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**Sixty-ninth session**

Agenda item 152

**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 2013 to  
30 June 2014**

**Report of the Secretary-General**

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\* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 February 2015.



## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, safe and secure environment, human and humanitarian rights, peace consolidation, 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. The budget provided for the deployment of 192 military observers, 8,645 military contingent personnel, 555 United Nations police officers and 1,000 formed police unit personnel. In its resolution 2112 (2013) of 30 July 2013, the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that UNOCI uniformed personnel shall be reconfigured by 30 June 2014, so that UNOCI shall consist of up to 7,137 military personnel, comprising 6,945 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers; the reconfiguration was implemented by the end of 30 June 2014.

UNOCI made progress in most of its mandated tasks and provided its support to Côte d'Ivoire in (a) addressing the challenges to security and political stability; (b) enhancing the capacity of the national police and judicial and correctional institutions; (c) implementing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for former combatants; (d) implementing security sector reform; (e) promoting and protecting human rights; (f) improving humanitarian conditions and recovery issues; and (g) conducting peace consolidation activities. During the reporting period, Côte d'Ivoire made notable progress towards political, social and economic stability.

UNOCI incurred \$546.8 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 93.6 per cent (compared to \$573.1 million in expenditure and an implementation rate of 99.7 per cent in the 2012/13 period).

The unspent balance of \$37.7 million (6.4 per cent) stemmed from operational costs (24.4 million) and military and police personnel (15.3 million).

The underexpenditure in operational costs was primarily attributable to lower requirements for activities, as implementation was slower than planned, and for air transportation, owing mainly to no deployments of unmanned aerial vehicles and lower prices for aviation fuel. The reduction was partly offset by the higher requirement for the security services and increased generator fuel consumption.

The unspent balance in the military and police personnel category resulted mainly from the higher-than-planned delayed deployment factor for the military contingent, United Nations police and formed police units.

The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the higher expenditure for national staff owing to the higher-than-budgeted actual average grade and step.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	316 099.5	300 795.8	15 303.7	4.8
Civilian personnel	110 236.0	112 293.0	(2 057.0)	(1.9)
Operational costs	158 151.5	133 740.4	24 411.1	15.4
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>	<b>546 829.2</b>	<b>37 657.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Staff assessment income	9 406.2	10 158.9	(752.7)	(8.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>575 080.8</b>	<b>536 670.3</b>	<b>38 410.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>	<b>546 829.2</b>	<b>37 657.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>

### Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>b</sup>
Military observers	192	187	2.6
Military contingents	8 645	8 074	6.6
United Nations police	555	490	11.7
Formed police units	1 000	825	17.5
International staff	445	390	12.4
National staff	812	752	7.4
United Nations Volunteers	189	152	19.6
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff <sup>d</sup>	3	4	(33.3)
National staff	13	11	15.4
Government-provided personnel	42	35	16.7

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

<sup>d</sup> The higher incumbency of international temporary positions was approved on an exceptional basis by the Controller in support of elections and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities.

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 for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 4 March 2013 (A/67/777) and amounted to \$579,654,400 gross (\$570,248,200 net). It provided for 192 military observers, 8,645 military contingents, 1,555 police personnel, including 1,000 in formed units, 448 international staff (including 3 temporary positions), 825 national staff (including 13 temporary positions), inclusive of 99 national officers (including 2 temporary positions) and 189 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 1 May 2013, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$579,310,400 gross for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (see A/67/780/Add.15, para. 74).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 67/271, appropriated an amount of \$584,487,000 gross (\$575,080,800 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## **II. Mandate performance**

### **A. Overall**

4. 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 2062 (2012) and 2112 (2013).

5. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the Government in stabilizing the security situation in the country and to make progress towards lasting peace and stability.

6. Within this overall objective, the Operation, 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: safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace consolidation; law and order; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2013/14 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement; that is, the extent to which actual progress was 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**

8. UNOCI made progress in most of its mandated tasks and provided its support to Côte d'Ivoire in (a) addressing the challenges to security and political stability;

(b) enhancing the capacity of the national police, and judicial and correctional institutions; (c) implementing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for former combatants; (d) implementing security sector reform; (e) promoting and protecting human rights; (f) improving humanitarian conditions and recovery issues; and (g) conducting peace consolidation activities. During the reporting period, Côte d'Ivoire made notable progress towards political, social and economic stability.

9. The overall security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained stable but fragile and volatile, in particular along the border with Liberia and other volatile areas in the country. The situation continued to improve as a result of the Government effort to curb crime and joint efforts with the Government of Liberia to address border-related challenges. Despite overall improvement along the border areas, two attacks on positions of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire in February and May 2014 led to civilian casualties and displacements. UNOCI continued the implementation of the mandate regarding the protection of civilians through field and air patrols and other assessment visits, sometimes conducted jointly with national security forces and United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) counterparts in the border areas.

10. Threats to peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire persisted and included the continued illicit cross-border trafficking in arms, armed elements and illicit goods. Land tenure issues and control over natural resources, including in natural classified forests in the west, remained a source of tension and a trigger for violence between communities. Steps to address nationality and land issues were taken by the National Assembly with the adoption of new laws on nationality and land tenure. Insecurity was mainly characterized by armed robbery, banditry and sexual and gender-based violence. Demonstrations by disgruntled ex-combatants caused violence and security concerns in certain areas. Explosive remnants of war, as well as unsecured weapons and ammunition, remained a threat.

11. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants continued to progress. The caseload of 21,000 elements in total was processed since 2012 and the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was adopted in February 2014. The inclusivity and transparency of the process, the profiling of new elements, the identification and funding of viable reintegration options for demobilized elements and the repatriation of foreign armed elements remained challenging. UNOCI provided support to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme led by the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and to civilian collection of weapons operations conducted by the National Commission for the Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Support to clearing explosive remnants of war, registering weapons and building weapons management capacity within national institutions was also provided. The Operation continued to monitor embargo violations in support of the work of the Government and the Group of Experts. Considerable progress was achieved following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2153 in April 2014, lifting the embargo on diamond exports and partially lifting the arms embargo.

12. The political environment continued to improve, including with respect to dialogue with the opposition and in advancing the electoral reform process. With UNOCI facilitation, dialogue on national reconciliation and the upcoming electoral process resumed between the political opposition and the Government on 22 May

2014, for the first time since 15 January 2014. The bill reforming the Independent Electoral Commission was signed into law by the President of Côte d'Ivoire on 18 June. The Commission was established on 11 August after the swearing-in of its 17 commissioners. President Alassane Ouattara continued to take steps to ease political tensions, including conciliatory gestures towards members of former President Gbagbo's party. Yet, political divisions between and within parties and achieving political consensus on addressing root causes of the conflict continued to present a challenge. National reconciliation proceeded with the extension of the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which launched public hearings across the country. UNOCI continued to provide support to political dialogue between all stakeholders, including the national authorities, political parties and civil society organizations, and to support social cohesion efforts. Additionally, the support to the extension of State authority was provided.

13. Under the leadership of the National Security Council, efforts were made to advance the security sector reform agenda in line with the national security sector reform strategy, which was updated in 2014. UNOCI contributed to this reform process by supporting the National Security Council, promoting processes to advance civilian oversight and decentralization, and provided training. With regard to law enforcement agencies, UNOCI supported the elaboration of a police action plan and a police vetting mechanism, but progress in terms of concrete implementation remained limited during the reporting period.

14. The human rights situation improved but continued to remain a source of concern with serious violations and abuses reported. Some acts were attributed to security elements, former combatants and *dozos* (traditional hunters). In addition, military justice and the prosecution of crimes remained partial, fuelling a sentiment of impunity among segments of the population. Justice reform progressed with UNOCI involvement and access to justice increased with the operationalization of courts and legal clinics across the country. Living conditions and security improved in prisons across the country with UNOCI assistance, but pretrial detention remained a challenge.

15. The humanitarian situation improved with the gradual return of internally displaced populations and over 20,000 refugees in the 2013/14 period. The enlarged Coordination Committee co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations was established in July 2013 to address residual humanitarian needs. Despite notable improvements to the humanitarian situation and improved recovery, some pockets of vulnerability persisted in terms of food insecurity, access to basic services and sustainable reintegration of returnees. Eviction operations from classified forests and slum areas in urban centres have also caused concerns. In addition, the Ebola outbreak in early 2014 severely affected neighbouring countries, particularly Liberia and Guinea, and put voluntary repatriation operations and other cross-border activities under the inter-mission cooperation framework on hold.

16. The major variances in the resource utilization were mainly attributable to the lower overall incumbency in the military and police personnel owing to the early repatriation of troops. The delay in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the lower expenditures for the air transportation owing to lower aviation fuel prices and the delayed deployment of the unmanned aerial vehicles were the primary reasons for the reduced requirements in the operational costs.

17. The higher-than-budgeted actual average grade and step for the national staff led to the increased requirements in this category and partly offset the reduced requirement.

18. The Security Council, by its resolution 2112 (2013), approved a drawdown of 1,700 military contingents by 30 June 2014 from an authorized level of 8,645 to 6,945. This drawdown was achieved mostly between January and June 2014, leading to an overall reduction in troop reimbursements and other directly related costs such as rations. These reduced operating costs were offset by increased repatriation costs for military contingent and equipment.

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

19. The Operation support component focused on providing administrative, logistical and security support to the military, police and civilian personnel within Abidjan, the two regional headquarters (Bouake and Daloa) and 59 sub-locations, including military camps.

20. The Operation's implementation of budgeted efficiency gain initiatives included an improved dispatch service for Abidjan staff travelling to and from work, reduced tasking of the aircraft from the UNMIL side (B-737 and Mi-24), combining rotation flights of uniformed personnel using the aircraft shared with UNMIL and troop-contributing countries' air assets instead of commercial charter and commercial tickets.

21. Other efficiency gains implemented included procuring fewer communication and information technology spare parts and implementing planned preventive maintenance to reduce equipment failure. The successful implementation of the Electronic Fuel Management System and the installation of anti-siphoning devices resulted in a significant reduction in fuel fraud cases. The construction of consolidated premises at the Anonkoua Koute logistics base allowed the closing of four smaller installations in Abidjan, and reduced the level of acquisition of maintenance supplies.

22. The non-deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles led to reduced requirements of \$10 million.

23. UNOCI implemented several green initiatives on its premises to reduce electricity consumption, including the replacement of external security lights with solar power lights. Two camps in Guiglo and Duekoue were transferred onto the national power grid, thereby avoiding the requirement for generators and fuel, resulting in combined savings of \$5,400 per month for both camps.

24. The downsizing of the military personnel precipitated the reconfiguration in the military camps, changes in the deployment of civilian field offices and redeployments of formed police units, military observers and United Nations police.

### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

25. The West African subregion remained vulnerable to transnational and cross-border threats, including trafficking in drugs, persons and weapons, money-laundering, terrorism and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, which underscored the need

for an enhanced regional approach to respond to those threats. Within the context of the West Africa Coast Initiative, UNOCI supported national efforts to establish a Transnational Crime Unit, which was created by presidential decree on 5 November 2014, making Côte d'Ivoire the fifth country after Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau to join the subregional programme.

26. The situation along the Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire border areas continued to improve, but important border-related challenges remained owing to cross-border movements of armed individuals, land issues and inter-community conflict, and were heightened by the movements in the area of refugees and internally displaced persons. Within the framework of the Mano River Union cross-border security strategy, developed with UNOCI assistance and adopted by regional Heads of State and Government in October 2013, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia took steps to enhance border security, namely, with the organization of the first Joint Council of Chief and Elders meeting in October in Zwedru, Liberia, to strengthen community dialogue on both sides of the border.

27. To further support national and regional efforts to stabilize the security situation and consolidate peace along the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia border, UNOCI and UNMIL jointly developed a joint framework for engagement aimed to address remaining security threats and border-related challenges through five main pillars of engagement with the objectives to: (a) enhance border security and stabilization; (b) support regional peace and security efforts and mechanisms; (c) promote reconciliation in the border region; (d) address residual humanitarian needs; and (e) strengthen information sharing and analysis. Following the outbreak of the Ebola virus in Liberia, and the official closure of the border, most cross-border activities and inter-mission cooperation initiatives had to be momentarily suspended as of April 2014.

28. In the context of the inter-mission cooperation framework, UNOCI continued to provide its air assets to other missions, including UNMIL and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), as required and on a cost-sharing and cost-recovery basis. The back office of UNOCI continued to share information and provide administrative and technical support to MINUSMA in the areas of financial management and human resources. The back-stopping support was also provided by the Operation to the procurement function in MINUSMA in its start-up phase.

29. UNOCI also supported the requirements of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

30. In coordination with the United Nations country team in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI also continued to cooperate with the United Nations country teams in Ghana and Guinea to address areas of common concern, such as the voluntary return of refugees, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and information on border security issues. Furthermore, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and senior mission officials of the above-mentioned missions in West Africa continued to meet and consult regularly on the political situation in the region and issues of mutual concern.

## **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

31. UNOCI worked closely with the United Nations country team, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2112 (2013). UNOCI and the country team were reconfigured within existing capacities and their field presence was reinforced. The strengthened field presence of the Operation and the reconfiguration of the field offices with the United Nations country team increased coordinated support to authorities and the population at the local level and addressed interventions effectively. In addition, at the strategic level, UNOCI and the United Nations country team agreed on a cooperation framework in April 2014. The purpose was to improve the cooperation and integration between UNOCI and the United Nations country team in the context of the UNOCI/United Nations country team comparative advantage process.

32. A mechanism to better identify key protection concerns, coordinate responses to protection challenges and enhance contingency planning was established between UNOCI and the United Nations country team. UNOCI established protection of civilians working groups at the local level, which were the main point of contact between the humanitarian communities and facilitated information-sharing among partners and stakeholders.

## **F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks**

### **Component 1: safe and secure environment**

33. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained stable but fragile, especially along the border with Liberia and other volatile areas, although it continued to improve as a result of the Government effort to curb crime in conjunction with the Government of Liberia, as well as the cooperation between UNOCI, the French Licorne Forces and the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, in addressing cross-border and protection of civilians challenges.

34. Conversely, insecurity was mainly characterized by armed robbery, banditry and burglary perpetrated, in some instances, by elements of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, *dozos* and former combatants. Sexual and gender-based violence also continued to be a threat to the protection of civilians, and a number of cases of sexual violence in conflict were recorded. Demonstrations of former combatants also occurred during the reporting period, some of which became violent and caused security concerns. Episodes of inter-communal violence were also reported, especially in the north and south-east regions of the country.

35. While efforts made by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, with the support of UNOCI and UNMIL, contributed to a marked decrease in cross-border violence between the two countries, serious threats to peace and security persisted owing to the availability of illegal arms and the presence of networks affiliated with the previous regime, former -combatants and other elements in the border areas.

36. Land tenure, nationality issues and control over natural resources remained sources of inter-communal tensions, resulting in at least 12 violent clashes during the reporting period that led to loss of life, injuries and material damage, mostly in the west.

37. The regular holding of UNOCI-Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire-Licorne tripartite meetings continued to facilitate coordination and information-sharing, as well as early warning and rapid response to emerging security threats. Through joint military exercises, both UNOCI and Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire improved their response capacity in relation to the protection of civilians. The strategic use and implementation of the human rights due diligence policy by UNOCI increased the awareness of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire of respect for human rights in the conduct of their operations.

38. UNOCI continued to advocate for an inclusive and transparent disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. It focused its activities on overcoming the planning and policy gap in this area, including the finalization and operationalization of the national strategy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration by the Ivorian Government in February 2014, as well as on capacity-building of the national partners. Technical, financial and logistical support was provided by UNOCI to disarmament and demobilization operations led by the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, in which a total of 9,742 former combatants were disarmed and demobilized during the fiscal period 2013/14. UNOCI supported the rehabilitation and maintenance of the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration disarmament and demobilization camps through the technical assessment of sites and camp management support. It also continued to provide ad hoc support to weapon collection operations organized by the National Commission for the Fight against the Proliferation and Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Within the framework of reinsertion, UNOCI supported the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration through the payment of transitional safety allowances to former-combatants entering Government-provided reinsertion projects, as well as through the initiation and implementation of community-based reinsertion projects, led by UNOCI in consultation with the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and local committees. Support to outreach and sensitization of target groups and local communities was also provided, in addition to awareness-raising on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues with the local media.

39. UNOCI and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) assisted the Government in addressing the threat posed by unsecured weapons and ammunition through a total of 39 explosive ordnance disposal tasks. The Operation also provided technical support to the Government, which improved its capacity to manage and secure weapons and ammunitions in Côte d'Ivoire.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

No reports of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2011/12: 92; 2012/13: 43; 2013/14:0)

Two attacks were carried out by armed individuals against positions of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire in Fete and Grabo on 23 February and 15 May 2014, respectively. These incidents resulted in 11 civilian casualties and the displacement of civilian population

UNOCI Force undertook extensive patrolling of areas of concern, show of force exercises, reconnaissance and liaison visits by UNOCI and UNMIL military leadership, joint reconnaissance of western areas by UNOCI and Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire. These initiatives, coupled with the UNOCI proactive approach, enhanced confidence among local population and deterred a potential escalation of security situations, particularly following the aforementioned May 2014 attack

Reconstitution of a functioning, structured and reformed Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire by the Ivorian Government, with a clear division of tasks and responsibilities

Progress was made on the reform of the defence sector, particularly on the elaboration of the national defence rules and regulations with 25 legislative documents, including on national defence policy, doctrine of military engagements, defence financial plan, ethical chart and code of military conduct, issued by the Ministry of Defence. The UNOCI Security Sector Reforms Division and the Force contributed to the elaboration of these documents in February 2014. The Ministry of Defence submitted these documents to the Presidency in May/June 2014. The documents have yet to be submitted to the National Assembly; however, some are already being implemented by the Ministry of Defence. A national security strategy was elaborated and presented to the National Security Council in early 2014, setting the country's internal and external security vision and serving as a reference document for the implementation of army reforms

Full compliance with the arms embargo (2011/12: 254 unsuccessful inspections out of a total of 685 inspections; 2012/13: 213 reported incidents 2013/14: 0 reported incidents)

UNOCI continued to carry out physical arms embargo inspections at Ivorian military and law enforcement installations, which include Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, gendarmerie and police. Out of the 804 planned inspections, 652 were conducted and 152 were cancelled owing to operational reasons, including over 100 owing to denial of access by local site commanders

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
438,000 routine patrol person-days (120 patrols per day x 10 troops x 365 days), including long-range patrols and mixed patrols to increase visibility through the creation of an environment conducive to safety and security that strengthens the Operation mandate regarding the protection of civilians	536,030	Routine troop patrol days (around 147 patrols per day x 10 troops x 365 days). Additional patrols were carried out to enhance the situational awareness of the Force
42,900 long-range patrol person-days (3 long-range patrols per day x 25 troops x 52 weeks x 11 battalions (4 battalions in Sector West, 3 in Sector East, 4 in Sector Abidjan))	66,450	Long-range patrols  13,500 additional long-range patrols were conducted to enhance situational awareness in remote areas. These exercises also improved response capabilities of the battalions
2,652 air reconnaissance patrol hours (1,440 flight hours for 3 Bell-212 helicopters and 1,212 flight hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters) focused mainly on air reconnaissance/air patrols (including the border region), but also includes force deployment and extractions, support for United Nations police and military observer patrols and other military air operations	2,204	Air reconnaissance patrol hours (1,145 flight hours for 3 Bell-212 helicopters and 1,059 flight hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters)  The output was lower than planned owing to adverse flying conditions. Where possible, air reconnaissance was substituted with ground patrols
1,980 armed helicopter patrol hours to patrol the border region in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	554	Armed helicopter patrol hours  The lower performance was attributable to the employment of the Mi-24 armed helicopters in MINUSMA and their restricted use to "show of force" exercises
62,050 military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 5 patrols a day x 17 team sites x 365 days (2 team sites in Sector Abidjan, 9 team sites in Sector West and 6 team sites in Sector East))	71,148	Military observer mobile patrols were conducted  9,098 additional patrols were undertaken to survey villages in the border areas, resulting in an increase in the total number of patrols
42,705 troop security person-days (117 troops x 365 days) for the close protection of members of the Ivorian Government and other key political stakeholders	35,405	Troop security person-days  The mandate for the close protection of members of the Ivorian Government ended on 31 December 2013, in accordance with the Security Council decision
208 boat patrol days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks) focused on the lagoon areas of Abidjan	212	Boat patrols days were conducted

Participation in 24 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with the Defence and Security Committees of the Economic Community of West African States, UNMIL and UNOWA and other United Nations presence in the subregion, focused on containing cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the illegal movement of weapons	11	<p>Inter-mission border meetings were conducted with UNMIL to monitor possible cross-border transfer of weapons and movement of armed groups</p> <p>Inter-mission border meetings were reduced owing to the gradual transition of MAYO operations into MAYO meetings. Such meetings are to be conducted by representatives of local authorities instead of military components of UNOCI and UNMIL. Moreover, border meetings and physical interactions have been put on hold since April 2014, given the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the region</p>
Provision of advice to the Ivorian armed forces, with special attention to their relationship with the local population, through daily joint planned patrols and at least one monthly regional meeting	Yes	<p>A total of 3,878 joint planned patrols were conducted with the local Ivorian security forces</p> <p>Advice was provided to the Ivorian armed forces through monthly tripartite meetings between UNOCI, Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire and Licorne Forces. Similar monthly meetings between UNOCI and Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire were convened at sector commander level in the regions</p> <p>3 training sessions were delivered by Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire officers who had been previously trained at Camp Gallieni in December 2013 by UNOCI to a total of 172 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire officers (55 in Abidjan, 50 in Daloa and 67 in Bouake). The training sessions were focused on enhancing awareness about issues such as human rights, gender and child protection activities</p>
Monthly training and provision of logistical support to the national military for joint planned military activities in compliance with the international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the need to protect civilians	Yes	<p>Logistical support was provided to joint activities in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. A number of training activities, such as training sessions for officers and training of troops, were conducted during the year. Training encompassed 12 human rights, 16 gender and 14 child protection activities</p> <p>Logistic support, including transportation of personnel and equipment, was provided to Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire during coordinated operations in the Cavally area following the Grabo incident in May 2014</p>
24 integrated assessment missions to collect information on potential threats against the civilian population	5	<p>Integrated assessment missions were coordinated throughout the reporting period; the Joint Operation Centre and the Joint Military Observer Committee conducted a total of 5 assessment missions following rumours of attacks in the west</p>

		The lower number of missions undertaken was attributable to the improved security situation in the country, which proved to be calmer and more stable than anticipated, with fewer potential threats against the civilian population
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 were produced pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)
Conduct 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and other vehicles at Ivorian airports, seaports and airfields and 60 monthly inspections in the Ivorian military, gendarmerie and police installations	Yes	229 patrols were conducted at the Abidjan seaport (a minimum of 4 patrols to seaport weekly were conducted)  279 patrols at the international airport in Abidjan (a minimum of 5 patrols per week were conducted) and 94 ad hoc inspections at freight terminal were conducted based on operational requirements  18,827 Lettres de Transport Aérien were analysed; 518 Ateliers de Construction Mécanique de l'Atlantique, military vehicles were inspected; 30 embarcations and 4 ships were inspected at the Port of Abidjan; 17 containers were inspected at the Inter-Armée office and 4 fact-finding missions to the San Pedro seaport, Noe, Bouna and Tabou were conducted. The inspections to the freight terminal and vehicles were carried out on the basis of the outcome of analysis of the Lettres de Transport Aérien
Provision of support through the implementation of 30 community-based projects under the community violence reduction programme aimed at enhancing community safety and social cohesion and reinforcing the community weapon-collection programmes	Partially	Implementation commenced for 8 community-based projects, while an additional 71 projects were approved by the Project Approval Committee and started being implemented in August 2014. The delay in implementation was because of the process of joint identification of beneficiaries with the Government  Through UNMAS, UNOCI supported the development of community safety plans in 8 communities in the west in collaboration with local authorities and population. In these communities, 79 civilians and gendarmes were trained in gendarmes-community dialogue; 1,629 civilians were sensitized on conflict-management processes; and 4,080 civilians were sensitized on the risks posed by firearms and unexploded ordnance
Execution of more than 30 explosive ordnance disposal tasks, as requested by national institutions and/or civil society	Yes	UNOCI executed 39 explosive ordnance disposal support tasks and destroyed over 19 tons of unserviceable and obsolete ammunition

**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Enhanced capacity of local authorities to protect civilians*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Security Committees at the local level, including prefects, Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, gendarmerie, police, customs, the General Council and the Mayor, are fully operational in at least 40 out of a total of 108 departments (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 40)

31 local Security Committees were established at the regional level across the country, but 3 are not fully operational and only convene on an ad hoc basis. The lower number of established Committees was attributable to the Government being focused on the region headquarters level, where all security institutions are deployed with full operational capacity

*Planned outputs**Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)**Remarks*

Provision of advice to local authorities and community leaders on roles and responsibilities related to protection of civilians, including 24 meetings to enhance awareness on responsibility to protect

Yes

Through a total of 27 meetings and workshops, UNOCI provided advice to local authorities and community leaders to enhance their awareness on their roles and responsibilities related to protection of civilians

Enhancement of local early warning mechanisms, including provision of technical support to enhance the effectiveness of 10 Local Security Committees through monthly meetings with committees and committee members

Yes

UNOCI participated in more than 90 weekly Security Committee meetings. Monthly meetings were conducted throughout the country with members of the early warning and sensitization committees to address conflict management methods and potential support from UNOCI on specific cases when needed

UNOCI police conducted a total of 1,298 visits to local authorities (prefects, commanders of police, gendarmerie and Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire) throughout the country

Monthly meetings with local authorities in border areas in the west of the country to enhance information exchange and cooperation between local authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia

Yes

229 meetings with local authorities in border areas in the west of the country were conducted to enhance information exchange

7 training and sensitization sessions for 500 personnel from local authorities, service providers, personnel of security and rule of law institutions, including the juvenile justice system on child protection, grave violations against women, children and other vulnerable groups and accountability in fighting impunity

Yes

The personnel from local authorities was trained on gender issues, as follows:

102 managers of the National Institute for Women's Education and Training

600 demobilized ex-combatants

35 journalists

30 women leaders of Guéyo were trained on gender, leadership, change, social cohesion, prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence, and child protection issues

Additional requests for training and sensitization on child rights and child protection by local partners led to the substantial increase in the initially planned number of trainees

850 police and gendarmerie officers undertook judicial training

35 heads of units such as Gendarmerie Brigade Commanders and Chiefs of local police stations were trained on international legal framework related to sexual and gender-based violence

Through 2 training sessions, 55 community police officers in Abidjan were trained on security, human rights and other important aspects related to their daily tasks

Through 29 training sessions, 1,517 police and gendarmerie personnel were trained on investigation of sexual and gender-based violence and protection of vulnerable populations

249 mentoring sessions for a total of 1,930 police and gendarmerie personnel carried out by UNOCI police on child protection and protection against sexual and gender-based violence

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### **Expected accomplishment 1.3:** Disarmament and demobilization of former combatants

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Operationalization and implementation by the Government of the national strategy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Finalization of the programmatic framework on disarmament, demobilization and repatriation by the Government in February 2014; budgeted action plan was produced in April 2014

Increase in the total number of disarmed and demobilized former combatants (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 7,049; 2013/14: 30,000)

9,742 former combatants, including 588 women, were disarmed and demobilized during the reporting period. As at the end of June 2014, a total number of 20,963 former combatants had been disarmed and demobilized since the start of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in October 2012, according to Government figures

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Provision of policy and technical advice to the Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration through weekly meetings and provision of dedicated experts on the development of a new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Ivorian former combatants, based on clear and strict eligibility criteria; a regularly updated secure and transparent database; fair verification methods; a monitoring and evaluation process; sensitization and orientation programmes for ex-combatants, encampment issues, coordination with the national disarmament strategy and with demobilization and reintegration partners, and a balanced and transparent financing system</p>	Yes	<p>Strategic and policy advice was provided at the high level (through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues) and technical advice at the working level, leading to the finalization of the programmatic framework on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in February 2014, which meets the criteria set forth in the planned output</p> <p>Weekly meetings with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration thematic working groups (Repatriation Disarmament and Demobilization; Reinsertion-Reintegration; Community Rehabilitation and Social Cohesion; and Sensitization and Communication) resulted in joint collaboration on critical disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues</p> <p>3 technical experts (an administrative officer, a liaison officer and an information systems officer) were offered for out-posting to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. A memorandum of understanding between UNOCI and the Authority to frame mutual engagement and support in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was prepared and is, as at November 2014, under final review by the Government</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration for the follow-up of reinsertion projects through the development of appropriate information systems, as well on the updating of the ex-combatant database</p> <p>12 sensitization activities were carried out in Tabou, Grabo, Gagnoa, Lakota, Guiglo, Bolequin, Abidjan, Man, Bouake, San Pedro, Korhogo and Bouna with prior coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>UNOCI also conducted inspections at 6 sites of the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration to assess rehabilitation needs</p>

		<p>1 coordination meeting was held with reintegration partners on May 2014, including the United Nations country team (United Nations Development Programme) (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the European Union and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; 24 International Coordination meetings on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-security sector reform, led by UNOCI, were also held</p>
<p>Provision of operational assistance to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in the disarmament and demobilization of approximately 30,000 ex-combatants, including through the provision of registration, screening, management and related services on three to six disarmament and demobilization sites</p>	<p>9,742</p>	<p>Former combatants, including 588 women, received logistic assistance provided by UNOCI in relation to disarmament and demobilization. The targeted indicator has not been achieved because of the lack of access to a transparent and reliable database, the difficulties in identifying and funding viable reinsertion projects by the Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration with technical and financial support of UNOCI and the United Nations country team</p> <p>Some of these projects are funded by the Government itself, while others are funded and implemented by the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration donors and implementing partners (UNDP, UNIDO, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, African Development Bank). The lack of targeted policy to encourage pro-Gbagbo elements to join the process also contributed to delays in the implementation of the programme</p>
<p>Receipt and registration of 3,000 weapons and 3 tons of ammunition in the course of the disarmament and demobilization operations</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNOCI collected and registered 3,055 weapons (2,104 serviceable), of which 2,757 are with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (1,940 serviceable) and 298 (164 serviceable) with the National Commission for the Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons</p> <p>UNOCI also destroyed 1,286 unserviceable weapons and 19.5 tons of obsolete ammunition</p>

Conduct 15 verification activities on children associated with armed groups and militias during the post-electoral crisis in collaboration with relevant partners, including in military camps of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration profiling centres and in the border areas	Yes	36 verification activities have been regularly carried out in the framework of monitoring and reporting on grave violations in Abidjan and in the field. The increased number of verification activities was attributable to more allegations than planned being received  Additionally, the child protection, human rights, UNOCI police and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sections closely monitored the presence of child soldiers during every weapons collection, and disarmament and demobilization
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**Expected accomplishment 1.4:** Reinsertion of Ivorian ex-combatants from all key target groups, disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Increase in the total number of ex-combatants receiving reinsertion assistance (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 6,556; 2013/14: 30,000)	20,024 ex-combatants, including those demobilized by the national Authority Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration for and by previous structures, received reinsertion assistance from UNOCI  The number of ex-combatants receiving reinsertion assistance halted in the latter half of the budget year, due to (a) difficulty in providing reinsertion opportunities in the private sector; (b) unattractiveness of reinsertion projects for ex-combatants; and (c) issue of verification and database
Increase in the total number of disarmed, demobilized and repatriated Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 300; 2013/14: 2,500)	Exact figures are unknown, but some 20 former combatants reportedly returned to Côte d'Ivoire from Liberia voluntarily and without protocol. Despite efforts by UNOCI and the Government during the reporting period to initiate a repatriation programme through targeted sensitization, that did not materialize owing to the absence of a bilateral framework between the two Governments. Furthermore, the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration did not develop and implement a comprehensive repatriation programme, repatriation being included as part of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy  In addition, the absence of amnesty guarantees and fear of reprisals, coupled with slow progress in national reconciliation, may also account for the low level of returnees. Finally, the Ebola outbreak in the subregion in the first half of 2014 led to the closure of the borders with Liberia and the halt of repatriation operations at large
No new cases of recruitment and use of child soldiers reported (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0)	No new cases of child recruitment and use by Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire or armed groups were reported during the period

Preparation and implementation of an official agreement by parties involved in the post-electoral crisis to end the killing and maiming of children, the re-recruitment and use of children associated with armed groups, attacks on and occupation of schools, and sexual violence perpetrated against children

The Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire leadership has yet to prepare and implement the official agreement as initially planned. UNOCI continued to build the capacity of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire on child rights and child protection

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of policy and operational advice and assistance to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, through the Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, including through weekly meetings on the development and implementation of reinsertion assistance for former combatants and provision of dedicated experts to the Authority in direct support of operational planning and provision of logistical support, sensitization expertise and monitoring and evaluation of operations conducted by it	Yes	Weekly meetings were conducted with Government counterparts at various levels to address the issue of reinsertion, including high-level meetings, strategic and policy-related meetings, logistics and administration meetings, operational coordination meetings and thematic meetings on disarmament and demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration, repatriation, social cohesion and communication/sensitization for reinsertion activities; meetings were also held for the implementation of UNOCI-led community reinsertion projects through the establishment of local project committees at the field level
Assistance to the Government's Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in the repatriation of 2,500 Ivorian former combatants in a foreign country to Côte d'Ivoire and their disarmament and reinsertion. Distribution of 2,500 reinsertion kits to demobilized repatriated ex-combatants	No	Despite efforts of UNOCI and the Government during the reporting period to initiate a repatriation programme through targeted sensitization, that did not materialize because of the absence of a bilateral framework between the two Governments. Furthermore, the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration did not develop and implement a comprehensive repatriation programme, despite officially including repatriation as part of the national disarmament, demobilization and repatriation strategy. In addition, the absence of amnesty guarantees and fear of reprisals, coupled with slow progress in national reconciliation, may also account for the low level of returnees. Finally, the Ebola outbreak in the subregion in the first half of 2014 led to the closure of the borders with Liberia and the halt of repatriation operations at large

Training of 100 ex-combatants as HIV/AIDS peer educators, sensitization on HIV/AIDS of 1,500 ex-combatants through quarterly training sessions and facilitation of their access to voluntary counselling and testing services, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	7,527	Ex-combatants participated in sensitization sessions on HIV/AIDS. 2,060 ex-combatants received voluntary counselling and testing services in collaboration with UNFPA, UNDP and UNAIDS  The higher number of ex-combatants sensitized resulted from the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration request for assistance in the systematic sensitization on HIV/AIDS for ex-combatants during the resocialization phase on site. In the absence of a request by the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, the training of 100 ex-combatants as HIV/AIDS peer educators has not been implemented
Daily monitoring of compliance by all parties to end the use of child soldiers and prevent the re-recruitment and/or re-association of children with adult combatants	Yes	Monitoring and verification of children associated with armed groups and militia were conducted during daily visits to local communities
Advocacy and regular meetings with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the development and implementation of a strategy for the insertion of youth at risk in its reintegration programmes	Yes	Regular meetings were held with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the design and implementation of social cohesion projects that would target community members prone to armed activities, including youth at risk

## Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

40. During 2013/14, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve, but cases of summary execution, forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, torture, racketeering and extortion, and sexual and gender-based violence continued to be reported. Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire elements, *dozos* and former combatants were reportedly involved in some of the incidents. The excessive use of force by elements of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire threatened the right to life, liberty and security of civilians. The prosecution of alleged Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire perpetrators remained infrequent, contributing to public perception of impunity and undermining confidence. UNOCI focused on the promotion and protection of human rights, with special attention given to the situation of women and children and other vulnerable groups. The Operation continued to support the Government and civil society groups in effective follow-up and implementation of the 2 May 2014 universal periodic review recommendations to Côte d'Ivoire, which were accepted by the Government in September 2014, in particular in relation to the need for Côte d'Ivoire to cooperate with United Nations treaty bodies, on equitable justice and the fight against impunity and security, as well as equality, non-discrimination and the protection of vulnerable groups. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire officially communicated its acceptance of the recommendations in September 2014, so this would best be reflected in the mandate implementation section of the report covering the next

cycle from the period 2014-2015. In addition, technical assistance and capacity-building activities on human rights, child protection and gender issues were conducted with law enforcement, security and defence forces, women's groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), ex-combatants and commissioners of the National Human Rights Commission.

41. UNOCI continued to monitor and assess detention conditions of civilians, including associates of former President Laurent Gbagbo. Of the 659 people who were detained in relation to the post-electoral crisis, 275 were being provisionally released. These cases have not been submitted to trial and most of them faced unreasonably lengthy pre-trial detentions with minimal due process. As a result of the constructive dialogue of UNOCI with the Government, the conditions of detention of former associates of President Gbagbo gradually improved during the reporting period.

42. Challenges related to accountability and impunity of elements of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire were addressed through advocacy and capacity-building activities. UNOCI provided human rights training to Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire elements and engaged the military hierarchy through a follow-up mechanism of human rights violations committed by their elements. Further to the issuance of the public report on *dozos*, the Government engaged with the *dozo* associations to remind them of their obligation not to interfere in security-related matters and requested them to return to their respective areas of origin. The Government further developed, and presented in UNOCI, its action plan to address the *dozo* issue. UNOCI also advocated for the renewal of the mandate of the Special Investigation and Examination Cell and of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. UNOCI continued to avail technical support to both institutions, mainly to the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, for the implementation of its truth-seeking activities, which commenced in April 2014.

43. UNOCI continued to support the Government in improving humanitarian conditions and addressing recovery issues. A total of 239,136 refugees have returned voluntarily to Côte d'Ivoire since October 2011, including 20,722 refugees who returned during the reporting period. The last informal refugee camp of Liberian refugees based in Peace town near Guiglo was closed on 15 December 2013. All refugee families were relocated to rented premises in the local community with funds of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees to further help them become self-sufficient.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations
 

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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Investigation of human rights violations and issuance of reports on the human rights situation in the country by national and international human rights organizations operating in Côte d'Ivoire (2011/12: 12 reports; 2012/13: 10 reports; 2013/14: 25 reports)

A total of 9 human rights reports and 15 public statements were issued by national and international human rights organizations on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire

The lower number of reports reflects the fact that human rights-based NGOs focused their attention on producing public statements on human rights developments (such as the International Criminal Court activities on Côte d'Ivoire cases), rather than focus solely on human rights investigations and reporting

Additionally, during the reporting period, a large number of human rights organizations dedicated resources to gathering human rights information and reporting for the 2014 universal periodic review

Identification of perpetrators of serious human rights violations and bringing them to the attention of civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2011/12: 128; 2012/13: 50; 2013/14: 100)

70 perpetrators of serious human rights violations were identified, with 50 brought before civilian and/or military judicial authorities

Victims often refused to initiate criminal proceedings against alleged perpetrators and opted for amicable out-of-court settlements owing to communal pressure, fear of stigmatization relating to sexual violence and lack of trust in the criminal justice system, which is still not fully functional as the highest court of first instance. The Assize Court only resumed operations in May 2014

While the establishment of legal aid clinics throughout the country contributed to an increase in the number of reported cases of sexual violence, the capacity of the judicial system remained weak in initiating proceedings

Continued implementation of the national plan of action to end sexual and gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire

UNOCI, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, continued to advocate for free medical certificates for victims of sexual violence. Referral of sexual violence cases to legal aid clinics was included in the framework of the European Union-sponsored Programme d'appui à la justice. The four main axis of the national strategy were under implementation in 2013/14, namely: (i) empowerment and change of behaviour by security forces (through human rights sensitization); (ii) justice and fight against impunity (through follow-up of cases); (iii) multisectorial care (through facilitation of assistance to victims); and (iv) collection, processing and data analysis (registration and follow-up of cases)

Issuance of the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission with recommendations on past human rights violations	Following continued advocacy, on 18 March 2014 the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties officially issued Circular 005 to legal services, which recalls that medical certificates are not necessary to initiate proceedings  The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission sent an interim report to the President on 21 November 2013. As the mandate of the Commission was extended until 28 September 2014, its final report will be issued after the end of its mandate
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Human rights training sessions and refresher courses for 5,000 elements of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, 500 law enforcement and judicial personnel, 500 civil society activists and 100 journalists, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, including prevention of gender-based violence	1,463	Defence and security forces personnel, including 165 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire soldiers deployed to MINUSMA, were trained on general human rights norms and principles, including on the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians
	137	Judges and prison officers were trained on human rights norms and mechanisms of protection and on the right to justice  The lower number of trained personnel was attributable to the increasing number of requests for direct training and sensitization of ex-combatants in the framework of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; and 4,036 ex-combatants were trained and sensitized on human rights principles. The planned training sessions for Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, law enforcement and judicial personnel were rescheduled for the next cycle
	1,075	Civil society activists were trained on thematic report writing, with emphasis on the rights of women and children, including the prevention of gender-based violence. The higher number was attributable to the increasing number of requests for training received, including the training sessions, which were co-financed by the requesting civil society organizations  57 journalists were trained on human rights principles related to elections. The lower number trained was attributable to the higher number of trainings provided to civil society organizations activists

Reinforcement of national capacities through the conduct of 3 training courses and 7 workshops for 100 members and staff of national institutions in charge of transitional justice mechanisms (the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Investigation Cell), 120 Government officials and 300 members of civil society on transitional justice mechanisms and national consultations	1	Workshop for 50 commissioners and technical staff of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission on the truth-seeking process was conducted
36 meetings to provide technical assistance to various partners, including the National Human Rights Commission to strengthen its operational capacities, concerned local authorities, military forces, police and gendarmerie on prevention of and ways to address causes related to sexual-based violence	20	Judicial officers were trained on reparations mechanisms in the context of transitional justice
	4	Training sessions on transitional justice mechanisms were completed, covering 298 representatives of civil society, including those defending victims' rights
	44	<p>Meetings on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights issues were held with representatives of Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, the police and the gendarmerie</p> <p>2 strategic workshops were held with the executive body of the National Human Rights Commission, during which UNOCI provided advice on the drafting of the Commission Action Plan, and an agreement on a framework for collaboration between UNOCI and the Commission was reached</p> <p>Technical advice was provided to (i) the Committee for the review of codes (that is, the civil and penal codes, and the civil and criminal procedures codes); and (ii) the Director of Police and Gendarmerie Academies and the National School of Administration with regard to the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education</p>
4 quarterly meetings to strengthen the capacity of the Women's Rights Observatory, including through the training of its members, briefings and provision of support in the collection of relevant documentation; 12 monthly meetings with local authorities and Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire commanders to prevent and put an end to grave violations committed against women and children and to engage on commitment to stop sexual violence	Yes	<p>At least one meeting per month was held by UNOCI with local law enforcement officials, Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire commanders and judicial authorities (both civilian and military) on human rights violations, including those committed against women and children. The meetings aimed at advocating for the opening of formal investigations/prosecutions related to reported violations, as well as disciplinary measures/sanctions against alleged perpetrators</p> <p>Meetings with the Women's Rights Observatory did not take place, as the Observatory was not established. Instead, women's rights issues were addressed and monitored within the framework of the National Action Plan on Sexual and Gender-based Violence</p>

Provision of weekly advice and technical support to the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Investigative Cell in the implementation of their respective mandates	Yes	Weekly technical advice on areas such as victim and witness protection, report writing and organization of public hearings was provided by UNOCI to the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its local commissions, including on the conduct of national consultations, the truth-seeking phase and other issues related to the work of the Commission
		3 meetings were held with the Special Investigation Cell for the organization of a round table on the protection of victims and witnesses of human rights violations
		1 round table took place in Abidjan in October 2013, organized by the Special Investigation Cell with UNOCI participation. A draft law on protection of victims and witnesses was recommended
12 monthly monitoring visits to truth-seeking mechanisms established as part of the transitional justice process and to detention centres holding persons prosecuted for cases related to the post-election crisis; monitoring of 20 court hearings on cases related to the post-election crisis	Yes	Weekly monitoring activities were carried out in the 37 centres set up to register testimonies and in villages throughout the country; 65,000 testimonies were collected overall by the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission
	15	Visits were undertaken to assess the detention conditions of detainees associated with former President Gbagbo
		The monitoring of the court hearings could not take place, as no case related to the post-electoral crisis has yet been tried by the Assize Court
2 semi-annual public reports on the general human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 12 monthly reports to the Security Council sanctions committee and 2 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 6 bimonthly reports and 1 annual report to the Security Council under the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1960 (2010)	0	Semi-annual public reports on the general human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire were published for 2013
	2	Trimestral reports (July to September 2013 and October to December 2013)
	3	Monthly reports were drafted (January to March 2014). The reports had limited distribution in an effort to prevent their potentially negative impact on the political dialogue process and good offices function
		Monthly reports to the Security Council sanctions committee were produced
	1	Thematic report on abuses and violations committed by the <i>dozos</i> was published in December 2013. The second report on sexual violence is currently being drafted and is expected to be released in early 2015. A lengthy data collection process caused delays in the finalization of the report

		UNOCI contributed to the 2013 annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council under the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements, as per Security Council resolution 1960 (2010). No bimonthly reports were submitted under the arrangements
10 quick-impact projects to strengthen human rights	10	Projects under implementation to strengthen human rights, out of which 1 project was completed
Public information campaign on human rights issues, including the production and dissemination of 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights; participation in 4 national television programmes to discuss human rights issues; printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets; 6 human rights briefings for the media and the diplomatic community	Yes	<p>58 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights, were broadcast nationwide and shared for further dissemination with partner community radios</p> <p>24 radio programmes on the themes "Mon droit au quotidien" and "Droit du Consommateur" were produced by ONUCI FM and broadcast 96 times. ONUCI FM also produced 10 episodes of "Touche pas à mes droits", which deals with civic rights, rights of consumers and universal human rights</p> <p>Apart from human rights activities covered by national television, Radio Télévision Ivoirienne did not produce formal television programmes on human rights</p> <p>Over 15,000 leaflets and brochures were printed and distributed throughout the country, including 12,000 information kits printed on the occasion of the International Human Rights Day and 3,000 copies of the newsletter "La Force de la Paix", which was dedicated to human rights</p> <p>4 briefings to the diplomatic community were conducted in June and October 2013, and February and April 2014 during the visits of the Independent Expert and the Special Rapporteur on internally displaced peoples. At least 2 interviews by the Chief of the Human Rights Division were given on local and international radio</p>

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**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Improved humanitarian conditions and recovery capacities in Côte d'Ivoire

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Establishment by the Government of a mechanism to stabilize and effectively address the humanitarian situation

Achieved. The Government-led Enlarged Coordination Committee was established in July 2013 to address residual humanitarian needs. It is co-chaired by the Ministry for Solidarity, Family, Women and Children and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator

During the reporting period, there was an overall shift from emergency relief to development-oriented programmes, but pockets of acute vulnerability remained in the west and north of the country, requiring Government responses to address malnutrition, food insecurity and lack of access to basic services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 HIV/AIDS workshops for 150 HIV/AIDS actors of national institutions and civil society organizations to support the national campaign on HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. Organization, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNAIDS, of 2 peer education training workshops and 5 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions for refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. In addition, conduct of HIV/AIDS awareness training to targeted groups, including uniformed personnel, prisoners, youth, women and girls	6 3 1 9	<p>HIV/AIDS workshops were conducted in Bouake (civil society organization MESSI), Man (Regional Directorate for the Youth Tonkpi region) and Danané (civil society organization CONGEDA)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS workshops were conducted in Abidjan for civil society organizations and youth groups to support the national campaign on HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. A total of 119 actors of national institutions and civil society organizations were trained</p> <p>HIV/AIDS awareness session was conducted for 75 returnees in Blody, in collaboration with UNHCR</p> <p>HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were conducted for 830 inmates and corrections officers in Daloa, Grand-Bassam, Bouaflé, Divo, Lakota, Adzopé, Abengourou, Oumé and Man</p> <p>290 gendarmes, 430 police officers and 26 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire personnel were sensitized on HIV/AIDS</p>
Provision of quarterly technical support to the Government (at the regional and local levels) to implement a national plan for HIV/AIDS prevention and control, in order to reduce maternal transmission, the death rate and discrimination	1	<p>Workshop was organized to support the Ministry of Health and the Fight against AIDS on the fight against discrimination among highly vulnerable populations in June 2014</p> <p>The Government did not request additional technical support to UNOCI as this area transited to the United Nations country team</p>
25 quick-impact projects, of which 8 are aimed at improving the situation of displaced persons, 7 are on HIV/AIDS and 10 focus on children and gender-related issues, including 3 with a specific target on sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	<p>27 quick-impact projects were identified in total as follows:</p> <p>8 projects aimed at encouraging the return and improving the situation of displaced persons were implemented, 2 of which were completed</p> <p>11 projects were developed in relation to child protection and gender, including 5 projects on child protection and 6 projects on gender, 2 of which were completed</p>

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Continued advice, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to support the Government in developing the Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern	Yes	<p>8 projects on HIV/AIDS, under implementation, were not completed, as the first payments were received three months before the end of 2013/14</p> <p>UNDP and UNHCR continued to advise the Government on finding sustainable solutions for refugees and displaced persons. The profiling exercise of displaced persons who have returned to their areas of origin planned for 2013 was postponed to the second half of 2014, to avoid confusion with the national population and housing census that commenced in 2014 under the lead of the Ministry of Planning and Development</p>
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### Component 3: peace consolidation

44. During the reporting period, UNOCI focused on promoting inclusive political dialogue and supporting national reconciliation efforts, at both the local and national levels, through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, multi-layered engagement with key stakeholders and advocacy programmes throughout the country. This contributed to increasing mutual confidence among relevant stakeholders and improvement in the political climate. In particular, the sustained use of good offices facilitated direct dialogue between the Government, the main political opposition parties and civil society and religious leaders to address key outstanding concerns, particularly with regard to electoral reform, including the composition of the new Independent Electoral Commission. Continued support from UNOCI will be required to facilitate an environment conducive to transparent and credible presidential elections in October 2015.

45. The resurgence of incendiary and false information, as well as hate speech, in some media outlets was reported, and their occurrence were directly linked to particular political events. The National Press Council reprimanded and/or suspended some newspapers and a magazine for abusive language and organized awareness-raising campaigns for the media. The Government urged the media to act responsibly in its coverage of the reconciliation process. UNOCI carried out activities to enhance professional ethics and responsibility in covering sensitive developments, while ONUCI FM radio continued to broadcast impartial information to the Ivorian population throughout the country.

46. The Operation supported the restoration of State authority and the strengthening of public administration throughout the country. It also provided support to social cohesion activities, confidence-building, and community reconciliation, paying special attention to tensions arising from land tenure, conflicts between sedentary farmers and herders and cultural and leadership-related conflicts. The emphasis was also placed on supporting efforts towards an enhanced community dialogue and reconciliation in the west.

47. As part of the good offices and facilitation mandate with regard to peace consolidation, the Operation mobilized the support from the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the European Union, African ambassadors, international partners and national stakeholders to encourage extra-parliamentary dialogue on substantive socioeconomic, political, security and

transitional justice issues pertinent to the long-term stability of Côte d'Ivoire, including the impending 2015 election. As a result, Côte d'Ivoire experienced more meaningful political dialogue with established linkages between major political protagonists, including the Government, Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la Paix, Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), Rassemblement des républicains de Côte d'Ivoire (RDR), Front populaire ivoirien (FPI) and newly created political alliances.

48. The Government continued with the implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform and took steps to improve gender balance in security institutions, placing emphasis on the gendarmerie. UNOCI continued to support the National Security Council, which is in charge of overseeing the security sector reform process. Efforts were made to empower national stakeholders to enhance civilian oversight of the reform process, restore confidence and foster national dialogue. Training on civilian oversight was provided for the National Assembly Defence and Security Commission and media and civil society organizations. In addition, UNOCI supported the Ministry of the Interior and Security in developing draft laws and regulations on the organizational structure, jurisdiction and functioning of the national police, as well as the legal status of police personnel. A draft action plan for police reform was prepared in November 2013, but has not yet been endorsed formally by the Government. However, the 17 reform proposals of the action plan for police reform were integrated in May 2014 into the 2014-2024 National Security Strategy adopted by the National Security Council.

49. During the reporting period, the Government, with UNOCI support, developed terms of reference for a vetting mechanism for the police, but the vetting process itself was not initiated. With UNOCI support, the secretariat of the National Security Council accelerated the decentralization of security sector reform, including through the establishment of local security councils. The National Security Council also facilitated coordination with line ministries and released a quarterly magazine and newsletter.

50. In order to further strengthen the capacities of security and defence forces, UNOCI constructed and rehabilitated 24 weapon and ammunition storage facilities throughout the country, enabling safe storage and accountability of weapons and ammunitions. Specialized technical trainings were provided to national officers by UNMAS on stockpile management and explosive ordnance disposal.

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**Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority, progress towards national reconciliation and strengthened social cohesion, and enhancement of political stability

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Improved functioning of the Parliament through active participation of parliamentarians in debates and adoption of laws

During the reporting period, the National Parliament formulated legislation through constructive and inclusive debates. About 81 laws were adopted during the reporting period. The Parliament also conducted intensive external diplomacy with a view to strengthening bilateral cooperation and enhancing institutional capacity-building, in addition to conducting outreach activities to sensitize local populations on newly adopted legislation, as well as promoting peace, national cohesion and reconciliation

Effective and inclusive political dialogue mechanisms are established and follow-up to the results of the mechanisms is carried out

3 direct meetings between the Government and FPI took place in September 2013 and January and May 2014, the last one resulting in a joint communiqué laying out some political compromises that have been followed up with concrete measures taken by the Government. Dialogue between Government and opposition parties within the Cadre Permanent de Dialogue progressed with UNOCI facilitation and good offices

Albeit at an uneven pace, meetings of the Cadre Permanent de Dialogue were held in September 2013 and January 2014. Other meetings included talks between FPI and RDR (December 2014), as well as between FPI and PDCI (January 2014) and the meeting of FPI with the president of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (February 2014)

Confidence-building measures, such as the provisional release of political prisoners, the restitution of property and the unfreezing of bank accounts, and pre-electoral issues, such as the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission, were addressed through extra-parliamentary dialogue between the Government, FPI and other political parties

Enhanced professional and responsible coverage by the Ivorian media of the peace process measured by the quantity of sanctions by the media regulatory body in comparison to the post-electoral crisis period and the quantity of factual reports in the media of all tendencies on UNOCI and its partners' contributions to the peace process

Information on the situation of media monitoring from the regulatory media body will be available in 2015 for the year 2013/14

However, between January and December 2012, 416 sanctions of first degree (warnings) were issued by the National Press Council and 11 newspapers were suspended (sanctions of second degree). Between January and December 2013, 401 first degree (warnings) were issued by the National Press Council and 15 newspapers were suspended

During a technical meeting, the head of the National Press Council explained that the approach of the regulatory body had changed to prioritize awareness sessions in lieu of sanctions. That has since generated a decrease in the number of notifications of sanctions in comparison to the immediate post-electoral crisis period

The variation in number and intensity of hate speech or unprofessional journalism is directly correlated to progress in the political reconciliation process

UNOCI continued to carry out activities to strengthen professional ethics and enhance responsibility in the coverage of political and other sensitive developments. ONUCI FM continued to broadcast impartial and objective information across the country to the Ivorian population on a 24-hour basis, 7 days per week

5 articles a week were published in media of all tendencies on UNOCI and partners' contribution to the peace process during the reporting period

Effective redeployment and improved functioning of local administration and law enforcement functions throughout the national territory measured by the number of District Governors, prefects and subprefects effectively in place (2012/13: 2 District Governors, 31 Regional Prefects, 107 Departmental Prefects, 372 Sous-Prefects; 2013/14: 14 District Governors, 31 Regional Prefects, 107 Departmental Prefects, 509 subprefects)

Progress in the decentralization of Government services to the local administration. Following local elections 31 newly elected regional councils will be established (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 31)

Improved functioning of the single treasury with increased effectiveness of the customs sector, including through the deployment of 150 new customs officers and an increased number of operational customs offices and units outside Abidjan (2012/13: 23 offices, 5 mobile units; 2013/14: 46 offices, 23 mobile units)

The number of operational subprefectures increased from 358 to 422, following the nomination of members of the prefectural corps in January 2014. However, damaged infrastructure, limited resources and equipment and lack of technical and professional capacity continued to challenge an effective administrative presence throughout the country. No District Governors were appointed during the reporting period. There are only two, which were appointed the previous year. The 12 nominations to reach the governmental target of 14 were placed on hold by the Government, which might be cancelled to avoid conflicting responsibilities with the Regional Prefect. There are 31 Regional Prefects and 108 Departmental Prefects, as planned

Achieved. 31 regional councils were established following local elections. However, damaged infrastructure, limited resources and equipment and the lack of technical and professional capacity continue to pose a challenge to effective decentralization

As at June 2014, 1,900 ex-combatants had joined a six-month field training as interns, which was scheduled to end in November 2014. Upon completion they will join the customs administration as official customs officers

Out of the 46 customs offices outside Abidjan, 40 (83 per cent) are operational, while 6 border posts (17 per cent) remain closed (3 on the western border with Liberia; 2 on the northern border with Mali; and 1 on the eastern border with Ghana)

Of the 24 mobile units to be redeployed outside Abidjan, 22 were redeployed under the supervision of the Regional Directors to Man, Khorogo, Abengourou, Aboisso, San Pedro and Bouake; 2 mobile units (Toulepleu on the western border and Tengrela on the northern border) are pending redeployment

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 high-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders on key issues, including political reconciliation	Yes	40 regular consultations with high-level Government representatives, including President Alassane Ouattara, leading representatives of political parties and civil society organizations, were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Organization of 2 forums with major political parties, other political actors and civil society to address critical issues of national concern through inclusive and cooperative approaches	Yes	4 major exchange forums on political dialogue, a reconciliation process and confidence-building measures with (a) political parties; (b) civil society organizations; (c) religious leaders; (d) women; and (e) traditional leaders were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General between July and October 2013

		<p>Additionally, 1 workshop for female members of political parties on peace consolidation, national reconciliation and development in Côte d'Ivoire was organized by UNOCI in March 2014</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General brought together the different political parties and civil society representatives for meetings during her visits to different regions of the country on a regular basis</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General facilitated and supported the organization and convening of the forum of traditional leaders in the west of Côte d'Ivoire, resulting in the Bangolo Declaration</p>
<p>Provision of advice and good offices to facilitate political dialogue on critical issues and contribute to the national reconciliation process, through 15 meetings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with all actors who can contribute to the national reconciliation process, including national leaders, political party representatives, female political party representatives, political parties, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth representatives, women's groups, religious leaders and traditional chiefs, in order to address critical issues of national concern through inclusive and cooperative approaches</p>	Yes	<p>17 meetings with national leaders and representatives of political parties, 3 meetings with members of civil society and female political parties' representatives and 12 meetings with religious leaders and traditional chiefs were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p>
<p>Provision of good offices through 15 meetings to State and Government institutions, political party representatives and community organizations through UNOCI regional offices</p>	76	<p>76 meetings were held at the regional level as follows:</p> <p>40 meetings with prefects, mayors and political parties in Issia, Daloa, Vavoua, Bouafle, San Pedro, Guiglo and Bangolo were organized by Sector West</p> <p>36 meetings with prefects, mayors and political parties' representatives, including Korhogo, Yamoussoukro, Bondoukou and Bouna, were organized by Sector East</p>
<p>Provision of advice to representatives of line ministries, including 24 meetings to support the Ivorian authorities in their extension and re-establishment of effective State administration and to strengthen public administration in key areas throughout the country</p>	Yes	<p>Weekly meetings were held to provide advice to line ministries at national and local levels (prefects and subprefects) in support of the restoration of the State Administration and the centralization of the Treasury and the Administration</p> <p>27 meetings were held with local and regional authorities and customs authorities</p>

		Additionally, frequent meetings were organized to support the new prefect and subprefect appointed in February during their deployment, aiming to build good working relations
Provision of training on customs regulations and procedures to 150 customs officers, in cooperation with the Ivorian customs authorities	250	<p>Customs officers from the former National Armed Forces were trained on regulations and procedures following their incorporation into the customs administration</p> <p>Additionally, following the request of the Government, 2,000 demobilized combatants received training with UNOCI assistance</p>
Conduct of activities in support of promoting dialogue, reconciliation and social cohesion, in particular in high-risk areas, including capacity-building activities for 10 early warning and sensitization committees, organization of 20 community meetings across the country to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and social cohesion and community-level confidence-building	Yes	<p>23 sensitization and early warning committees in the west were supported with technical advice and the provision of tents, chairs, motorcycles and sound systems funded through the Peacebuilding Fund</p> <p>Meetings throughout the country were organized to support activities of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its local commissions, raising awareness among the population about the process and encouraging public participation</p>
Facilitation of monthly meetings with national and local authorities and community leaders, NGOs and the United Nations country team to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives, with particular focus on land disputes and intercommunity tensions and to tackle root causes of the conflict	495	Meetings were facilitated throughout the country with national and local authorities and community leaders to promote social cohesion, with particular focus on land issues, conflicts between sedentary farmers and herders, as well as cultural and leadership conflicts
Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media	12	<p>Monthly reports were submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held 3 high-level meetings with the Minister of Communication and 1 meeting with the President of the National Press Council in November 2013 to advocate for the strengthening of media professionalism and responsibility in the light of national reconciliation, social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts countrywide</p> <p>3 meetings with the Minister of Communication were held in September and October 2013 and February 2014</p>

<p>Design and implementation of a nationwide multimedia public information campaign in support of security and protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, restoration of State authority, security sector reform, political dialogue and national reconciliation, including 50 press conferences, production and dissemination to national and international media of 100 press releases, 100 background notes and articles, organization of 30 media awareness-raising sessions for 500 local media/civil society representatives in 20 locations</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>3 preparatory technical meetings were held between the Ministry, the National Press Council and the UNOCI Media Monitoring Unit to coordinate follow-up action. A key follow-up action consisted of the 4 sensitization activities of the National Press Council for journalists to promote professionalism in the media, in support of the peace process</p> <p>A nationwide multimedia public information campaign was designed and implemented in support of security and protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, restoration of State authority, security sector reform, political dialogue and national reconciliation, including 30 press conferences</p> <p>31 press releases and 106 information notes were produced and disseminated</p> <p>The decreased number of press conferences was attributable to the focus of the Operation on good offices rather than an aggressive public information strategy and re-adaptation from a weekly to a bi-monthly occurrence, and a decrease in the number of press releases and information notes issued as deemed necessary</p> <p>9 media workshops were organized</p> <p>Despite the decreased number of the awareness-raising sessions, efficiency was achieved in terms of cost and scope by conducting the media workshops in 9 locations. These workshops gathered participants from various surrounding towns and cities</p> <p>174 journalists and 60 members of civil society were sensitized on media professionalism and responsibility in support of national reconciliation and social cohesion efforts, including rumour management. While the planned output was originally established for 20 locations, it was deemed more efficient in terms of cost and scope to conduct these media workshops in 9 strategically chosen locations where the Operation was able to convene 174 journalists and 60 members of civil society. In addition, the role of the Operation in media development in support of national media institutions was not reiterated in resolution 2112 (2013)</p>
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<p>Public information activities, including daily updates of the UNOCI website and social networks; production and distribution of 92,052 printed material on the mission's activities (including 62,000 newsletters, 52 weekly UNOCI magazines, 10,000 leaflets, 15,000 posters and 5,000 banners); production and distribution of promotional items carrying messages (including 30,000 T-shirts, 6,000 notebooks, 2,000 bags, 2,000 caps, 7,000 pens, 5,000 footballs, 2,000 pins, 5,000 certificates of attendance at workshops or training courses); production of 4 (5-20-minute) radio programmes on the UNOCI mandate and 170 broadcasts; production of a monthly radio programme and broadcasts of 12 round-table debates in support of political dialogue and national reconciliation, and weekly radio programmes on the UNOCI mandate, 16 thematic programmes and spots in support of national reconciliation, restoration of State authority, rule of law, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human rights, gender, HIV/AIDS and their regular broadcasting through radio and sharing with 50 community radios of 9 thematic radio spots and broadcasts of these programmes</p>	Yes	<p>The UNOCI website was updated daily</p> <p>A total of 2,308 published articles, documents, photos and videos were posted on the website and on social media, including Twitter and Facebook</p> <p>The number of followers on Twitter was 7,454 as at 23 September 2014 in comparison to approximately 5,500 followers in July 2013. Facebook UNOCI was launched in March 2013. The number of likes during the reporting period had increased to 1,749 as at June 2014</p> <p>4 editions of the Operation newsletter "La Force de la Paix" were produced and 20,000 copies were distributed through 15 field offices for further dissemination to the population during Operation activities in the field</p> <p>Design and production of 30,000 T-shirts, 6,000 notebooks, 2,000 bags, 10,000 caps, 7,000 pens, 1,000 footballs, 2,000 pins for HIV/AIDS activities, 3,000 torches, 3,000 mugs, 15 roll-up banners, 2,000 umbrellas and 2,500 travel mugs</p> <p>6 radio programmes were produced to explain the UNOCI mandate and were broadcast (over 328 broadcasts); 4 radio programmes were produced on rule of law, human rights, security, reconciliation and protection of civilians; they were shared through a total of 328 radio broadcasts</p> <p>The idea of round-table debates had been envisaged on the basis of the major themes of the mandate of UNOCI, namely, the protection of civilians, human rights, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, land issues and reconciliation and social cohesion</p>
<p>Production and dissemination/broadcasting of 24 (26-minute) thematic videos, which include 12 debates for 24 broadcasts by State television/production of 6 thematic videos on UNOCI support to the peace process, national reconciliation, social cohesion, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, human</p>	Yes	<p>The plan to produce and broadcast thematic videos was halted owing to discussions between the Government and UNOCI on the terms of the memorandum of understanding for the broadcasting of short motion pictures on national television. No agreement was reached between UNOCI and any other national partner on the messaging and production of 2D-3D clips and its broadcast on national television</p>

rights for 100 screenings at 20 locations in the field; promotion of UNOCI support to the peace process and sensitization of the population of Côte d'Ivoire and wider audiences through 2,000 photographs used in 15 exhibitions, for the website, print material and the media

UNOCI produced more than 5,000 photos that were used primarily on its website, printed material, CDs and DVDs for distribution. No exhibition was organized during the reporting period. Within the new transition phase and the Côte d'Ivoire current political context, the Operation opted for a nimble public information strategy focusing on good offices rather than high profile outreach events, including stand-alone photo exhibitions. However, visual representations of the Operation activities and mandate implementation were displayed during United Nations Day and on the Internet. Photos are also exhibited at the Operation headquarters building

Organization of 800 outreach activities in 100 locations, including UNOCI tour peace caravans with schools; organization of seminars at 5 locations gathering representatives of local opinion leaders, local authorities and parliamentarians from 30 regions in support of national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace; organization of 200 sports and cultural events at 100 locations in support of promoting social cohesion and national reconciliation, organization of events on 11 international days and United Nations observances; organization of 130 follow-up workshops in 100 locations with target groups in support of political dialogue and national reconciliation, security and protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, restoration of State authority, security sector reform, human rights and child protection, gender and HIV/AIDS

230

Outreach activities gathering representatives of local opinion leaders, local authorities, parliamentarians from various regions in support of national reconciliation and social cohesion and peace were organized as follows:

152 UNOCI tours organized in 20 field offices

9 school caravans

2 seminars with women in political parties (Abidjan) and elected authorities and youth (Gagnoa)

35 sports and cultural events

5 international days and United Nations Day observed

32 follow-up workshops to United Nations Day in support of political dialogue and national reconciliation, security and protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, restoration of State authority, security sector reform, human rights and child protection, gender and HIV/AIDS

25 quick-impact projects comprising: 20 in support of reconciliation, outreach, conflict prevention and conflict resolution in conflict-prone areas of the country and 5 in support of restoration of State authority

Yes

22 quick-impact projects under implementation in support of reconciliation, outreach, conflict prevention and conflict resolution

5 quick-impact projects in support of State authority under implementation

8 of the projects on national reconciliation were completed

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**Expected accomplishment 3.2:** Progress towards the reformed defence and security forces institutions and strengthened capacity for civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms
 

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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Progress is made towards the implementation of key reforms to relevant ministries and local security providers as measured against the objectives, milestones and benchmarks outlined in the national strategy for security sector reform and the corresponding national action plan

A police reform action plan was finalized by the Ministry of the Interior Security Sector Reform Working Group with UNOCI support in November 2013 and presented to the Ministry of the Interior in February 2014, but it was not implemented during the reporting period. However, the 17 reform propositions (including on the new civil statute of the police, the new organization chart, decentralization of the police, creation of municipal police and gender issue) from the action plan of police reform have been integrated into the 10-year National Security Strategy adopted by the National Security Council

Regarding the defence sector, national defence rules, regulations and policies (such as the national defence policy, the doctrine of military engagements, the defence financial plan, the ethical chart and the deontological code for defence personnel) were developed by the Ministry of the Defence and are available in 25 legislative texts

The national advisory and coordination body in support of security sector reform is decentralized and fully operational

The decentralization of the security sector reform process was launched by the National Security Council secretariat with sensitization and training activities undertaken for the prefects and local authorities. Two local ad hoc committees in Adzope and Abengourou mandated to establish pilot Regional Security Councils were established in November 2014. Following sensitization seminars in these areas, the terms of reference for the Regional Security Councils are being finalized and the Councils are expected to be operational in January 2015

Increase in the number of gender desks opened in police stations and gendarmeries in the districts (2012/2013: 22 out of 300 police stations and 0 out of 154 brigades; 2013/2014: 25 out of 278 police stations and 10 out of 154 brigades)

No gender desks were officially established by the national authorities within the police and the gendarmerie field units during the reporting period, citing lack of resources

Conversely, 379 police and 456 gendarmerie focal points on sexual and gender-based violence and protection of vulnerable populations were trained and deployed to all 124 police commissariats and 178 gendarmerie brigades throughout the country

*Planned outputs**Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)**Remarks*

Advisory and technical assistance services on a weekly basis to the national security

Partially

Weekly coordination meetings and capacity-building activities were conducted

sector reform coordination body, including co-location of security sector reform capacity within the relevant Government structures

From February to September 2013, UNOCI security sector reform capacity was co-located within the National Security Council secretariat, but was discontinued in October 2013, owing to a lack of human resources from UNOCI

UNOCI contributed to the elaboration of the terms of reference of the Consultative Group, which is the secretariat of the National Security Council strategic advisory body comprising national and international security sector reform stakeholders. The Consultative Group has been fully functional since January 2013. It meets on a monthly basis and serves as a unique platform for security sector reform joint monitoring and evaluation, as well as coordination and strategic advice

Monitoring of the implementation of the national action plan for security sector reform throughout the country and support for sensitization

Yes

1 seminar on monitoring and evaluation (Abidjan, August 2013) was organized by UNOCI in collaboration with the secretariat of the National Security Council for 41 security sector reform focal points within the implementing structures

Monthly joint field sensitization visits were conducted by security sector reform and the secretariat of the National Security Council targeting local authorities and civil society

1 seminar conducted on local ownership of security sector reform to the 33 regional prefects of Côte d'Ivoire in Yamoussoukro

1 follow-up seminar was organized for 50 representatives from the administrative authorities (prefects) in Sector West on local ownership of the security sector reform process and its implementation at the local level

6 training sessions on democratic governance for 10 legislative and non-State security actors, such as civil society and monthly consultations with the parliamentary national committee in charge of security and law enforcement institutions about the accountability and transparency of the Ivorian security sector institutions

1

Training session on democratic control addressed to the political parties, members of Parliament and civil society was organized by UNOCI, in collaboration with the Geneva Centre of Democratic Control of Armed Forces, in September 2013

2

Trainings for the Parliament's Security and Defence Commission were organized by UNOCI, in collaboration with the Geneva Centre of Democratic Control of Armed Forces and the German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, in December 2013 and April 2014

	11	Dialogue meetings (“brown bag lunches”) bringing together civil society organizations, political parties and representatives of State institutions to discuss security sector reform-related topics
Organization of 2 national workshops and 6 local train-the-trainer sessions on democratic governance, including the roles and responsibilities of security institutions in human rights, child protection and gender responsiveness, as well as related budgeting. The workshops will contribute to sensitizing the population on good governance and enhance awareness and contribute to a decrease in violations within the armed forces. Regional and local administrative authorities (prefects) and civil society (community-based organizations, religious leaders and women’s associations) will attend the workshops, which will comprise 60 trainees per session in three regions	Yes	<p>12 sensitization seminars addressed to local administrative authorities and civil society were organized by UNOCI, in collaboration with the secretariat of the National Security Council, for 480 participants. All sensitization seminars were focused on sharing general information on the national strategy on security sector reform and on local ownership of the security sector reform process, as well as empowering and strengthening capacity of the local administrative authorities to implement the reforms at the local level</p> <p>6 train-the-trainer sessions were organized for Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire focusing on ethics, human rights, moral code of conduct, rule of law, gender and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>1 seminar on the management of rumours was organized by UNOCI, in collaboration with the secretariat of the National Security Council, for 30 representatives of the media</p>
50 monitoring visits to weapons and ammunition storage facilities in order to ensure compliance with international ammunition technical guidelines	Yes	<p>57 monitoring visits to weapons and ammunition storage facilities were conducted</p> <p>Advice and recommendations to the relevant national authorities were provided, in addition to regular follow-up, to ensure implementation of compliance with international ammunition technical guidelines</p>

#### Component 4: law and order

51. UNOCI continued to contribute to restoring the presence of the Ivorian law enforcement agencies throughout Côte d’Ivoire, strengthening their institutional and operational capacities through co-location, technical advice and assistance, and restoring public confidence through regular day and night patrols alongside local police and the gendarmerie. It also provided advice on respect for human rights and best practices in democratic policing.

52. As part of its support to the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, UNOCI provided technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior Security Sector Reform Working Group on the action plan for the police reform and the terms of reference and the procedures on police vetting; all are currently under the consideration of the Minister of the Interior and Security.

53. UNOCI contributed to providing technical assistance and advice to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties on the implementation of

the National Justice Reform Strategy, particularly with regard to the judiciary and corrections.

54. With respect to judicial monitoring, 84 cases related to the post-electoral crisis were investigated by the Special Investigation Cell. In addition, concerted advocacy led by UNOCI resulted in the resumption of jury trials (Assize Courts) in May 2014 after a 10-year vacuum. However, the courts have yet to adjudicate over post-electoral crisis cases. On land rights, the Operation observed and followed up on hearings related to property and land tenure rights, and supported judicial authorities in the harmonization of the jurisprudence.

55. Concerning access to justice, six legal clinics in six remote regions were opened to provide free legal assistance to vulnerable populations. A draft bill on State-provided free legal aid was developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice.

56. UNOCI collaborated closely with the Direction de l'Administration Pénitentière with regard to the corrections system and prison reform. Strategic work plans on prison administration and capacity-building in the management of internal security at prison facilities were developed. This resulted in a significant decrease in prison escapes and prison breaks, and increased respect for the rights of prisoners and detainees. With UNOCI training support, 2,002 demobilized ex-combatants were integrated as prison guards. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNOCI supported the establishment of a new approach to prison health services with respect to medical and psychological health, which resulted in the reduction of health-related and malnutrition-related deaths.

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**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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

The national police and gendarmerie units are fully operational throughout the country and have essential equipment to be able to perform their police duties

The National Police was deployed throughout the national territory (124 police commissariats and 5 quick response crowd control units, 178 departmental gendarmerie brigades and 22 mobile gendarmerie squadrons). The capability to provide effective security across the country was constrained by lack of essential logistics and equipment, in particular patrol vehicles, communication equipment, firearms and riot control equipment

Since the partial lifting of the arms embargo pursuant to Security Council resolution 2153 (2014), no additional weapons or other equipment were purchased for the police and the gendarmerie following the United Nations police assessment that the police and gendarmerie are not properly equipped; however, additional equipment was procured for the military

Implementation by the Government of a national plan for reform and modernization of law-enforcement agencies as part of the national strategy for security sector reform, including training and professionalization

A detailed five-year action plan for police reform was developed in November 2013, but was not implemented, pending the endorsement of the Minister of the Interior. Reform proposals however were included in the 10-year National Security Strategy adopted in 2014 by the National Security Council

Restructuring and reactivation by the Government of the general inspections of police and gendarmerie services for increased monitoring and evaluation of the quality of service provided by the national law enforcement agencies to the population

The delay in implementation of reforms within the police and the gendarmerie held back the establishment of the general inspections of the respective services from the national law enforcement agencies. The police plan was developed but not approved. A specific gendarmerie plan does not exist

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the national police through participation in daily meetings of the 9 working groups on police reform and follow-up on the implementation of a national action plan on police reform	Yes	<p>Daily support and advice was provided by UNOCI police officers through co-location with the 9 working groups on police reform</p> <p>The first draft of the national action plan on police reform was presented to the Minister of the Interior in November 2013; United Nations police provided advice and assistance on the improvement of the action plan, which was formally presented to the Minister of the Interior in February 2014</p> <p>From January to March 2014, United Nations police provided assistance to the national police working group in developing the draft terms of reference and practical implementation of the procedures for the police vetting process</p>
Provision of advice through daily visits to the new police stations in border areas and high-risk police and gendarmerie areas throughout the country, and maintenance of joint continuous presence at key border crossings at the border with Liberia	Yes	<p>A total of 1,075 joint United Nations and national police and gendarmerie unit patrols were carried out in border areas during the reporting period</p> <p>36 cross-border meetings involving representatives of UNOCI, UNMIL and Ivorian and Liberian defence and law enforcement agencies were attended by United Nations police. Since April 2014, the cross-border meetings were suspended following the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in Guinea and Liberia</p>
24,090 United Nations police patrol days, including formed police units (22 police posts x 3 patrols per day x 365 days) in areas of concern and strategic roads in the country, including joint patrols with formed police units, and support activities of law enforcement agencies throughout the country, comprising 8,030 joint patrols with Ivorian police and gendarmerie (22 police posts x 1 patrol per day x 365 days)	39,692	<p>Patrols were carried out throughout the country, including 15,414 joint patrols, with local police and gendarmerie. The higher number of patrols was because of the addition of a United Nations police post and the increased participation of UNOCI in joint patrols with local law enforcement agencies; 18 out of the 23 United Nations police posts began carrying out joint night patrols with local law enforcement agencies</p>

21,900 United Nations formed police unit patrols (6 formed police units x 10 patrols x 365 days)	17,351	The lower number of formed police patrols was attributable to the relocation of 1 formed police unit to MINUSMA in July 2013. UNOCI operated with 5 formed police units, instead of the authorized 6, from July 2013 until the arrival of the Mauritanian formed police unit in August 2014
400 escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in the performance of their duties by formed police units	116	The lower number of escorts was attributable to the lower requirement for service from United Nations civilian personnel
3,432 United Nations police visits to local authorities and NGOs to assess the security, humanitarian and sociopolitical situation in their areas of responsibility and for better coordination of actions in the field (22 United Nations police posts x 3 visits x 52 weeks) and 3,432 mentoring, briefing and advice sessions within police and gendarmerie units throughout the country (22 United Nations police posts x 3 sessions x 52 weeks)	3,492	<p>Visits were carried out by United Nations police to local authorities</p> <p>1,864 one-day mentoring sessions for 17,983 police and gendarmerie personnel were provided throughout the country to increase their capacity to fight crime and protect civilians</p> <p>The lower number of mentoring sessions was partly attributable to the lower strength of United Nations police officers and decreased requirement from the police and gendarmerie in the field</p>
Daily support through co-location, regular meetings and communication with the national police and gendarmerie to establish a Transnational Crime Unit within the framework of the West Africa Coast Initiative	Yes	<p>Daily support through co-location provided</p> <p>High-level donors conference and the High-level Political Committee on the West Africa Coast Initiative were prepared by UNOCI in October 2013 in Abidjan; UNOCI also participated in the conferences</p> <p>10 meetings with the Ivorian focal points on the West Africa Coast Initiative from various agencies (police, gendarmerie, Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, customs, water and forest affairs, justice, National Financial Intelligence Processing Unit) were held by UNOCI to discuss the establishment of the Transnational Crime Unit</p> <p>Draft presidential decree on the establishment of the Transnational Crime Unit in Côte d'Ivoire was developed in March 2014. At the end of the reporting period, the Unit remained to be formally established by decree in November 2014</p>
Conduct of 51 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 1,530 personnel of the police, gendarmerie and Anti-Racket Unit on human rights, criminal procedure, crime scene management, ballistics, counterfeit documents and fingerprinting, community	Yes	248 basic training sessions were conducted for 2,733 police, 2,707 gendarmerie, 28 members of the Anti-Racket Unit, 255 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire elements, 717 Centre de Coordination et de Décision Opérationnelle personnel and 87 corrections personnel

policing, crowd control, new forms of criminality (cyberattacks, telephone and Internet fraud), and the fight against drugs, rackets and corruption		13 interactive training seminars were conducted for 269 police, 600 gendarmerie and 122 Centre de Coordination et de Décision Opérationnelle personnel
		The fight against new forms of criminality training was not conducted because of lack of specific expertise within the UNOCI police component  The higher number of training programmes was because of the increased requirement from national counterparts
Conduct of 4 awareness meetings with national police and gendarmerie officials at the planning, supervision and execution levels on gender mainstreaming, in order to encourage recruitment of female officers to the law enforcement agencies, especially the gendarmerie	5	Awareness meetings were held with the Ivorian gendarmerie leadership to encourage the recruitment of female officers to the gendarmerie  1 international conference held in March 2014 in Abidjan on the integration of women into the national gendarmerie was supported by UNOCI to highlight the notion with decision-makers from the gendarmerie and the Ministry of Defence of Côte d'Ivoire and selected African countries
10 quick-impact projects to assist in the restoration of law and order	4	12 projects under implementation to assist in the restoration of law and public order, of which 4 were completed
Refresher training course for 2,000 police trainers on ethics and professional conduct within the framework of the implementation of the code of police ethics and professional conduct	540	Police officers were trained within the framework of the project "Appui à la réconciliation, population et police nationale", funded by the European Union from May to July 2013
	1	Seminar on police ethics and professional conduct was provided for 100 police officers in July 2013
	163	Mentoring sessions were conducted for 1,186 police and gendarmerie personnel
	8	Mentoring sessions were conducted for 88 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire personnel on ethics and on professional conduct
Daily advice to the national police and gendarmerie academies in the country on updating their training curricula in accordance with international standards	Yes	Daily advice was provided to the police academy in Abidjan and 2 gendarmerie academies in Abidjan and Toroguhé on their training curricula on human rights, humanitarian law, child protection and protection of vulnerable persons
		12 monthly meetings of a joint working group composed of UNOCI police, the NGO Pro-Justice, the national police, gendarmerie and justice representatives were coordinated by UNOCI

The joint working group provided joint recommendations to national law enforcement agencies on reforms aimed at improving the capacity of the judicial police practice of pre-trial investigations in line with international standards

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**Expected accomplishment 4.2:** Re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions, including corrections in the country

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Implementation by the Government in 2013/14 of the reform plan for justice and corrections in line with the national justice sector strategy, as part of the overall strategic plan for security sector reform

The Ministry of Justice implemented 25 per cent of its national justice sector strategy during the period from July 2013 to June 2014. The plan is to be fully implemented by 30 December 2015

Increase in the number of cases of human rights abuses prosecuted by the Special Investigation Cell of the Ministry of Justice and the Military Court that are adjudicated during the 2013/14 period (2011/12: 2; 2012/13: 10; 2013/14: 20)

84 cases have been investigated pending the trial

7 hearings before the Abidjan Military Tribunal, two of which were the prosecution of cases of human rights abuses, which were observed by UNOCI

Increase in the number of legal clinics providing legal aid services to vulnerable populations, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence and children, and on land and identity issues, at the community and village levels in the west and the north (2011/12: 0 clinics; 2012/13: 2 clinics; 2013/14: 6 clinics)

Achieved. The 6 legal aid clinics were fully operational as at May 2014

5,178 persons (43 per cent women) received individual legal advice from the clinics' jurists (more than 50 per cent were requests for civil status). To raise awareness, posters and brochures were distributed in the targeted areas and radio programmes were regularly broadcast by ONUCI FM

43,781 people (49 per cent women) benefited from actions of mass or proximity awareness with the support of 215 community volunteers and local NGOs

1,838 justice actors and civil society members (including 23 per cent women) were trained on law and justice issues

163 individuals received full judicial assistance, including the payment of legal fees, travel costs and attorneys' fees from Abidjan

835 detainees (12 per cent were women and 8 per cent were children) received legal information relevant to their cases at legal clinics

Decrease in the number of prison escapes per 1,000 inmates (2011/12: 42 per 1,000; 2012/13: 23 per 1,000; 2013/14: 15 per 1,000)

Achieved. Decrease in the number of prison escapes per 1,000 inmates to 6 per 1,000 detainees was registered

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 meetings with the national authorities, including the National Execution Cell and the National Steering Committee for the justice sector reform, to assist with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategic plan for justice sector reform, including corrections; 12 meetings with the United Nations country team to develop a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the police, the judiciary, prisons and access to justice in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	<p>UNOCI was represented within the Steering Committee and the Execution Cell responsible for the implementation of national justice reform. In cooperation with national partners, UNOCI conducted 4 workshops (on legal aid, national standards for judicial and corrections facilities, drafting of the penal procedure code), a roundtable (on judicial integrity), and 4 awareness-raising sessions on the National Justice Strategy</p> <p>7 meetings on the monitoring of the implementation of the justice strategic plan were conducted</p> <p>18 meetings with several judicial authorities to advocate on diverse issues related to the functioning of the judicial sector were conducted</p> <p>11 meetings with the United Nations country team and other technical/financial partners addressing justice sector issues were organized to improve the coordination of international donors' action in support of the National Justice Strategy implementation plan</p>
Implementation of an access-to-justice project, in cooperation with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the European Union, through 12 meetings with the signatories, and provision of overall coordination and technical advice through 104 meetings with the national NGOs managing the project establishing six legal clinics in principal towns across the country (Guiglo, Man, Bouake, Korhogo, San Pedro and Bondoukou) for the provision of free legal representation and training of community relays	Yes	<p>UNOCI monitored the daily functioning and coordination activities of the 6 legal clinics throughout the country as follows:</p> <p>3 coordinating meetings were conducted</p> <p>35 periodic reports were issued</p> <p>7 field visits were conducted</p> <p>52 meetings with clinic personnel were conducted</p> <p>6 handover documents for 2015 and 17 documents of consolidated data related to the clinics' activities were developed</p>
Support of the implementation of free legal aid activities by the Ivorian Bar Association, through 10 working sessions with the legal community and advocacy for amendment of legal aid legislation	10	Working sessions (including two workshops) with the legal community were organized. The legal aid legislation was amended accordingly and a draft bill is being discussed at the level of the Directorate of the Ministry of Justice in charge of legislative reform; UNOCI contributed to the drafting of the new legal aid legislation

		<p>Framework agreement (memorandum of understanding) between the Ivorian Bar Association and the Ministry of Justice was developed jointly by UNOCI and European Union Experts</p> <p>Consultative meeting between the parties was convened by UNOCI, resulting in the adoption in April 2014 of an amendment to the agreement, which extended the time frame for the implementation of the agreement. An additional three years for the implementation of the agreement was granted</p>
Monitoring of 24 court hearings on rural land disputes to assess the performance of the judiciary on dealing with land issues and submission of a report to the Government	12	<p>Court hearings on rural land disputes were monitored. The lower-than-planned number of court meetings monitored was attributable to difficulty in accessing the relevant documents and the requirement for written submissions to convey adjudications</p> <p>8 sensitization activities of the population regarding legal aspect of land issues in the western part of the country were organized with UNOCI support</p>
Monitoring of 60 criminal court hearings involving prosecution of serious crimes and violation of international law perpetrated during the post-electoral crisis and ascertaining whether all relevant international standards pertaining to justice are being upheld, and the submission of a report for the Government on court performance and functionality, including the Military Court	No	<p>No court hearings were held in 2013/14 on cases related to the post-electoral crisis</p> <p>84 cases were investigated by the Special Investigation and Examination Cell and are pending trial</p> <p>Technical assistance to the Special Investigation and Examination Cell, coordination support and advocacy were provided to support national efforts in fighting impunity</p> <p>18 meetings on transitional justice were conducted with judicial authorities and international stakeholders</p> <p>Concerted advocacy by UNOCI resulted in the resumption of jury trials (Assize Courts) in May 2014 after a 10-year vacuum. However, they have yet to adjudicate over post-electoral crisis cases</p> <p>125 criminal hearings, including cases related to sexual and gender-based violence, were observed and recommendations were provided by UNOCI</p> <p>7 hearings before the Abidjan Military Tribunal, 2 of which were prosecution of cases of human rights abuses, were observed by UNOCI</p>

<p>Provision of assistance to the Government to strengthen the legal, judicial and penitentiary education system, including the Judicial Training Institute, through 12 working sessions with the Ivorian authorities, together with European schools for magistrates, court clerks, prison officers and juvenile social workers</p>	Yes	<p>1 comprehensive report on the functioning of the Ivorian military justice system has been produced. The report is a compliance assessment of the Ivorian military justice regime through international military justice norms and standards</p> <p>14 working sessions were held with the Ivorian authorities, representatives of the Judicial Training Institute and the French National Prison School to strengthen the penitentiary education system</p> <p>UNOCI provided expert advice to the Ministry of Justice in its effort to amend and reform legislation, rules and regulations applicable to the National Judicial Training Institute</p> <p>As a member of the steering committee in charge of the reform of the National Judicial Training Institute, UNOCI contributed to the strategic planning of the Institute reforms through 5 coordination meetings</p>
<p>12 meetings with the Ministry of Justice and judges of the Yopougon Court to assist in the implementation of a pilot project for the reorganization and computerization of court clerks' offices, to strengthen the capacity of the courts to maintain records and to provide judicial statistics</p>	No	<p>UNOCI refocused its efforts on juvenile justice issues because of the lack of funding from the Ministry of Justice</p> <p>24 meetings held by UNOCI with the juvenile justice judges of the First Instance of Abidjan-Plateau and Yopougon and NGOs resulted in the release of 20 minors</p> <p>2 training sessions for judges and prison staff to draw attention to the treatment of children in conflict with the law were delivered by UNOCI in March 2014</p> <p>UNOCI also facilitated coordination and dialogue between judges, the prosecutor's offices and NGOs addressing juvenile justice issues</p>
<p>Co-location of 33 corrections officers working with national authorities in 33 prisons on a daily basis in providing support and technical advice to national prison staff on security improvement, prison management and implementation of prison rules and the development of three new standard operating procedures, including a complaints procedure for prisoners, searches of inmates and family visits</p>	Yes	<p>Through approximately 10 visits daily, support and technical advice to prison staff was provided by 33 UNOCI corrections officers</p>

Provision of advice to the Government on planning the recruitment and integration into the prison system of 1,500 former ex-combatants and provision of 66 training sessions to 33 prison facilities on the national framework governing prisons, prison rules and human rights, for the new recruits through co-location and mentoring	2,002	Ex-combatants have been recruited and integrated into the prison administration  88 training sessions were organized for the 2,002 ex-combatants in all 34 prison facilities (an additional prison facility in Daliakro was opened during the reporting period) on various topics, including prison security, searches, human rights, registries and detainees' rights
Six working sessions with national authorities to monitor the implementation of the semi-open prison facility at Saliakro	14	Working sessions held with national authorities to monitor the implementation of the semi-open Saliakro prison facility
10 quick-impact projects to assist the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors	1	13 projects were under implementation to strengthen the justice and corrections sector during the reporting period, out of which 1 project was completed

### Component 5: support

57. The support component reflected the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team. During the reporting period, support was provided to substantive staff through the provision of logistical, administrative, financial and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of UNOCI through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. The range of support comprised the implementation of a conduct and discipline programme, personnel administration, health care, rehabilitation and renovation of the Operations premises/facilities, information technology and communications, air operations, air and surface transport operations and supply operations, and the provision of security services operation wide. During the 2013/14 reporting period, the major support efforts were directed to (a) the closure of 4 camps and the opening of 3 new camps, as well as subsequent relocation of contingents; (b) the repatriation and redeployment of contingents; and (c) the implementation of IPSAS and Umoja.

### 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*

100 per cent compliance of UNOCI-occupied premises/infrastructure with minimum operating security standards, including for new camps (2011/12: 100 per cent; 2012/13: 100 per cent; 2013/14: 100 per cent)

Achieved. All UNOCI-occupied premises were in compliance with minimum operating security standards by 30 June 2014

Hard-wall accommodation was provided to 98.06 per cent of troops, while the remaining were in tents

The troops in tents were deployed in temporary camps that are now planned to be closed during the 2014/15 period as a result of troops drawdown. The hard-wall accommodation for the troops remaining after drawdown will be 100 per cent

Reduction in the number of malaria cases per month reported among UNOCI personnel, including the uniformed personnel (2011/12: 170; 2012/13: 163; 2013/14: 143)	224 was the actual average number of cases recorded by the Operation. The higher-than-expected rate was attributable to disease being endemic to the mission area
Reduction in the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 2 per 100 vehicles (2011/12: 2.5; 2012/13: 2.3; 2013/14: 2)	Sensitization on prevention and treatment of malaria through broadcasts, induction trainings and distribution of mosquito nets and repellents continued during the reporting period
Progress in the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the enterprise resource planning system (Umoja)	Achieved. The accident rate was 1.6 per 100 vehicles. The total number of vehicles operated was 948 and 14 major accidents were recorded; the total number of minor accidents/incidents (scratches and small dents) were 162 as compared to 202 in the 2013/14 reporting period
	The Operation became IPSAS-compliant as at 1 July 2014; a test of IPSAS-compliant reports for the period 1 July to 31 December 2013 was conducted in March 2014

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards	Yes	All improvement works on the Operation's buildings and infrastructure were completed and met the minimum operating security standards
Organization of a malaria prevention programme for military observers, United Nations police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa	Yes	<p>Sensitization on the prevention of malaria was provided to 3,132 (3,077 military and police personnel and 55 civilian staff) personnel during 47 induction trainings. Distribution of mosquito nets, mosquito repellents and anti-malaria drugs to military components in Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa was conducted as follows:</p> <p>374 mosquito nets, 37 insect repellents, 1,850 Mefloquine tablets, 576 Malarone tablets and 2,244 Fansidar tablets were distributed to the Operation personnel</p> <p>1,392 personnel received malaria prevention materials in Abidjan</p> <p>The lower number of the civilian personnel who participated in the trainings was attributable to a longer stay in the mission after first induction, while the rotation cycle for the uniformed officers was shorter</p>

Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme, complemented by driver awareness and road safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits, for violations recorded by the CarLog system	Yes	<p>Driver awareness and road safety campaigns were broadcast and posted on the Operation intranet on a quarterly basis</p> <p>76 driving permits were temporarily withdrawn</p>
Support for the implementation of IPSAS, including re-engineering of business processes for IPSAS compliance, updating the mission's standard operating procedures to reflect IPSAS requirements, and training of all finance, budget and property management staff in the mission	14	<p>Umoja training sessions were conducted for 411 civilian personnel through the Integrated Mission Training Centre</p> <p>IPSAS instructor-led training to staff members in Abidjan and the regional offices of Bouake and Daloa was conducted for over 100 staff from the Finance, Communication and Information Technology, Ground Transportation, Engineering and Procurement Sections</p>
Support for the implementation of Umoja, including legacy system data quality analyses and data cleansing in the mission	Yes	<p>Intensive data conversion activities were conducted by the Operation in compliance with the Umoja guidelines. The data was validated at various stages by the Operation and the system uploaded into Umoja</p>
Monthly asset management meetings, monthly reports to highlight issues, including discrepancy reconciliation, daily spot checks, monthly monitoring of surplus assets, including assets written off and disposed of, no backlog in Local Property Survey Board cases, daily physical verification of assets and expendable property, and maintenance of up-to-date information in the inventory system (Galileo)	12	<p>Monthly asset management meetings were conducted on the surpluses, discrepancies and stock cards over \$5,000</p>
	1,468	<p>Assets of communications and information technology, engineering and ground transportation equipment (\$5.6 million inventory value, \$1.8 million depreciated value) were disposed</p>
	290	<p>Assets, mainly vehicles (\$1.7 million depreciated value), were written off</p>
	8	<p>Backlog cases in the Local Property Survey Board were recorded as at the end of June 2014</p> <p>Annual property verification exercise of United Nations-owned equipment was conducted</p> <p>Up-to-date information was maintained in the inventory system Galileo</p>
Establishment of the integrated logistics base in Yopougon	27	<p>Per cent of the construction of the logistics base at Yopougon (Anonkoua Koute) was completed by 30 June 2014</p> <p>The delay was attributable to heavy rainfall in the project area for a prolonged period that hampered the progress of the construction work. Substantial delay in delivery of rub-halls also impacted the progress of work</p>

**Military, police and civilian personnel**

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a strength of 8,645 military contingent personnel, 192 military observers, 555 United Nations police officers and 1,000 formed police personnel	Yes 8,074 187 490 825	Actual average strength: Military contingents Military observers United Nations police Formed police personnel
Monthly verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel, including 74 operational readiness inspections	Yes	<p>Verification and monitoring inspections of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel were conducted as follows:</p> <p>1 arrival inspection</p> <p>363 monthly verification inspections</p> <p>66 operational readiness inspections</p> <p>3 departure</p> <p>2 partial departure inspections</p> <p>202 verification reports to United Nations Headquarters in a timely manner</p> <p>During the regular inspections, guidance was provided to the contingents about keeping equipment operational; there were also improvements in the serviceability level of major equipment, particularly combat vehicles</p> <p>The contingent-owned equipment was maintained at about 98 per cent of the major equipment serviceability level and self-sustainment satisfaction</p>
Storage and supply of 800 tons of rations and maintenance of a seven-day reserve of combat rations and water at UNOCI locations (Abidjan/Sebroko, Daloa and Bouake), 14 days of combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel at 51 delivery locations	Yes	<p>Storage and supply of 800 tons of fresh rations and the maintenance of 52,003 packs of combat rations packs and 234,013 litres of water (as 7-day reserve stocks at Abidjan/Sebroko, Daloa and Bouake) were maintained</p> <p>Storage and supply of 104,006 packs of combat pack rations and 468,027 litres of water (as 14-day reserve stocks for the military contingent and formed police personnel at 51 contingent locations) were maintained</p>

Administration of an average of 1,462 civilian staff, comprising 448 international staff, 825 national staff and 189 United Nations Volunteers in addition to 42 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Seven-day reserve stock was maintained to ensure the required reserve level. Stock was rotated to ensure consumption before expiry
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action. A total of 32 sessions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 480 civilian personnel and military officers; 30 induction and train-the-trainer sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 1,200 military contingents; coordination of roll-out of training to 8,527 deployed military contingents' officers in Abidjan, Sector East and Sector West	Yes	Administration of an average of 1,344 civilian staff, comprising 394 international staff, 763 national staff and 152 United Nations Volunteers in addition to 35 Government-provided personnel  Additionally, the administration of 1,453 civilian staff posts (excluding United Nations Volunteers), comprising 672 international staff and 781 national staff for MINUSMA in the application of the UNOCI/MINUSMA back office concept were supported by the Operation
Delivery of 23 training sessions on managerial and leadership skills for 430 personnel; 54 capacity-building sessions for 400 personnel; and 50 sessions on career development for 910 personnel. Induction and performance evaluation courses provided to 800 personnel. Language classes in English and French to 427 staff members in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouake; introduction of the e-training management system to civilian personnel	9	The conduct and discipline programme was delivered for 5,687 personnel, including civilians, police, military officers, formed police units and military contingents as follows:  74 training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse  39 induction training sessions with a large component on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse  Additionally, the deployed personnel of each military contingent present in the Operation was trained by their officers during the course of their rotation as part of the roll-out awareness and training preventive action programme  The training programme was delivered as follows:
	43	Managerial and leadership skills training for 142 civilian personnel and 11 military, contingent and United Nations police  The lower-than-planned number of sessions conducted was because of the limited resources available to deliver the training
	50	Capacity-building sessions were provided for 561 personnel  Career development sessions were attended by 676 personnel comprising 586 civilian staff, 45 military officers, 6 military contingents personnel and 39 United Nations police officers

- 65 Induction programmes were provided to 3,102 personnel comprising 829 military officers, 1,881 military contingents, 45 civilian staff and 347 United Nations police officers
- 66 Sexual exploitation and abuse programmes were conducted for 4,357 personnel comprising 27 civilian staff, 944 military officers, 3,088 military contingents and 298 United Nations police officers
- 1 E-performance training session was conducted for 7 personnel. The lower number of trainings was provided because of the lower-than-planned number of trainers
- 4 French and English language classes were provided to 1,990 personnel comprising 479 civilian staff, 591 military officers, 374 military contingents and 546 United Nations police officers
- 3 Sessions on e-training management system were provided to 47 civilian personnel
- 61 Other capacity-building courses (including trainings such as International Computer Drivers Licence Training, International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Handling by Air and Sea, Field Safety Occupational Risk Management)
- Personal History Profile and curriculum vitae writing, competency-based interviewing training delivered to 1,267 personnel comprising 902 civilian, 181 military officers, 114 United Nations police officers and 70 military contingents

### Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises, and civilian staff premises in 62 locations

- Yes Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police and civilian staff premises in 61 locations
- The lower number of premises was attributable to the closure of 4 camps (American School, Anyama, Rue du Canal and Bouafle) and the opening of 3 new camps (Para, San Pedro Aviation Fuel Farm site and Man Airport Camp)

Provision of sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal at 62 camps in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East

- Yes Sanitation services for all premises, including cleaning, sewage and garbage collection and disposal at all camps, were provided in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East

Operation and maintenance of 31 water purification plants in 18 locations	31	United Nations-owned water purification and chlorine dosing systems were operated and serviced in 23 locations. The higher number of locations was attributable to the distribution of water treatment plants to an additional 5 locations (Para, Grabo, Man, Zuenoula and Seguela) following the internal troop redeployment
Operation and maintenance of 294 United Nations-owned generators in 62 locations	307	United Nations-owned generators were operated and serviced in 61 locations  The higher number of generators maintained was owned to 46 generators being written as compared to the planned write-off of 59 generators. The write-off process for the remaining 13 generators is planned to be finalized by the end of the 2014/15 period
Storage and supply of 3.6 million litres of generator fuel and 358,384 kgs of liquid propane gas	5.8 million	Litres of fuel were consumed for 152 United Nations-owned generator that were connected 24 hours daily, 7 days a week, or on a standby basis. Increases were attributable to construction works in Anonkoua Koute Camp and the refurbishment/closure works of United Nations camps, such as Rue de Canal and American School  During the reporting period new camps opened in Para and A K Camp, which resulted in a surge of bulk fuel deliveries that were used for both construction equipment and newly connected United Nations-owned generators that operated 7 days weekly, 24 hours daily, refurbishment and related construction works at demobilized United Nations camps, which contributed to higher generator fuel consumption
Maintenance and renovation of 30 km of roads and 15 airfields in 15 locations and 6 aviation fuel farms sites in 6 locations	314,600 kgs	Liquid propane gas was consumed; the lower consumption of the liquid propane gas was because of the repatriation of 4 contingents in 2013/14
	34.3 km	Maintenance and renovation was conducted as follows: Roads
	15	Airfields in 15 locations
	6	Aviation fuel farms sites in 6 locations
Operation and maintenance of 33 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 23 locations	20	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants were operated and serviced in 13 locations. The lower number of wastewater treatment plants installations was attributable to the projected reduction in the troop strength

**Ground transportation**

Operation and maintenance of 884 United Nations-owned vehicles and equipment, including 25 armoured vehicles through 3 workshops in 3 locations	926	United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained  The higher number of vehicles was maintained because of operational exigencies caused by the movement of military personnel and subsequent delay in writing-off vehicles. The vehicles were written off in the 2014/15 period  A total of 7,791 maintenance and repairs cases were served by 4 workshops in 3 locations throughout Operation area
Supply of 5.9 million litres of petrol and diesel fuel for ground transportation	5.2 million	Litres of vehicle fuel were consumed  The lower number of litres was attributable to the repatriation of 3 contingents
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 300 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	A daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 340 United Nations personnel per day to and from work was operated

**Air transportation**

Operation and maintenance of 4 fixed-wing aircraft, including 1 fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL and 11 helicopters, including 5 military-type helicopters and 3 armed helicopters on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL, in 4 locations (Abidjan, Bouake, Daloa and Man Airport)	Yes	17 aircraft were operated and maintained as follows:  4 commercial fixed-wing aircraft (1 L-jet, 1 DHC-8, 1 B-1900 and B-737 (on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL))  11 helicopters comprising 8 military-type helicopters (3 Bell-212, 2 Mi-17, 3 Mi-24 (on a cost-sharing shared basis with UNMIL)) and 3 commercial helicopters (Mi-8MTV) in 4 locations (Abidjan, Bouake, Daloa and Man)
Operation and maintenance of 1 unmanned aircraft system to conduct aerial surveillance along border areas	No	1 unmanned aircraft system not positioned
Supply of 6.6 million litres of fuel for air operations	5.3 million	Litres of aviation fuel were consumed  The reduced consumption of the aviation fuel was attributable to a change in the aviation fleet (DHC-7 switched for a DHC-8, which is more fuel efficient) and an improved weekly flight schedule

**Naval transportation**

Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	2	Boats are maintained and operated
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Supply of 2,400 litres of fuel for naval transportation	2,382	Litres of naval fuel were consumed
<b>Communications</b>		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub in Abidjan to provide voice, e-fax, video and data communications. Support and maintenance of 32 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 53 telephone exchanges and 27 microwave links	1	Satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub and 32 VSAT, 53 telephone exchanges and 27 microwave links were maintained
Support and maintenance of 1,209 high frequency radios, 107 very-high frequency ground to air (VHF) and 3,770 ultra-high frequency (UHF) radios, hand-held radios and 23 UHF repeaters	Yes	1,209 HF radios, 107 VHF ground-to-air radios, 3,770 UHF radios and 23 UHF repeaters were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 30 FM radio broadcast stations in 4 radio production and broadcasting facilities	Yes	30 FM broadcast stations and 4 broadcast and radio production facilities were supported and maintained
Provision of reliable and cost-effective voice and data services throughout the mission area with 98 per cent available coverage	Yes	98 per cent availability of the voice and data network throughout the mission were maintained
<b>Information technology</b>		
Support and maintenance of 52 medium physical servers and 145 virtual servers, 32 blade servers, 2 blade enclosures, 1,565 desktop computers, 703 laptop computers, 200 thin clients, 601 printers and 280 digital senders in 60 locations. Support and maintenance of 1 metropolitan area network (MAN), 25 local area network (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 2,468 users in 62 locations, support and maintenance of 19 wireless routers	Yes	<p>Support and maintenance of 52 medium physical servers, 145 virtual servers, 32 blade servers, 2 blade enclosures, 1,565 desktop computers, 703 portable computers, 200 thin clients, 601 printers and 280 digital senders in 62 locations was provided</p> <p>The higher number of locations was attributable to two additional sites (the Police Academy and the gendarme training school in Abidjan), where the information and communication technologies established services</p> <p>Support and maintenance of 1 metropolitan area network (MAN), 25 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 2,508 users in 62 locations</p> <p>40 additional users from the MINUSMA back office in Abidjan were supported</p> <p>Support and maintenance for 19 wireless networks was provided</p>

Support and maintenance of approximately 2,900 e-mail accounts and 4.0 terabytes of data backup	Yes	Support and maintenance for approximately 2,900 e-mail accounts and 5.0 terabytes of data backup was provided
Development of GIS system for providing approximately 3,500 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions, situation awareness and for operational purposes	Yes	2,629 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions and situation awareness and for operational purposes were developed  The geographic information system (GIS) unit made the maps available on the local intranet site. This facility reduced the number of requests for maps production
<b>Medical</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 2 United Nations level-I clinics in Sectors East and West, 1 level-I plus clinic in Abidjan, 23 level-I contingent-owned clinics and three level-II contingent-owned medical facilities at UNOCI	Yes	Operation and maintenance of:
	1	United Nations level-I plus clinic in Seboko, sector Abidjan
	2	United Nations level-I clinics in Bouake and Daloa
	22	Level-I clinics operating in 10 regions to support the deployed uniformed personnel
	2	Level-II clinics in Bouake and Daloa to support mainly the deployed uniformed personnel
	4	Level-III national polyclinics in Abidjan to support mainly uniformed personnel in Sectors Abidjan, East and West
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for mission staff in collaboration with air operations, including to level-IV hospitals in Pretoria, South Africa, in collaboration with United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo staff members based in Pretoria	Yes	The following evacuation arrangements, in collaboration with air operations, were maintained for the mission staff:  4 level-III hospitals in Abidjan  3 level-IV hospitals in Ghana (Accra), South Africa (Johannesburg and Pretoria) to handle patients with serious complications  37th Military Hospital in Ghana is aimed for the evacuation of victims in mass casualty situation with respect to medical capabilities, equipment and manpower
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities, HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	HIV/AIDS voluntary confidential counselling and testing were provided to 2,553 personnel  HIV/AIDS trainings were provided to 78 personnel as peer educators  4,227 personnel were sensitized on HIV/AIDS issues

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**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	Security services were provided mission-wide 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including maintenance of the Patrol Management Systems, joint foot patrol conducted twice a day after working hours, archiving of close-circuit television systems
Provision of close protection with authorized staffing round-the-clock to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials as scheduled
Conduct of 10 training sessions for 104 security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	21	<p>Training courses were delivered to 172 participants</p> <p>The increased number of participants was attributable to the requirement to train security officers in different fields in line with the operational requirements of the mission, including the Security Certification Programme, Firefighter Training, Basic and First Aid CPR</p> <p>Additionally, 5 courses were provided to 42 participants from the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to train security staff. The receiving missions covered the expenses related to those trainings</p>
Conduct of 2 tabletop evacuation exercises covering the mission area in November 2013 and March 2014	2	Evacuation drills were conducted (Korhogo in October 2013 and Bondoukou in December 2013)
Full compliance with the minimum operating security standards for United Nations sites. Conduct of minimum operating residential security standards surveys to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff (including international staff of United Nations agencies), United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers still on assignment	Partially	Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS) Compliance Security Surveys for the Operation's international staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military staff officers and military observers were ongoing; MORSS inspections were conducted mission-wide on the as-and-when required basis, for example, for the newly arrived staff to the Operation when UNOCI staff changed residence and/or when the inspections were requested

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	10 063.1	10 356.0	(292.9)	(2.9)
Military contingents	250 306.3	241 931.7	8 374.6	3.3
United Nations police	27 699.4	25 903.4	1 796.0	6.5
Formed police units	28 030.7	22 604.7	5 426.0	19.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>316 099.5</b>	<b>300 795.8</b>	<b>15 303.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	77 773.1	77 801.1	(28.0)	(0.0)
National staff	21 181.7	25 974.8	(4 793.1)	(22.6)
United Nations Volunteers	8 612.7	6 774.1	1 838.6	21.3
General temporary assistance	903.9	1 151.2	(247.3)	(27.4)
Government-provided personnel	1 764.6	591.8	1 172.8	66.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>110 236.0</b>	<b>112 293.0</b>	<b>(2 057.0)</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	431.5	327.8	103.7	24.0
Official travel	3 495.5	5 297.7	(1 802.2)	(51.6)
Facilities and infrastructure	40 490.5	46 807.5	(6 317.0)	(15.6)
Ground transportation	9 941.9	7 403.0	2 538.9	25.5
Air transportation	55 791.9	39 012.6	16 779.3	30.1
Naval transportation	5.9	181.5	(175.6)	(2 976.3)
Communications	8 472.0	5 065.4	3 406.6	40.2
Information technology	4 058.2	5 580.2	(1 522.0)	(37.5)
Medical	2 022.6	1 395.2	627.4	31.0
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	31 441.5	20 659.1	10 782.4	34.3
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	2 010.4	(10.4)	(0.5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>158 151.5</b>	<b>133 740.4</b>	<b>24 411.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>	<b>546 829.2</b>	<b>37 657.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Staff assessment income	9 406.2	10 158.9	(752.7)	(8.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>575 080.8</b>	<b>536 670.3</b>	<b>38 410.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>	<b>546 829.2</b>	<b>37 657.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>

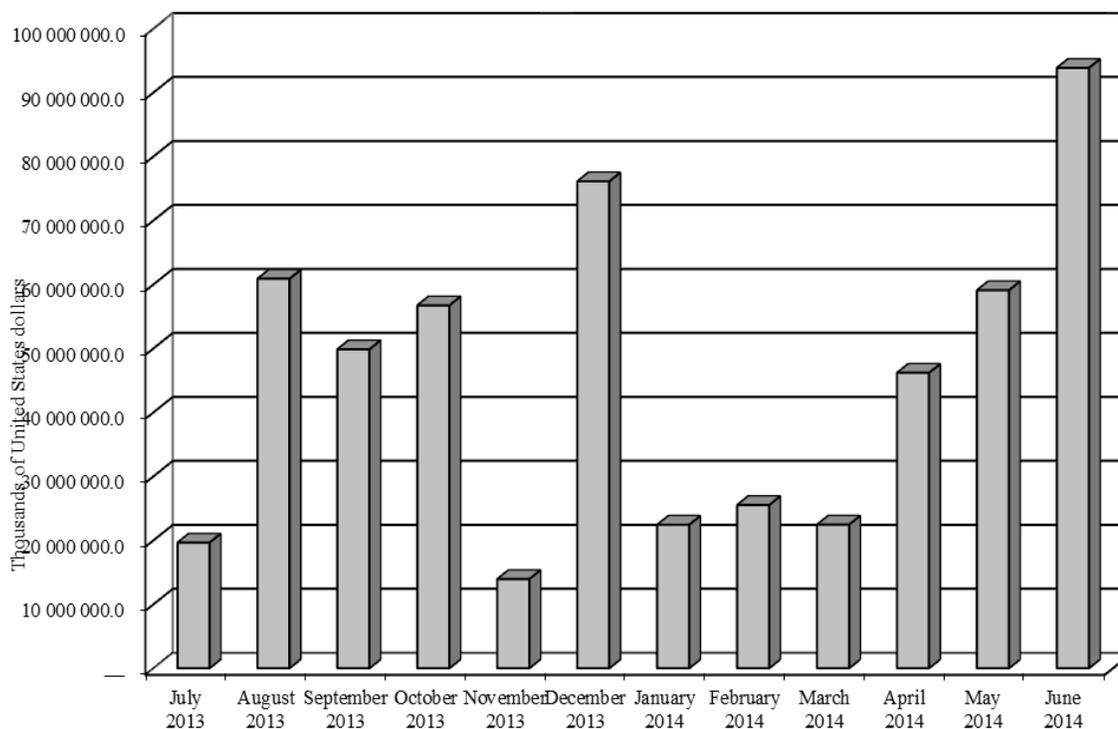
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	316 099.5	(1 022.0)	315 077.5
II. Civilian personnel	110 236.0	6 990.0	117 226.0
III. Operational costs	158 151.5	(5 968.0)	152 183.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>584 487.0</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>1.2</b>

58. To meet the operational requirements funds were redeployed from (a) operational costs (group III) as a result of the underexpenditure from the delays in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the non-deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles, as well as lower price for aviation fuel; and (b) the military and police personnel (group I) owing to the higher-than-planned delayed deployment factor for the military contingent, United Nations police and formed police units. The funds were redeployed to civilian personnel (group II) to cover mainly the higher expenditure for national staff owing to the higher-than-budgeted actual average grade and step.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



59. The higher level of expenditure in the months of August and December 2013 and June 2014 were attributable to the recording obligations and disbursements for the obligations and disbursements for the services rendered and equipment used by the military and police personnel.

#### D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	1 413.0
Other/miscellaneous income	1 172.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	4 416.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 001.2</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	42 027.4
Formed police units	4 761.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46 788.5</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	31 283.2
Formed police units	2 905.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34 188.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80 976.7</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to Mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8%	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9%	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5%	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
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 <sup>a</sup>	17 827.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 827.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes Government-provided facilities and waived landing fees.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$292.9)	(2.9%)

60. The increased requirements were mainly attributable to the higher costs of emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel owing to the fact that the average exchange rate was 482.26 CFA francs to 1 United States dollar as compared to the budgeted exchange rate 494.59 CFA francs to 1 United States dollar.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$8 374.6	3.3%

61. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to (a) the higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 6.6 per cent, as compared to the budgeted delayed deployment factor of 1 per cent owing to earlier repatriation of one battalion; (b) mission subsistence allowance paid to the lower-than-planned number of staff officers as some of the officers were a part of the contingents and were provided accommodation, food, water and other services by the Operations; and (c) lower expenditure for self-sustainment owing to earlier repatriation of one battalion, the redeployment of a level II hospital to MINUSMA and force drawdown.

62. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by (a) increased expenditure on repatriation of contingents and contingent-owned equipment following the drawdown of the military personnel; (b) the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment charges for the redeployment of troops to UNMISS; and (c) higher rations and warehouse and mobilization expenditures owing to new contractual arrangements that came into effect in April 2014.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$1 796.0	6.5%

63. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to (a) the higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 11.7 per cent, as compared to the budgeted delayed deployment factor of 8 per cent; (b) lower requirement for the rotation,

<sup>1</sup> 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.

owing to the higher utilization of the B-737 United Nations aircraft instead of commercial short-term air charters for the rotation of the United Nations police.

64. The reduced requirements were partly offset by the expenditure for Government-provided personnel erroneously recorded under Operation substance allowance for United Nations police.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$5 426.0	19.4%

65. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to (a) the higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 17.5 per cent, as compared to the budgeted delayed deployment factor of 1 per cent; (b) the greater use of the B-737 United Nations aircraft instead of commercial short-term air charters for the rotation of the formed police units rather than commercial air charters; (c) lower expenditure for contingent-owned equipment and no rotation costs for the formed police unit that was redeployed to MINUSMA.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$4 793.1)	(22.6%)

66. The increased requirements were mainly attributable to (a) actual average grade and step levels for National Professional Officers was NPO-B, step VI, as compared to budgeted NPO-B, step I, and the grade for national General Service staff was G-4, step VII, as compared to the budgeted G-4, step IV; (b) the average exchange rate was 482.26 CFA francs to 1 United States dollar, as compared to the budgeted exchange rate of 494.59; (c) payment of the retroactive special post allowance to 74 staff members; and (d) higher actual common staff costs, including dependency allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	\$1 838.6	21.3%

67. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 19.6 per cent, as compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 1 per cent. The reasons included significant delays in the recruitment, candidates declining offers and the freeze on recruitment from February to April 2014 because of UNOCI downsizing.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$247.3)	(27.4%)

68. The increased requirements were mainly attributable to an additional D-1 temporary position established for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2013 to cover the functions of the Chief of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration until the return of incumbent from extended sick leave.

69. The overall increased requirement was partly offset by the higher actual average vacancy rate of 15.4 per cent for temporary national staff, as compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 0.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$1 172.8	66.5%

70. The reduced requirements were attributable to the expenditure for Government-provided personnel inadvertently recorded under mission subsistence allowance for United Nations police.

71. The reduced requirements were partly offset by the lower actual average vacancy rate of 16.7 per cent, as compared to budgeted 20 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	\$103.7	24.0%

72. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to (a) the non-organization of the planned training activities for civilian affairs training, air operations, security and communication and information technologies services owing to unavailability of qualified trainers; and (b) cancellation of the Arabic classes in Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa locations because of low interest of staff members.

73. The overall decreased requirements were offset partly by the unplanned non-training consultancy services in support to the mandated tasks, including (a) monitoring potential embargo violation of the import of arms and related material in Côte d'Ivoire; and (b) strategic management in the areas of security sector reform and Board of Inquiry consultancy.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$1 802.2)	(51.6%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the within-mission travels in relation to (a) additional construction services for the preparation of the construction site, including sanitation and asphaltting of internal roads in connection with the construction of the Yopougon logistics base to accommodate the troops and centralize logistic services; (b) the construction of the watch tower in support of radio ONUCI FM operations; (c) trips by the United Nations police to conduct additional assessment visits and long-range patrol and recess, inspection of formed police units and presentation of detention and use of force, crowd control assessment and the conduct of a medal parade, as well as to attend the workshop on validation of the project for legal judicial assistance and rule of law; (d) trips by the military observers to conduct additional long-range patrols and recesses, meeting with the sector commander to overview preparedness for operations responsibilities; (e) trips by the Supply Section to monitor and assist the rotation of strategic diesel reserve in an underground tank in Man camp, conduct quality control and distribute fuel, and conduct a Rations Unit food storage management inspection; (f) trips by the military staff officers to conduct additional long-range patrols and to conduct, with United Nations police, arms embargo inspection at Sangouine; and (g) additional trips by the civil affairs officers to facilitate inter-community dialogue at Eboué village in the Aboisso district and to motivate communities leaders' capacities in social cohesion reinforcement.

75. The overall increased requirements were partly offset by (a) the utilization of the in-house capacity to deliver Umoja trainings; (b) non-organization of planned

outside Mission trainings on the national staff capacity-building programme; and (c) training courses taken online and courses organized at the mission level, such as Peace Operations Training Institute courses (24 courses), the Integrated Distance Learning Programme courses, and the United Nations Skillport courses in the areas of leadership, management, finance and budget, information technologies, project management and communication skills.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$6 317.0 )	(15.6%)

76. The increased requirements were mainly attributable to (a) the higher costs of security services, including the requirement for a panic alarm to be installed in the residencies of the military observers, police and international personnel and United Nations Volunteers and the higher actual average fee as compared to that budgeted for the security guard services; (b) increased generator fuel consumption owing to various construction projects that relied entirely on generators for power, including construction projects in Anonokoua Koute camp, the refurbishment/closure of American School, Anyama, Bouafle camps and Rue de Canal warehouse. Additionally, the expenditure for ground transportation fuel was inadvertently recorded under fuel for generators.

77. The overall increased requirement was offset by the lower expenditures for the acquisition of engineering supplies, generators and electrical equipment and the acquisition of safety and security equipment, including (a) the non-acquisition of maintenance supplies as a result of closure of 4 camps; (b) the utilization of water tanks, water pumps and septic tanks and other items obtained from closed camps; (c) the lower price of waste water treatment plants; and (d) the non-completion of the procurement process for the equipment to upgrade the closed-circuit television security system and the acquisition of new equipment.

78. Additionally, there was a lower requirement for utilities and waste disposal services because of (a) the closure of 4 camps; and (b) non-requirement for the commercial waste water disposal service in the Yopougon (Anonokoua Koute) location owing to the availability of the United Nations-owned waste water treatment plant.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$2 538.9	25.5%

79. The decreased requirements were mainly attributable to the expenditure for ground transportation fuel that was inadvertently recorded under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air transportation</b>	\$16 779.3	30.1%

80. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to:

- (a) Non-deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles;
- (b) Lower-than-planned flight hours and the lower fuel consumption for the B-737 aircraft shared with UNMIL owing to later-than-planned reception and since

the repatriation of some troops was conducted by road or through charter aircraft agreements;

(c) Lower-than-planned tasking of Mi-24 aircraft by UNMIL, which resulted in reduced flight hours and fuel consumption;

(d) The lower actual average price of aviation fuel 1.1 United States dollar per litre, as compared to the budgeted 1.32 United States dollar per litre;

(e) The lower costs of the renewed contract for the DHC-8 and L-Jet, as compared to the budgeted cost;

(f) The lower actual number of flight hours flown by the helicopters.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Naval transportation</b>	(\$175.6)	(2 976.3%)

81. The additional requirement was attributable to some expenditures for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment, which were inadvertently recorded under naval transportation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$3 406.6	40.2%

82. The reduced requirements are mainly attributable to (a) non-completion of procurement for the public information services and printing and reproduction during the reporting period owing mainly to the failure of all bidders to comply with the solicitation process; (b) the expenditure for the outreach activities by the public information office that were inadvertently recorded under uniforms, flags and decals; (c) the expenditure for the acquisition of the communication equipment, which was inadvertently recorded under the acquisition of information technologies equipment; and (d) a lower requirement for the spare parts owing to preventive maintenance implemented by the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	(\$1 522.0)	(37.5%)

83. The increased requirements were mainly attributable to (a) the expenditures for the acquisition of the communication equipment, which was inadvertently recorded under the acquisition of information technologies equipment; and (b) the acquisition of equipment for the migration of the e-mail system from Lotus Notes to Microsoft Outlook.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$627.4	31.0%

84. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to (a) delayed payments for the EarthMed systems and medical supplies such as yellow fever vaccines; (b) the lower number of the external evacuation cases owing to the continuous improvement of the internal medical facilities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$10 782.4	34.3%

85. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to (a) delayed implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and a lower number of the processed beneficiaries, as compared to the planned number of the beneficiaries because of the absence of the clearly defined Government programme.

## V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

86. **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 \$37,657,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2014 amounting to \$7,001,200 from interest income (\$1,413,000), other/miscellaneous income (\$1,172,000) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$4,416,200).**