particularly in the former central, northern and western areas, where such justice had been absent for 10 years. In addition, training was provided to journalists in the west of the country to improve reporting of judicial proceedings</p>
Provision of advice to the Government and donors on, and monitoring of, the settlement of disputes related to recovery of land and property, including for returning internally displaced persons	Yes	<p>UNOCI monitored the settlement of land disputes in the west and south-west of the country. At a local level advice and support was provided to prefects and capacity-building was provided to traditional authorities on resolution of land conflicts, including the return of internally displaced persons</p> <p>At the central level advice regarding rural land rights was provided to the Government and international donors were encouraged to take action regarding this root cause of conflict in the country</p>
Monitoring of 20 court hearings on cases of human rights abuses, impunity, violence against women and electoral list disputes through visits to tribunals throughout the country	21	<p>Hearings of the military court in Abidjan were monitored. The cases involved defendants from the armed forces, police or gendarmes implicated in cases of human rights abuses. UNOCI also participated in a special cell for election certification which considered decisions of the constitutional court regarding electoral disputes. The cell considered 16 decisions regarding the list of candidates and 110 decisions regarding the results received from 66 polling stations</p>

Together with bilateral donors, provision of advice to prison management in the south and the National Prison Administration through weekly consultations on the establishment of the new prison farm at Saliakro, the development of a set of rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons, and 7 visits to the site of the new prison farm	No	Owing to the total collapse of the prison system during the post-electoral crisis and the absence of any detainees at the beginning of the reporting period, this project, seeking to improve the social reinsertion of detainees, was not identified as a priority
Provision of advice to the Government on the management and accomplishments of 10 prisons following 10 prison inspections	7	Inspections conducted. Owing to the non-existence of a prison inspection service the output could not be fully carried out as planned. However, subsequent to a series of prison escapes, 7 inspections were conducted to assess security arrangements and contributed to the progress made by the national prison authorities and the Government
Sensitization of 250 prison inmates and correction officers on HIV/AIDS	Yes	A total of 475 inmates and 30 prison staff were sensitized in 8 sessions on HIV/AIDS
5 quick-impact projects to assist in the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors	16	Quick-impact projects implemented in support of the justice and corrections sectors: 6 projects to support the rehabilitation and equipping of prisons, 4 construction projects for legal aid clinics, 3 projects for rehabilitation of tribunals, 2 projects to provide equipment to courts and 1 project to equip members of the <i>corps préfectoral</i> with legal documents including laws on public administration
	27	Quick-impact projects were implemented in support of public order, to allow the police and gendarmerie to be operational after the destruction of equipment and buildings during the post-electoral crisis. 21 police and gendarmerie structures received equipment, 4 police and gendarmerie posts were rehabilitated and equipped, 2 capacity-building activities for police and the national police took place
		The significant increase in the number of implemented projects was possible through the supplementary budget approved in December 2011

Component 5: support

50. During the budget period, the Operation support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Operation through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was also provided to the additional troops deployed to reinforce the security in the country as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2000 (2011). Furthermore, pursuant to the same resolution, arrangements

were made for the support of three armed helicopters and two military utility helicopters that were transferred temporarily to UNOCI from UNMIL.

51. During the budget period all troops were provided with hard-wall accommodation and 89 per cent of the camps were upgraded to meet the minimum operating security standards. UNOCI also provided support with respect to the legislative elections held in December 2011 through assistance in the distribution of electoral materials and the collection of ballot boxes in the respective constituencies and provided international groups of observers with information and logistical and security support.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards

Achieved. All infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects were completed for all buildings required to meet minimum operating security standards. All troops were provided with hard-wall accommodation. Owing to the additional uniformed personnel the volume of work increased and 8 out of 9 camps were established. The Yopougon camp was not established owing to the delay in securing land from the Government

In addition, 3 of the 9 planned disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps were established. As the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and programme was still being developed and there were competing priorities for engineering support, including the decentralization of UNOCI personnel, it was decided that the 6 remaining disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites would be rehabilitated at a later stage

No increase in the average number of malaria cases reported among UNOCI personnel (2009/10: 2 cases per month; 2010/11: 2 cases per month; 2011/12: 2 cases per month)

The average number of cases per month was 43 for civilian staff in Abidjan; however, the average number of cases reported among all UNOCI personnel, including uniformed personnel, was 170 per month

Revised figures including all UNOCI personnel: 2009/10: 186 cases per month; 2010/11: 174 cases per month; 2011/12: 170 cases per month

Maintenance of the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 3 per 100 vehicles (2009/10: 3 accidents; 2010/11: 2 accidents; 2011/12: 3 accidents)

Achieved. The accident rate was 2.5 per 100 vehicles. The total number of operational vehicles during the reporting period was 1,014 and the total number of accidents was 25

Reduction of the number of allegations reported to the Conduct and Discipline Team from 5 cases per month to 3 cases per month

Achieved. The number of allegations reported to the Conduct and Discipline Team decreased from 4 cases in 2010/11 per month to 2 cases per month in 2011/12

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Completion of improved mission buildings and infrastructure to meet the minimum operating security standards	No	8 out of 9 camps (89 per cent) met the minimum operating security standards; 1 camp did not have boundary walls owing to the pending decision on the permanency of the camp
Organization of a malaria prevention programme for military observers, United Nations police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa	Yes	Presentation on the prevention and treatment of malaria was provided to 1,656 military personnel, 317 United Nations police officers and 31 civilian personnel during induction training in all sectors. 597 mosquito nets, 1,940 repellents and 1,220 boxes of drugs for malaria prevention were distributed to 1,417 clients
Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver awareness and road-safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension or revocation of driving permits, for violations recorded in the CarLog system	Yes	Driver safety awareness and road-safety campaigns were broadcast and posted on the Operation's intranet on a quarterly basis. 31 driver permits were temporarily withdrawn owing to speeding and 6 driver permits were permanently withdrawn owing to the third offence of speeding
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,200 military contingent personnel and staff officers, 192 military observers, 450 United Nations police officers and 800 formed police personnel	Yes	Actual average strength:
	9,308	Military contingents
	196	Military observers
	352	United Nations police
	982	Formed police personnel
		The higher average strength stemmed from additional deployment of uniformed personnel in line with Security Council resolution 2000 (2011). The increased number of military observers was due to the overlapping of personnel during the handover process at the end of some months
Timely verification, monitoring, inspection and processing of verification reports of contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	Monthly verification and operational readiness inspections were carried out for all military units and formed police units. 4 periodic verification reports and 2 operational readiness verification reports were submitted during the reporting period
Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 755 tons of rations and maintenance of a 7-day reserve of combat rations at UNOCI locations (Abidjan/Sebroko, Daloa and Bouaké) and 14 days at contingent locations, totalling 173,882	Yes	Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 755 tons of rations and maintenance of a 14-day reserve of combat rations at all contingent locations and a 7-day reserve at headquarters locations in Abidjan/Sebroko, Daloa and Bouaké

packs and 492,654 litres of water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 40 locations		Mission combat ration holdings, at 250,600 packs and 522,900 litres of water, were higher than planned owing to the additional troops deployed in line with Security Council resolution 2000 (2011)
Administration of 1,429 civilian staff, comprising 428 international staff, 809 national staff, 176 United Nations Volunteers and 16 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Administration of an average of 1,429 civilian staff comprising 377 international staff, 747 national staff, 261 United Nations Volunteers, 31 general temporary assistance positions and 13 Government-provided personnel. Additional United Nations Volunteers were recruited to support the electoral process and approved in the supplementary budget
Quarterly newsletter to raise awareness and to recall the code of conduct governing the activities and behaviour of United Nations employees	Yes	Quarterly conduct and discipline newsletters were published and distributed to UNOCI staff through e-mail. The last newsletter was also posted throughout UNOCI premises
Development and implementation of a victim assistance strategy to support the victim in case of occurrence of acts of sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	The sexual exploitation and abuse victim assistance strategy was developed and implemented with the establishment of a support network covering the entire country. The network, coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and comprised of UNOCI, United Nations agencies and national and international NGOs, met bimonthly. Alleged victims in 3 reported cases received assistance
10 public forums and workshops, in collaboration with the Office of Communications and Public Information, for sensitization of the Ivorian population about the standards of conduct required of UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel, notably the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	8 sensitization forums were conducted in 8 regional locations where UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel were present 3 public forums were conducted for sensitization of internally displaced persons
Participation in 5 meetings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of authority and monitoring of the activities of the in-country network strategy on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and participation in 5 meetings on how to assist victims; organization of 26 induction courses on the code of conduct of United Nations personnel and training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel in mission headquarters (Abidjan) and sectors (Daloa and Bouaké); 28 induction training and training of trainer sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and	Yes	The following activities were undertaken by UNOCI: Participation in 5 meetings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and monitoring of the activities of the in-country network, and 5 meetings on how to assist victims Organization of 26 induction courses on the code of conduct of United Nations personnel and training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel in mission headquarters (Abidjan) and sectors (Daloa and Bouaké) Conduct of 28 induction training and training of trainer sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 4,033 members of military contingents; rollout of training of trainer sessions to 6,201 deployed members of military contingents in Abidjan, Daloa and

abuse for 1,120 members of military contingents; rollout of training of trainer sessions to 6,291 deployed members of military contingents in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké		Bouaké and all other locations with UNOCI military presence
18 managerial and leadership skills courses for 360 staff, 20 training sessions on capacity-building courses for 400 United Nations personnel, 24 induction courses for 240 United Nations civilian personnel, 20 electronic performance appraisal system sessions for 300 civilian personnel, provision of resources, materials and advice on career development to 600 mission personnel per year through the career resource centre	11	Managerial and leadership skills courses for 198 staff members
	22	Capacity-building courses for 327 staff members in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa
	94	Induction courses for 3,587 UNOCI personnel in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa
	5	Training session on ePAS for 32 staff members in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa
	57	Staff members received advice on career development and utilized materials in the career resource centre
	24	Courses on career enhancement and capacity-building offered to 356 staff members
		The training output was lower than planned owing to logistical support provided to the legislative elections and the lack of qualified staff to maintain the operations of the Career Resource Office
	959	Personnel attended Arabic, English and French language classes
9 training sessions on gender mainstreaming in the media with 270 local participants from media structures working in the 19 regions of the country, civil society and political parties; 3 initiatives taken by senior mission leaders to incorporate gender mainstreaming on: (a) the challenges of mainstreaming gender; (b) achieving gender balance in each section; and (c) roles and responsibility at each level. These 3 initiatives aim at involving all the stakeholders in the mission-wide gender mainstreaming process	Yes	275 local participants trained on gender mainstreaming in 10 regions of the country through 3 training sessions 3 initiatives were taken by senior mission leaders, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to incorporate gender mainstreaming through a session for the planning of activities; a session, with local partners involved, in gender mainstreaming in the peace process; and an assessment mission in the western region on sexual violence
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in approximately 53 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in 61 locations. Seven new camps were constructed in the west (Issia, Gagnoa, Bouaflé, Sinfra, Zouan Hounien, Aboisso and Tai) and 1 new camp in Abidjan (Akuedo)

Sanitation services for collection and disposal of sewage and garbage (50 garbage disposal sites and 65 septic waste disposal tanks)	Yes	Sanitation services for collection and disposal of sewage and garbage (66 garbage disposal points and 71 septic waste disposal tanks). The higher numbers were owing to the deployment of additional troops in accordance with Security Council resolution 2000 (2011)
Operation and maintenance of 25 United Nations-owned water purification and bottling plants and chlorine dosing systems in 16 locations	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 25 United Nations-owned water purification and chlorine dosing systems in 18 locations (2 additional locations of Gagnoa and Akuedo). The bottling plant was closed
Operation and maintenance of 303 United Nations-owned generators in 53 locations	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 306 United Nations-owned generators in 61 locations
Maintenance and renovation of 15 km of roads, 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 15 locations and 5 aviation fuel farm sites in 5 locations	Yes	Maintenance and renovation of 57 km of roads, 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 15 locations and 5 aviation fuel farm sites in 5 locations The increased length of roads constructed, maintained and renovated was due to the opening of new camps and supply routes
Supply of 2.97 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 508 generators (303 items of United Nations-owned equipment and 205 items of contingent-owned equipment)	4.7 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 511 generators (306 items of United Nations-owned equipment and 205 items of contingent-owned equipment) The higher consumption was due to the deployment of additional uniformed personnel and the opening of new camps in Sinfra, Bouaflé, Gagnoa, Issia, Zouan Hounien, Tai and Anyama, which could not be connected to the national electricity grid Combining the initial and the supplementary budgets (2.97 + 2.39 = 5.36 million litres), the lower fuel usage was attributable to the better connection to the electricity grid in urban areas
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,132 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments through 3 main workshops in 3 regional locations	1,014	Vehicles, trailers and attachments maintained on average through 3 workshops in 3 regional locations The lower number was due to 138 newly acquired vehicles being in transit by the end of the reporting period. This was partly offset by vehicles that were due for write-off but retained in operation for electoral purposes
Operation of a shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 800 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the area of operation	Yes	Operation of a shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 527 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the area of operation. The lower average number of personnel per day was due to more staff members using other means of transportation

Supply of 7.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,029 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,840 contingent-owned vehicles	6.1 million	<p>Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 931 United Nations-owned vehicles (excluding trailers and attachments) and 1,824 contingent-owned vehicles</p> <p>Requirements were lower owing to the implementation of the cost-saving initiatives, including, with effect from January 2012, careful monitoring of monthly fuel allocations to contingents, opting for scheduled flights instead of use of vehicles for long trips to the sectors, improved control of charges for liberty mileage travel, and the lower average number of vehicles in the mission area</p>
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Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing aircraft plus an additional fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL and 10 rotary-wing aircraft (including 5 military-type helicopters and 5 under commercial contract) in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa)	Yes	<p>Operation and maintenance of:</p> <p>3 commercial fixed-wing aircraft plus an additional fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis (40 per cent) with UNMIL</p> <p>9 rotary-wing aircraft, namely 5 military-type helicopters (3 Bell-212, 2 MI-17) and 4 under commercial contract (MI-8 MTV) in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa)</p> <p>In addition, 5 military rotary-wing aircraft (2 utility helicopters from November to December 2011 and 3 armed helicopters from July to October 2011 and in December 2011 and February 2012) were temporarily positioned from UNMIL in support of legislative elections and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2000 (2011)</p>
Supply of 7.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	4.3 million	<p>Litres of aviation fuel</p> <p>The lower fuel consumption was due to the fleets reconfiguration in November 2011; in particular, 2.2 million litres were saved by the Boeing B-757 being replaced with a Boeing B-737 and some troops rotated by commercial airline</p>

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	2	Boats maintained. The boats were not operated owing to the improved security in the country
Supply of 15,600 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	0	No petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for naval transportation, as the boats were not operated as planned owing to an improved security situation

Communications

Operation and maintenance of 1 satellite Earth station hub in Abidjan and 29 satellite Earth stations in 25 locations	Yes 1	<p>Operation and maintenance of:</p> <p>Satellite Earth station hub in Abidjan</p>
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throughout the mission area, a wide-area network supporting 3,000 telephone users and 2,815 computers, a high-frequency (HF) network comprising 228 base stations and 751 mobile radios, 24 portable HF radios, a very-high-frequency (VHF) network comprising 2,666 hand-held radios, 1,194 mobile radios, 127 base station radios and 73 repeaters, and an air-to-ground VHF network comprising 42 base stations and 8 mobile stations and 15 videoconference terminals in 3 locations providing voice, fax, data and video services	31 3,000 2,815 228 751 24 2,666 1,194 42 127 73 15 12 1	Satellite Earth stations in 27 locations; 2 additional satellite Earth stations were installed in Tabou and Tai One wide-area network consisting of: Telephones Computers HF base radios HF mobile radios Portable HF radios Hand-held VHF radios Mobile VHF radios VHF air-to-ground base radios VHF base radios VHF repeaters Video terminals Guyed masts Digital radio system Additional communication equipment was procured to meet the tasks mandated by Security Council resolution 2000 (2011)
Support and maintenance of 25 FM radio stations and 4 radio production and broadcasting studios	Yes	Support provided to 25 UNOCI FM transmitter sites and 4 production and broadcast studios
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 64 Hewlett-Packard servers, 98 virtual servers, 2,147 desktop computers, 668 laptop computers, 691 printers and 171 digital senders in 55 locations and 19 wireless local area networks and 100 databases	Yes	Support and maintenance of 64 physical servers and 98 virtual servers, 2,397 desktop computers, 978 laptop computers, 727 printers and 177 digital senders in 57 locations, including 2 new sites in Tai and Tabou, and 19 wireless local area networks and 100 databases Additional computers, laptops and printers were procured to support the substantive components, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and the deployment in additional sites in the south-west of the country
Support and maintenance of 2,500 e-mail accounts and 3.04 terabytes of data backup	2,900	E-mail accounts supported. The increased number was due to additional staff and the establishment of additional offices

Development of a Geographic Information System for providing approximately 3,000 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions, situational awareness and operational purposes	Yes	The Geographic Information System provided 1,580 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions, situational awareness and operational purposes. The budget provided for maps for the municipal elections, however these elections were postponed
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Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level I-plus clinic, 21 level I clinics and 2 level II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters	1 23 3	Operation and maintenance of: Level I-plus clinic in Abidjan Level I clinics in regions. 2 additional level I clinics were deployed in Tai and Zouan Hounien to support deployed uniformed personnel Level II hospitals. 1 additional hospital deployed in Anyama, Abidjan to support deployed uniformed personnel
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and level IV/V hospitals in Ghana (Accra), South Africa (one in Johannesburg, one in Pretoria) and Morocco (Rabat)	Yes	Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 3 level III hospitals in Abidjan (1 fewer than planned as one of the hospitals did not have a positive review and was therefore not contracted) and 4 level IV hospitals in Ghana (Accra), South Africa (Johannesburg, Pretoria) and Morocco (Rabat)
HIV-related services comprising operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all UNOCI personnel and conduct of an HIV sensitization programme, including peer education and voluntary confidential counselling and testing	Yes	Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing services, including 128 mission personnel trained as peer educators, 11 personnel trained as assistant counsellors, 6,168 mission personnel sensitized on HIV/AIDS, 2,665 mission personnel receiving voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing and 32 mission personnel trained in voluntary confidential counselling

Security

Access control monitoring and supervision at all UNOCI sites throughout the areas of operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff and installations	Yes	All UNOCI sites guarded throughout the areas of operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff and installations
Provision of close protection round-the-clock to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Round-the-clock close protection provided to 3 senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials

Conduct of training for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	Yes	40 training sessions were conducted for 261 security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services
Conduct of training sessions on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 table-top evacuation and relocation drills mission-wide	No	1 training session was conducted on security for all regional and area security coordinators and 1 table-top evacuation and relocation drill mission-wide was conducted. Full evacuation and relocation drills were conducted mission-wide during the reporting period; however, only Abidjan conducted a table-top evacuation and relocation drill out of concern that a full-scale drill could create a perception by the local populace that UNOCI was preparing to leave during a critical time
Full compliance with the minimum operating security standards for post-election United Nations sites	Yes	UNOCI fully complied with the minimum operating security standards except in the case of one camp without boundary walls, pending a decision on the permanency of the camp
Conduct of minimum operating residential security standard surveys to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff (including international staff of agencies), United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers still on assignment during the post-election period	Yes	Conduct of 336 minimum operating residential security standard surveys to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	10 687.2	10 558.9	128.3	1.2
Military contingents	237 728.9	240 430.4	(2 701.5)	(1.1)
United Nations police	27 668.4	18 247.0	9 421.4	34.1
Formed police units	24 263.9	24 200.1	63.8	0.3
Subtotal	300 348.4	293 436.4	6 912.0	2.3
Civilian personnel				
International staff	75 886.7	78 814.6	(2 927.9)	(3.9)
National staff	22 877.0	23 252.2	(375.2)	(1.6)
United Nations Volunteers	16 109.1	12 279.0	3 830.1	23.8
General temporary assistance	7 299.7	4 690.0	2 609.7	35.8
Subtotal	122 172.5	119 035.8	3 136.7	2.6
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	1 632.0	660.0	972.0	59.6
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	257.5	417.0	(159.5)	(61.9)
Official travel	3 971.7	6 797.5	(2 825.8)	(71.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	77 172.3	84 657.8	(7 485.5)	(9.7)
Ground transportation	15 155.5	14 333.3	822.2	5.4
Air transportation	56 533.2	47 635.2	8 898.0	15.7
Naval transportation	43.1	3.5	39.6	91.9
Communications	21 207.2	23 939.8	(2 732.6)	(12.9)
Information technology	7 276.9	7 291.4	(14.5)	(0.2)
Medical	7 890.9	7 696.6	194.3	2.5
Special equipment	4 619.7	4 437.4	182.3	3.9
Other supplies, services and equipment	25 680.5	12 794.7	12 885.8	50.2
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 975.0	25.0	1.3
Subtotal	223 440.5	212 639.2	10 801.3	4.8
Gross requirements	645 961.4	625 111.4	20 850.0	3.2
Staff assessment income	11 504.3	11 048.6	455.7	4.0
Net requirements	634 457.1	614 062.8	20 394.3	3.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	645 961.4	625 111.4	20 850.0	3.2

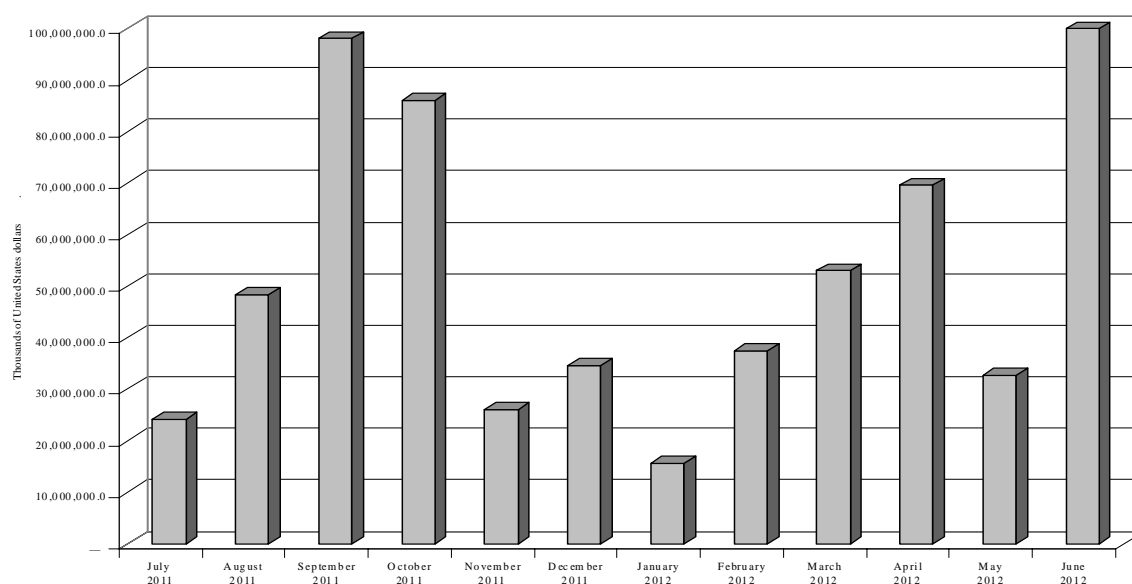
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	300 348.4	1 550.0	301 898.4
II. Civilian personnel	122 172.5	2 676.0	124 848.5
III. Operational costs	223 440.5	(4 226.0)	219 214.5
Total	645 961.4	–	645 961.4
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.7

52. The redeployments of funds were attributable to additional requirements under military and police personnel and under international and national classes of expenditure. The higher requirement under military and police personnel resulted from unbudgeted charges for the deployment of military and police reinforcements, along with their equipment, from UNMIL and the deployment of contingent-owned equipment from Jordan, Pakistan and Nigeria. Additional unbudgeted charges related to delayed claims received from the Government of France for reimbursement for rotation of French contingents from October 2007 to October 2008 and death and disability claims resulting from the incident which occurred in June 2012. The redeployments of funds for the international and national staff categories were mainly due to the higher actual requirements for salaries and common staff costs for international staff and the implementation of the classification exercise during the reporting period for 21 international staff members, 57 National Professional Officers and 214 national General Service staff. The reduced requirements under operations related primarily to reduced expenditures in the air transportation category owing to the reduction of the number of rotary-wing aircraft by one and the reconfiguration of the fixed-wing aircraft fleet and other supplies, services and equipment owing to the delay in developing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



53. The higher expenditure in September 2011 was attributable to obligations raised for reimbursement to contributing countries for troop costs of military contingents and formed police units. In the month of October 2011 the main factor was the recording of obligations and disbursements under operational costs for air transportation and facilities and infrastructure and for reimbursement of contributing countries for major equipment. The higher expenditure in April 2012 was due to obligations recorded for reimbursement of contributing countries for major equipment and obligations and disbursements to cover facilities and infrastructure costs. In addition, the end-of-year increase for June 2012 was mainly due to disbursements for costs of military contingents and formed police and overall disbursements to cover operational costs, more specifically, facilities and infrastructure, communications and information technology costs.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	781.7
Other/miscellaneous income	1 781.9
Prior-period adjustments	(6.1)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	5 122.5
Total	7 680.0

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	47 338.6
Formed police units	5 313.5
Subtotal	52 652.1
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	21 313.7
Communications	9 245.1
Medical	6 308.8
Special equipment	4 437.4
Subtotal	41 305.0
Total	93 957.1

<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	10 February 2006
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	1 945.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	1 945.6

^a Includes Government-provided facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$128.3	1.2%

54. The variance is mainly attributable to the absence of claims for death and disability compensation and exchange rate gains related to mission subsistence allowance payments, which is set in CFA francs but payable in United States dollars. The average exchange rate during the reporting period was 488.8 CFA francs to 1 United States dollar, compared with the budgeted exchange rate of 470.6, representing a 3.7 per cent difference.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$2 701.5)	(1.1%)

55. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements with respect to (a) supplemental payment for additional troops and unbudgeted deployment of additional 150 military contingent personnel from UNMIL, from 4 December to 29 December 2011, to support legislative elections; (b) costs incurred for the commercial air charter for the travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of contingent personnel rather than using United Nations assets as the UNMIL high-capacity cargo aircraft, which was replaced by an aircraft of lower capacity; and (c) additional freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment not included in the supplementary budget. The overall additional requirements were partly offset by

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.

(a) a lower requirement for mission subsistence allowance owing to delayed deployment of staff officers and currency fluctuations between the CFA franc and the United States dollar; and (b) non-deployment of some major equipment and the fact that some deployed equipment was not fully serviceable.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$9 421.4	34.1%

56. The reduced requirement for mission subsistence allowance and travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation is mainly attributable to the actual average vacancy rate being 33.0 per cent as compared to the budgeted rate of 5.8 per cent. The lower number of United Nations police officers was due to the limited number of French-speaking police experts identified by the police-contributing countries who possessed the required skill set.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$2 927.9)	(3.9%)

57. The variance is mainly attributable to the higher actual expenditures for salaries owing to a higher average post adjustment multiplier than budgeted and higher common staff costs, including non-family duty station hardship entitlement, education grants and assignment grant expenditures, and because the magnitude of payment for administrative leave entitlement for staff evacuated during unrest in 2010/11 became fully known only after the budget finalization. The overall additional requirements are partly offset by the discontinuation of hazard pay allowance in Côte d'Ivoire, as of September 2011, and reduced requirements for staff assessment pursuant to the revised rates approved by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution 66/235.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$375.2)	(1.6%)

58. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements for national staff salaries, staff assessment and common staff costs with respect to the classification exercise, as a result of which 271 national posts (214 national General Service and 57 National Professional Officers) were upgraded. The overall additional requirements are partly offset by the discontinuation of hazard pay allowance in Côte d'Ivoire as of September 2011.

59. The classification exercise commenced in July 2009 and was conducted through September 2010. However, the results were finalized only in January 2012 owing to the substantial number of staff members involved and the security unrest in the mission area from December 2010 to April 2011, when staff members were evacuated. The implementation of the classification results by the Operation was delayed by the post-electoral crisis from December 2010 to April 2011 and the security unrest in the mission area, resulting in the evacuation of staff members and limited resources in the Personnel Section. Retroactive payments were made to the effective month of July 2009.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$3 830.1	23.8%

60. The reduced requirement is mainly attributable to the non-recruitment of United Nations Volunteers to fill vacant positions for electoral support owing to the completion of the legislative elections earlier than anticipated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$2 609.7	35.8%

61. The reduced requirement is mainly attributable to higher vacancy rates for international and national general temporary assistance personnel of 45 and 69 per cent, respectively, compared to budgeted rates of 6.5 and 0 per cent, and the discontinuation of hazard pay allowance in Côte d'Ivoire as of September 2011.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$972.0	59.6%

62. The variance is mainly attributable to reduced requirements with respect to an actual vacancy rate of 69 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 31 per cent. In addition, the reduced requirement for travel on assignment/repatriation is attributable to the repatriation of 2 Government-provided personnel compared to the 42 personnel budgeted, as fewer personnel than planned were recruited owing to approval of the supplementary 2011/12 budget on 24 December 2011.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$159.5)	(61.9%)

63. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements with respect to (a) unbudgeted consultancy fees for the International Public Sector Accounting Standards; (b) extension of the consultant in charge of monitoring potential violations of the embargo on imports of arms and related material to Côte d'Ivoire on the recommendation of the Sanctions Committee; (c) a consultant for lessons learned in UNOCI during and after the post-electoral crisis; (d) unbudgeted training consultancy services required in relation to security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and (e) two additional Arabic teachers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$2 825.8)	(71.1%)

64. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements with respect to non-training travel, including (a) additional within-mission travel for the support of legislative elections and the reruns in some areas; (b) the unplanned official visit by the Security Council to UNOCI; and (c) travel related to construction of new camps and camps in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The additional requirements are partially offset by less official travel for training.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$7 485.5)	(9.7%)

65. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements for (a) acquisition of an additional 905 tents for the purpose of providing tented barracks for 10,000 FRCI personnel; (b) acquisition of prefabricated structures to be used for security sector reform initiatives and particularly rehabilitation of related national infrastructures such as an operations centre, classrooms and their facilities; (c) increase in procurement of generators and electrical, construction and plumbing supplies used for the construction of the three disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps; (d) acquisition of additional security and safety equipment for security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration initiatives. The additional requirements are partly offset by reduced requirement for (a) maintenance services, owing to delays in provision of waste disposal services in five new camps because of their remote location; lower requirements for septic waste disposal owing to the installation of wastewater plants in Sectors East and West and since the contingent in Abidjan used its own equipment; non-establishment of the new fuel stations, as procurement was not completed and since some maintenance services were performed by contracted personnel; (b) utilities, owing to lower water consumption; and (c) savings in the rental of Yopougon, Aboisso and Sebroko sites that were provided by the host Government free of charge.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$822.2	5.4%

66. The variance is mainly attributable to reduced requirements from lower consumption of vehicle fuel by contingents thanks to savings initiatives launched in January 2012, careful monitoring of their monthly fuel allocations, monitoring of vehicle usage and the overall lower number of vehicles. The overall reduced requirements are also attributable to the reduced liability insurance cost as additional contingent vehicles did not arrive in the reporting period. The reduced requirements are partly offset by the additional requirements with respect to the maintenance of spare parts for vehicles that were due for write-off but were kept in service to support the election and owing to the delayed arrival of replacement vehicles.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$8 898.0	15.7%

67. The variance is mainly attributable to reduced requirements with respect to the rental and operation of the aircraft fleet, specifically, the change of the B-757 aircraft to a B-737 (shared with UNMIL), the reduction of the fixed-wing fleet by one DHC-7 effective January 2012 and the contracting of a smaller B-1900, and the reduction of the rotary-wing fleet by one MI-8 MTV helicopter effective April 2012. The reduced requirements are also attributable to lower consumption of oil, petrol and lubricants and lower landing fees and grounding charges related to the air transportation fleet decrease.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$39.6	91.9%

68. The variance is mainly attributable to the fact that additional boats were not used to cover the cargo transportation requirements of the legislative elections, as all major electoral cargo distribution was performed by air and by road.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	(\$2 732.6)	(12.9%)

69. The variance is mainly attributable to additional requirements for acquisition of communications equipment required to migrate from analogue to digital radio systems, which would be more reliable and secure, and for leased-line connectivity, increased Internet service capacity and transponder charges. The additional requirements are partly offset by reduced requirements for (a) public information services such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sensitization campaigns, national seminars, training sessions and workshops, owing to the delay by the Government in developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and less rented space for billboards and lower production of reports, documentary films and video clips; and (b) contingent-owned equipment, owing to late deployment of contingents and self-sustainment capabilities not fully met by some contingents.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$194.3	2.5%

70. The variance is mainly attributable to the deferral of procurement of medical supplies as the current stock was sufficient up to the end of the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Special equipment	\$182.3	3.9%

71. The variance is mainly attributable to late deployment of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment capabilities not fully met by some contingents.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$12 885.8	50.2%

72. The variance is mainly attributable to reduced requirements owing to the delay in developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in accordance with Security Council resolution 2000 (2011). The overall reduced requirements are partly offset by the settlement of charges paid to freight forwarders for all shipments from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur held at the port during the post-electoral crisis.

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 the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$20,850,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2012 amounting to \$7,680,000 from interest income (\$781,700), other/miscellaneous income (\$1,781,900) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$5,122,500), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$6,100).