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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely: safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace consolidation; law and order; and support.

UNOCI made progress in its mandated tasks in accordance with Security Council resolution 2226 (2015) and provided its support to Côte d'Ivoire in: (a) protection of civilians; (b) political support for the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire; (c) addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges; (d) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons; (e) reconstruction and reform of security institutions; (f) monitoring of the arms embargo; (g) support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; (h) support for humanitarian assistance; (i) public information; and (j) protection of United Nations personnel. In this context, Côte d'Ivoire made notable progress towards political, social and economic stability.

UNOCI incurred \$354,114,000 in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 87.9 per cent (compared to \$461,512,200 in expenditure and an implementation rate of 93.5 per cent in the 2014/15 period).

The financial performance UNOCI reflected reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel as well as civilian personnel categories of expenditure, which resulted mainly from higher actual average vacancy rates. Moreover, the gradual drawdown of the mission resulted in the reduction in requirements with respect to various supplies and services under facilities and infrastructure, in addition to requirements for diesel and aviation fuel owing to lower actual fuel prices and consumption levels and a lower number of flight hours carried out by the mission's aircraft fleet.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	214 710.8	191 523.9	23 186.9	10.8
Civilian personnel	82 618.9	78 197.0	4 421.9	5.4
Operational costs	105 464.6	84 393.1	21 071.5	20.0
Gross requirements	402 794.3	354 114.0	48 680.3	12.1
Staff assessment income	7 276.9	8 082.0	(805.1)	(11.1)
Net requirements	395 517.4	346 032.0	49 485.4	12.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	402 794.3	354 114.0	48 680.3	12.1

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned (average)^b</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^c</i>
Military observers	192	192	177	7.8
Military contingents ^d	5 245	4 886	4 530	7.3
United Nations police	500	500	428	14.4
Formed police units	1 000	1 000	868	13.2
International staff	358	356	299	16.0
National staff	712	706	649	8.1
United Nations Volunteers	154	154	134	13.0
Temporary positions ^e				
National staff	1	1	1	—
Government-provided personnel	8	8	7	12.5

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b In accordance with General Assembly resolution [69/258 B](#), 16 posts (1 P-4, 3 Field Service and 12 national General Service) were abolished in January 2016.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and planned average monthly strength.

^d In accordance with Security Council resolution [2260 \(2016\)](#), the authorized ceiling of the UNOCI military component was decreased from 5,437 to 4,000 military personnel (192 military observers and 3,808 military contingent personnel) by 31 March 2016.

^e Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/69/743), amounted to \$418,241,800 gross (\$410,462,300 net). It provided for 192 military observers, 5,245 military contingents, 1,500 police personnel, including 1,000 formed police unit personnel and 500 United Nations police officers, 358 international staff, 713 national staff, inclusive of 82 National Professional Officers, 154 United Nations Volunteers and 8 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 24 April 2015 (A/69/839/Add.13, para. 42), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$412,757,200 for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/258 B, appropriated an amount of \$402,794,300 gross (\$395,517,400 net) for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNOCI 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 2226 (2015), 2260 (2016) and 2284 (2016). During the performance period, the Council, by its resolution 2284 (2016), extended the mandate of UNOCI for a final period until 30 June 2017.

5. UNOCI 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 making progress towards achievement of lasting peace and stability.

6. Within this overall objective, the mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by the following components: 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 2015/16 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. UNOCI made progress in its mandated tasks in accordance with Security Council resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#) and provided support to Côte d'Ivoire in: (a) protection of civilians; (b) political support for the efforts of the Ivorian authorities; (c) addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges; (d) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons; (e) reconstruction and reform of security institutions; (f) monitoring of the arms embargo; (g) support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; (h) support for humanitarian assistance; (i) public information; and (j) protection of United Nations personnel. During the reporting period, while Côte d'Ivoire made significant progress towards political, social and economic stability, there was a continuing need for a well-paced and responsible transition of the mission's key residual tasks to the Government and key partners of the United Nations country team.

9. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained relatively calm, with greater stability in the western region. However, an attack along the southwestern border with Liberia in the first half of 2016, as well as a terrorist attack in Grand Bassam in March of 2016, signalled that there was a need for continued vigilance. In response to the attacks in the southwest, UNOCI short- and long-range ground patrols were stepped up, as were air patrols in hotspot areas, in support of the efforts of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI). UNOCI also continued to provide technical and capacity-building support to national defence and security forces within the framework of the national defence and security sector reform strategy, resulting in enhanced capability throughout the country. The UNOCI military component also conducted joint patrols and simulation exercises with FRCI to assist in their preparedness for situations in which Ivorian citizens will require protection, including from terrorist threats.

10. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2260 \(2016\)](#), UNOCI military strength was reduced to 4,000 military personnel, which required adjustments to the areas of responsibility under the mission's formed police personnel in order to enhance their operational capacity and mobility. UNOCI formed police units thus continued to support the national security forces and help mitigate security vacuums in areas vacated by the UNOCI military component, focusing on public order management, crowd control and operational support. UNOCI formed police personnel continued to support and advise national law enforcement and security forces at both the operational and command levels, including through the conduct of limited joint patrols, mentoring, training and colocation activities, within a reduced operational area owing to the drawdown process. In order to strengthen the capacities of security and defence forces, UNOCI, through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), constructed and rehabilitated 46 weapons and ammunition storage facilities throughout the country, providing for the safe storage of weapons and ammunition and accountability for their whereabouts. In addition, specialized technical training courses were provided to national officers on stockpile management and explosive ordnance disposal.

11. The political environment continued to improve, including with respect to dialogue between the Government and the political opposition. The good offices of

the Special Representative of the Secretary-General remained crucial to the resumption of dialogue between the Government and the opposition on outstanding matters, such as the release of prisoners detained in connection with the post-electoral crisis, the restitution of illegally occupied properties and the unfreezing of financial assets. In addition, the mission contributed to the creation of a political environment favourable to the return of refugees and exiled persons to Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI also provided support for reconciliation initiatives and for the enhanced involvement of women in political activities in view of the 2016 legislative elections and the constitutional reform process. Some challenges remain with respect to the elaboration of lists of candidates among coalition partners for the 2016 legislative elections; this will remain a focus of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

12. During the period under review, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process accelerated significantly. According to Government figures, 66,216 ex-combatants, including 6,105 women, entered the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with the support of UNOCI. As at 30 June 2016, a total of 69,506 ex-combatants had entered the programme. The acceleration of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was reflected in increased UNOCI assistance to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, including the provision of technical support and assistance to the reinsertion process through the payment of transitional safety allowances, resocialization assistance and the targeting of reluctant groups through sensitization.

13. The resurgence of incendiary and false information as well as hate speech in some media outlets was reported, and the occurrence of this behaviour was directly linked to the electoral process. The Government, the media regulatory bodies and the Observatory of freedom of press, ethics and deontology (OLPED) has urged the media to act responsibly in their coverage of both the reconciliation and electoral processes. UNOCI carried out awareness-raising sessions to enhance professional ethics and responsibility in covering sensitive developments. The mission's radio station (ONUCI FM) continued to broadcast impartial information throughout the country in support of the overall effort to create a peaceful environment throughout the 2015 presidential election period and beyond and also maintained its programming on the promotion of human rights and public information on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and reinsertion programme for former combatants and on security sector reform.

14. Under the leadership of the national Security Council, further progress was made in the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, with the adoption of key legislation for the sustainable governance of the security sector. In the area of the decentralization of security sector reform, UNOCI provided advice for the establishment of regional security councils in order to improve inclusive local security governance. UNOCI continued to facilitate open exchanges among senior defence and security forces representatives on internal cohesion and civil-military relations. Inclusive national dialogue platforms, by providing a forum for civil society, political parties and security institutions to discuss the dimensions of relevant security sector reforms, have promoted public oversight of security policy. The professionalism of the security forces was strengthened through the delivery of training sessions focusing on military ethics, deontology and human rights, which

were progressively included in national curricula. UNOCI also provided training to strengthen national capacities in the monitoring and evaluation of reform implementation. Progress in gender mainstreaming in the security forces was made through the establishment of focal points on gender and security sector reform in the security institutions, including the graduation of the first group of Ivorian female police. In the context of the mission's transition towards withdrawal, improved coordination between the support provided by the United Nations country team and international support in the area of security sector reform underpinned the effective transfer of residual tasks.

15. The humanitarian situation continued to improve during the reporting period, with the Government taking on overall responsibility for humanitarian coordination, focusing on support for equitable access to basic social services. There was also an increased number of refugees and displaced persons returning to their places of origin, including resumed repatriation operations from Liberia, on 18 December 2015, despite continued Ebola-related border restrictions. However, many people in Côte d'Ivoire remain in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, particularly in western areas, in terms of food security, access to basic services and sustainable reintegration of returnees. Eviction operations, involving the forced removal of people from classified forests and slum areas in urban centres, also remain a concern, and funding to address humanitarian needs is still a challenge.

16. Commitment by the Government with regard to the human rights situation continued to improve with the establishment of a stand-alone Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties. Although not a single human rights violation was registered by UNOCI on the polling day of the 2015 presidential election, the prevention of a number of demonstrations and public events organized prior to the election by political parties and civil society organizations, including professional trade unions and student associations, highlighted the continued need to further engage with the Government to promote the opening of the democratic space, in particular in the context of the Constitutional referendum and the legislative elections scheduled to take place in late 2016. During the reporting period, several UNOCI human rights outreach activities aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights throughout the country were undertaken, in close collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission. In addition, impunity for past and current human rights violations, particularly concerning FRCI, remained a major concern. Throughout the year, UNOCI intensified its training of FRCI soldiers, particularly on child protection and preventing conflict-related sexual violence, and provided support for the effective functioning of the joint FRCI-National Human Rights Commission-UNOCI human rights mechanism to strengthen the fight against impunity. Capacity-building activities were also implemented to support a rights-based approach to development planning.

17. Prosecution of crimes and human rights violations, especially those committed in the context of the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, remained partial, continuing to fuel a sentiment of impunity among some segments of the population. At the beginning of his second term in office, the President stressed that reconciliation would be his Government's top priority. The final report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was presented to the President on 15 December 2014, was made public on 25 October 2016. At the end of April 2016, the mandate of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims of the

crises that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire ended with the presentation of its final report to the President. The publication of the report is forthcoming.

18. The mission continued its gradual drawdown and sought to consolidate the gains it had made and ensure the durability of its actions through the strengthening of partnerships with the Government, the United Nations country team and key civil society partners.

19. UNOCI incurred \$354,114,000 in expenditures for the reporting period from the approved resources of \$402,794,300, which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$48,680,300, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 87.9 per cent compared to the budget implementation rate of 93.5 percent achieved during the 2014/15 budget period. The reduction of the budget implementation was due to gradual downsizing of UNOCI in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2226 \(2015\)](#), [2260 \(2016\)](#) and [2284 \(2016\)](#).

20. The downsizing of UNOCI and early closure of camps and premises significantly decreased the actual requirements across all major budget lines with the exception of national staff and general temporary assistance. The decrease was also partially offset, inter alia, by the increase in requirements for freight and the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for military contingents and formed police units in the amounts of \$2,041,300 and \$657,900, respectively, due to earlier than planned repatriation of military contingents and formed police units.

21. When compared to the actual vacancy rate for the 2014/15 period, the vacancy rate for military observers increased from 6.3 to 7.8 per cent due to the downsizing of the mission. The vacancy rate for military contingents decreased, from 11.2 to 7.3 per cent, owing to the reduction in the level of authorized strength, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2260 \(2016\)](#), and the more gradual repatriation of troops. The vacancy rate for United Nations police officers improved, from 20.5 to 14.4 per cent, because the level of authorized strength remained unchanged, while the incumbency rate improved. The vacancy rate for formed police personnel increased, from 1.8 to 13.2 per cent, due to the repatriation of a number of personnel. The vacancy rate for international staff decreased, from 18.2 per cent to 16.0 per cent; for national staff the rate decreased from 12.9 to 8.1 per cent; and for United Nations Volunteers the rates improved, from 15.7 to 13.0 per cent, due to a decrease in the number of authorized staff. The vacancy rate for Government-provided personnel decreased from 84.1 to 12.5 per cent in the 2015/16 period due to the reduction in the authorized number of personnel with the same level of incumbency. The temporary positions funded under general temporary assistance remained fully encumbered during both budget periods.

C. Mission support initiatives

22. The UNOCI support component focused on providing administrative, logistical and security support to the military, police and civilian personnel at 47 sites and to 16 military observer team site offices in 40 locations.

23. The implementation of budgeted efficiency gain initiatives by UNOCI included a further reduction in the size of the air fleet with the withdrawal of the jet aircraft, in January 2016.

24. With regard to the liquidation and withdrawal of the mission, UNOCI has streamlined its liquidation processes so that it will be able to fully close operations by 30 June 2017, in accordance to Security Council resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#). To that end, UNOCI has established three hub-based core teams to deal with the closure of camps, the disposal of assets and support for civilian staff. Directly after the adoption of Council resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#), UNOCI began to prepare its asset disposal plan and its handover plan. After the formal approval of the plans, the mission began their implementation.

D. Regional mission cooperation

25. The situation in the border area between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve, although challenges remain due to land-related conflicts and limited cross-border movement of armed individuals. A series of armed attacks targeting Ivorian security forces were reported in the cross-border area, particularly in Olodio, Grabo and Nero on December 2015 and January and March 2016, respectively. The attacks resulted in the death of at least nine FRCI soldiers.

26. As at 30 June 2016, Côte d'Ivoire's borders with Guinea and Liberia were closed as a precautionary measure against the Ebola virus disease. As a consequence of the border closures, joint security operations involving the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and UNOCI, as well as the Liberian and Ivorian security agencies, remained suspended. However, information-sharing within the countries continued and initial steps were undertaken to reactivate joint security operations and military cooperation, specifically through a quadripartite meeting held in Grand Bassam on 17 and 18 March 2016. During the meeting, the Army Chiefs of Staff of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and the Force Commanders of UNOCI and UNMIL discussed security challenges in the border areas and defined measures to strengthen military collaboration, including planning guidance for joint operations, and to improve information-sharing.

27. On 16 and 17 January 2016, the second Joint Council of Chiefs and Elders Meeting, held in Guiglo, boosted regional reconciliation and stabilization initiatives, including the Mano River Union cross-border security strategy and the work of the joint border security and confidence-building units. The meeting assembled the Liberian and Ivorian Presidents and chiefs, elders, women and youth leaders, local and national administrative authorities from along the Ivorian-Liberian border and representatives of United Nations agencies, UNOCI and UNMIL to discuss progress in promoting peace and cross-border security. The meeting resulted in efforts to reactivate the joint border security and confidence-building units in the border areas of Zwedru-Toulepleu, in June 2016, and Tabou-Harper, in August 2016. The units are community-based mechanisms for information-sharing and confidence-building between the population, local authorities and security forces on both sides of the Ivorian-Liberian border. They have served as a platform for dialogue in an area where violent clashes between native, non-native and border communities have taken place, specifically in the B'hai forest area, particularly regarding the alleged illegal exploitation of land and forest. UNOCI continues to support the work of the units in capacity-building and local conflict resolution, alongside UNMIL, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the two Governments.

28. Strengthening regional cooperation against terrorism was also at the heart of several events during the reporting period. From 10 to 13 May 2016, the Mano River Union held a series of meetings in Côte d'Ivoire to finalize a memorandum of understanding on maritime security and a framework for counter-terrorism. On 27 May 2016, at a meeting of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, jointly presided over by the Presidents of Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal and the Chair of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Heads of State joined together to support efforts to foster collective security in the region. Regional cooperation on maritime security also improved following the signing, on 1 June 2016, of a bilateral agreement between Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire involving border control and the decision to settle their maritime boundary dispute through dialogue.

29. In addition, support was provided to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) through 30 June 2016 by the Human Resources and Finance Sections, after which those functions were assumed by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda. The quick-reaction force continued to respond to incidents in Côte d'Ivoire and remained ready to provide support in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation in Liberia. A 250-strong element of the UNOCI quick-reaction force was temporarily deployed as reinforcement to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), in light of the visit of His Holiness the Pope on 29 and 30 November 2015, followed by the holding of a Constitutional referendum on 13 December 2015 and the first round of the legislative and presidential elections on 27 December 2015.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

30. UNOCI worked closely with the United Nations country team in Côte d'Ivoire to accelerate preparations for its closure by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of its remaining mandated responsibilities and scaling up the activities and programming of the United Nations country team, including assistance in the area of peace consolidation. To that end, the United Nations country team engaged in an integrated transition planning process with the Government focusing on the thematic areas of: social cohesion; human rights; security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, weapons management and civilian disarmament; and defence, security and law enforcement. Working groups comprising members of UNOCI and the United Nations country team and Government representatives were established to develop concept notes on residual challenges and activities, including related budgets, to be transferred to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, as well as activities to be transferred to the United Nations country team and other partners such as donors and/or non-governmental organizations. These recommendations formed the basis of a consolidated plan for the transfer of the mission's residual tasks to the Government, the country team and other partners, which was signed in Abidjan at an official ceremony on 17 October 2016, hosted by the Prime Minister.

31. In helping to support the transition process, the United Nations country team also finalized its transition plan, which was fully aligned with the UNOCI handover plan and with the development of a proposed \$50 million programme to support the engagement of the country team in peace consolidation activities post-UNOCI. In

accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#), the country team developed proposals for the improved alignment of its activities with the UNOCI mandate and the enhancement of their cooperation. These proposals are to be in the areas of social cohesion and national reconciliation, the reintegration of former combatants, community disarmament, cross-border stabilization and human rights, with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence. In parallel, options were explored for the Peacebuilding Fund to support the transition process. Currently, the Fund has provided \$12 million in funding to sustain a range of activities in support of peace consolidation aimed at conflict prevention, national reconciliation and the strengthening of social cohesion.

32. On the humanitarian front, UNOCI and the United Nations country team worked closely with the Government to provide immediate humanitarian assistance and conditions conducive to the rapid return of approximately 3,500 people who were displaced by inter-ethnic clashes in the Bouna area, in the northeast, during March 2016. The country team also worked closely with the Government to mitigate the humanitarian impact of the displacement of approximately 25,000 illegal occupants from Mont Péko National Park. In that regard, assistance to address immediate humanitarian needs was provided, while options were also explored to return the majority of the caseload to Burkina Faso. UNOCI also supported, within available resources, the resumption, in December 2015, of the repatriation of Ivorian refugees. Since then, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has facilitated the return of 19,240 refugees, mainly from Liberia, which was expected to further accelerate with the lifting of Ebola-related border restrictions on 8 September 2016.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: Safe and secure environment

33. As detailed in the framework set out below, the overall security situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve, with a decrease in the number of security-related incidents recorded over the reporting period. Enhanced security measures during the electoral campaign, in advance of the 25 October 2015 presidential election, contributed to the low number of security incidents countrywide. Enhanced law enforcement measures taken since the 13 March 2016 terrorist attack in Grand-Bassam also contributed to the significant drop in security incidents. Sporadic armed attacks along the border with Liberia in the west have decreased and the impact of armed attacks in the western areas of the country has been reduced due to the deployment of FRCI and gendarmerie reinforcements to those areas, as well as in the north of the country, to counter terrorism threats.

34. The 13 March 2016 attack in Grand-Bassam injected a new dynamic into the security environment prevailing in Côte d'Ivoire and prompted the Government and security forces to step up the national and regional responses to terrorism. However, intercommunal and intra-communal conflicts, armed robberies, sexual and gender-based violence and violence against minors, as well as other criminal activities, continue to fuel insecurity. Tensions over land issues have been exacerbated since the resumption of the repatriation programme for refugees from Liberia to the western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Incidents involving former combatants and other

armed groups, including members of the Dozo ethnicity, have sometimes fuelled tensions among the population.

35. In this context, UNOCI continued its support for local defence and security through joint activities aimed at ensuring security and safety, including in hotspot areas, especially in the western regions. The UNOCI force and police reinforced patrols in their areas of deployment while the local defence and security forces progressively took over security roles in other key areas across the country, such as in the north, east and northeast.

36. Intensified UNOCI and UNMIL cross-border activities continued, aimed at strengthening security and building confidence in the border areas in support of the subregional border security strategy of the Mano River Union. This led to the holding of eight meetings and/or video teleconferences among representatives of UNOCI, UNMIL, the Ivorian and Liberian defence and security authorities and experts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to enhance coordination and joint operations, as well as information-sharing, for the improved management of border and maritime security and to fight against violent extremism.

37. There were no violations of the arms embargo by Côte d'Ivoire during the reporting period. The Security Council, by its resolution 2283 (2016), lifted the arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire on 27 April 2016. UNOCI, through UNMAS, continued to support the efforts of the national authorities to safely collect, register, secure and dispose of weapons and ammunition, including clearing explosive remnants of war, and assisted the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in coordination with other partners, in implementing civilian disarmament operations and community weapons collections programmes. This action complemented UNOCI support to the Ivorian Government with regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration throughout the reporting period. Following the official end of the mandate of the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on 30 June 2015 and the subsequent establishment of the coordination, follow-up and reinsertion cell (*Cellule de coordination, de suivi et de réinsertion*), UNOCI, with support from UNMAS, continued to provide support for the efforts of the Government to address the remaining caseload of ex-combatants.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Reduction in armed groups threatening the civilian population (2013/14: 2 reported major incidents; 2014/15: 3 reported major incidents; 2015/16: 2 reported major incidents)

Actual indicators of achievement

On 2 December 2015, an armed attack was carried out against two FRCI camps at Olodio, resulting in the death of 11 persons, among whom were 7 FRCI soldiers and 4 assailants, including 14 severely injured FRCI soldiers

An attack on farmers of Bakoubly village in the B'hai forest near Toulepleu on 4 February 2016 resulted in 2 deaths and injury to 1 person

An attack in Nero (25 km from Tabou) on 28 and 29 March 2016 on a FRCI camp near the border with Liberia resulted in injuries to two FRCI soldiers

Full compliance with the arms embargo (2013/14: 100 reported incidents; 2014/15: 0 reported incidents; 2015/16: 0 reported incidents)	Achieved No embargo violation was reported for the period under consideration. Security Council resolution 2283 (2016) lifted the arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire on 27 April 2016
Improved discipline and accountability of the security and defence forces, inter-agency cooperation and internal organization of security institutions (2013/14: 250 reported violations by elements of security and defence forces; 2014/15: 100 reported violations; 2015/16: 20 reported violations)	There were 53 reported violations by elements of the security and defence forces. Addressing these cases remains a work-in-progress as the institutions of security and defence continue their reform initiatives. The cases were addressed through the FRCI-UNOCI joint human rights mechanism to fight against impunity within the defence forces

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
365,000 routine patrol person-days (125 patrols per day x 8 troops x 365 days), including convoy, escort, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, to increase visibility vis-à-vis the creation of an environment conducive to safety and security that strengthens the fulfilment of the Operation's mandate regarding the protection of civilians. The additional number of patrols planned in the 2015/16 period is made possible by the gradual closure of camps, as well as the shift towards a more mobile posture, which will make more manpower available for ground and air patrols	260,000	Routine patrol person-days. The lower number of routine patrol person-days was attributable to the mandated drawdown of UNOCI to 4,000 personnel by 31 March 2016 in accordance with Security Council resolution 2260 (2016) ; a further drawdown to 2,000 personnel by 31 August 2016 in accordance with Council resolution 2284 (2016) entailed the cessation of operations and the progressive repatriation of troops, commencing in January 2016
83,200 long-range patrol person-days (1 long-range patrol per day x 5 days x 40 troops x 52 weeks x 8 battalions), including all planned operations/exercises	48,000	Long-range patrol person-days. The lower number of actual long-range patrols was attributable to the mandated decrease in troops and progressive drawdown of military contingent personnel
2,260 flight hours focused mainly on air reconnaissance/air patrols (including the border region), but which also include force deployment and extractions in line with the Regional Quick Reaction Force concept, casualty evacuation, support for United Nations police and military observer patrols and other military air operations	2,007	Flight hours. The lower number of flight hours was attributable to the ongoing drawdown of military contingent personnel

1,500 armed helicopter flight hours to patrol for conducting operations/exercises and also dominate the border region in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire and in preparedness for close air support missions on any point/location in Côte d'Ivoire	592	Armed helicopter flight hours. The lower number of flight hours was attributable to the ongoing withdrawal of military contingent personnel
24,820 military observer mobile short-range patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 2 patrols a day x 17 team sites x 365 days (9 team sites in Sector West and 8 team sites in Sector East))	54,770	<p>Military observer mobile short-range patrol person-days. The mandated drawdown of UNOCI military personnel to 2,000 troops by 31 August 2016 entailed the reconfiguration of military observers teams from the 17 planned teams to the actual 9 teams, and the increase in the number of patrols from 2 to 5 per day, as follows:</p> <p>46,580 mobile patrols comprising 2 military observers x 5 patrols a day x 17 team sites x 274 days (from 1 July 2015 to 31 March 2016)</p> <p>8,190 mobile patrols comprising 2 military observers x 5 patrols a day x 9 team sites x 91 days (from 1 April to 30 June 2016)</p> <p>The higher number of patrols was due to the support provided to the national security apparatus with regard to ensuring security in the lead-up to, during and immediately after the presidential election of 24 October 2015, as well as following the terrorist attack in Grand-Bassam on 13 March 2016</p>
124,100 military observer mobile long-range patrol person-days (5 military observers per patrol x 4 patrols a day x 17 team sites x 365 days (9 team sites in Sector West and 8 team sites in Sector East))	720	Military observer mobile long-range patrol person-days. The lower number of actual mobile long-range patrols was attributable to the progressive drawdown of the UNOCI force. Owing to the reconfiguration of military observers teams from the 17 planned teams to actual 9 teams, the number of long-range patrols decreasing from planned 4 a day to actual 1 patrol a month
208 boat patrol-days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks) focused on the lagoon areas of Abidjan	128	Boat patrol days. The lower number of boat patrol-days was attributable to the progressive drawdown of UNOCI military personnel which resulted in the cessation of the operation of the boat patrols in February 2016
Participation in 12 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation under the "Operation Mayo Transition" framework, including with the Defence and Security Committees of ECOWAS, UNMIL and UNOWA and other United Nations presences in the subregion, focused on monitoring cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the	10	<p>Meetings included UNOCI participation, comprising:</p> <p>1 UNOCI-UNMIL joint inter-mission cooperation planning meeting was held in Monrovia and Harper (15-17 September 2015)</p> <p>1 meeting between UNOCI field office coordinators in San Pedro, Toulepleu and Daloa and UNMIL field office coordinators in Zwedru and Harper was held to enhance coordination</p>

illegal movement of weapons; facilitation of 4 high-level meetings on regional and inter-mission security cooperation with a view to protecting civilians; and the development of a subregional strategy for the Mano River Union

1 cross-border information-sharing meeting at the local level (Harper, 17 and 18 September 2015) was facilitated

1 meeting between UNMIL-UNOCI and 1 United Nations country team inter-mission cooperation meeting in Abidjan, in furtherance of the mandates of both missions on border security and stabilization (10 and 11 December 2015)

1 meeting of the Army Chiefs of Staff of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and the Force Commanders of UNOCI and UNMIL in Grand Bassam (17 and 18 March 2016)

2 Mano River Union technical and ministerial meetings, supported by UNOCI, were held in Abidjan from 11 to 14 May 2016; border and maritime security and counter-terrorism were discussed

In addition, the mission participated in the following video teleconferences:

1 video teleconference among representatives of UNOWA, UNOCI, UNMIL and the Mano River Union to exchange views regarding the strategy for cross-border security in the region of Mano River Union (16 September 2015)

1 video teleconference between FRCI and the Armed Forces of Liberia, facilitated by UNOCI and UNMIL, aimed at defining the "initial planning guidance" with regard to joint operations and to improve information-sharing (11 May 2016)

The lower than expected number of meetings was due to the ongoing closure by Côte d'Ivoire of its border with Liberia and Guinea, and intervening overriding priorities of the Ivorian and Liberian Governments (such as the 24 October 2015 presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire)

Provision of advice, training and logistical support to the Ivorian armed forces, with special attention to their relationship with the local population and the need to comply with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, through daily joint planned patrols and bimonthly tripartite meetings between the UNOCI force, the French Forces and FRCI at the headquarters and regional levels

Yes

Advice was provided to FRCI through fortnightly meetings between UNOCI, FRCI and the French Forces in Côte d'Ivoire. Similar meetings between UNOCI and FRCI were convened at the sector-commander level in the regions

Information-sharing was also undertaken by UNOCI team sites, liaison officers and military observers with FRCI and local authorities

UNOCI liaison officers facilitated information-sharing and coordination and regularly provided technical advice on FRCI operational training exercises and preparations

Provision of assistance to a total of 540 incoming visitors (6 persons x 2 days x 45 weeks) during visits by official delegations from troop-contributing countries, Côte d'Ivoire security forces, United Nations agencies or any other organizations or institutes	108	Visitors. UNOCI provided assistance to visitors from official delegations of troop- and police-contributing countries, United Nations Headquarters, agencies and other institutions and Member States
10 integrated assessment missions, conducted jointly by the military, police and civilian components, to collect information on potential threats against the civilian population throughout the country	Yes	10 integrated missions were conducted in the preparation of the Presidential election to assess the incidents in Olodio, Grabo, Toulepleu and Bouna
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	Yes	
Conduct of 60 monthly arms inspections in Ivorian armed installations (armed forces, gendarmerie and police) and 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and other vehicles at Ivorian seaports, airports and airfields	55	Monthly arms inspections. The lower number of inspections was attributable to the denied access at Ivorian arms installations of the armed forces, gendarmerie and police (on average of 1 denied access every month), the cancellation of inspections (on average 3 cancellations each month), poor road conditions during the rainy seasons and direct denial of physical access by site commanders. Access was denied 16 times during the reporting period.
	21	Weekly inspections. Weekly patrols and inspections of cargo were carried out on board aircraft at the Ivorian airports and airfields, and aboard sea-faring vessels at sea ports Security Council resolution 2283 (2016) lifted the arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire on 27 April 2016. This also contributed to the lower number of inspections towards the end of the performance period
Provision of technical advice to 90 per cent of requests from the national authorities for assistance in clearing explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance	Yes	UNOCI, with technical support from the UNMAS, executed 26 explosive ordnance disposal support tasks and destroyed over 118 metric tons of unserviceable and obsolete ammunition

Facilitation of 4 cross-border workshops with the participation of security forces, representatives of local authorities, traditional leaders and communities from Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire to support cooperation, information sharing, alert mechanisms and enable a coherent approach to dialogue and reconciliation in an environment conducive to sustainable return of Ivorian refugees and wherein border communities develop increased trust in State authorities on both sides of the border	Yes	<p>Facilitated and participated in the reactivation of 1 cross-border meeting of the joint border security and confidence-building units in Toulepleu, Côte d'Ivoire, and Zwedru, Liberia, on 7 June 2016, after a long hiatus due to the closure of the Ivorian-Liberian border from 2014 to 2016 as a consequence of the Ebola virus outbreak in the region. On 23 August 2016, the Tabou-Harper joint border security and confidence-building units were also reactivated, providing additional momentum for cross-border reconciliation and conflict management along the Ivorian-Liberian border</p> <p>2 major cross-border events took place during the reporting period with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p> <p>2 preparatory meetings were facilitated by video teleconference, on 7 and 11 January 2016, between representatives of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for the organization and convening of the second joint Council of Chiefs and Elders Meeting in Guiglo on 16 and 17 January 2016</p>
9 quick-impact projects in support of building confidence between the military battalions and the local population	8	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented by UNOCI in the following areas of deployment: Sinématiali, Brobo, Zouenoula, Gagnoa, Man, Guiglo, San-Pedro and Yopougon. One quick-impact project was cancelled in order to implement additional projects to support reconciliation between communities in conflict in mission-identified hotspot areas in the lead-up to the October 2015 presidential election</p>

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Enhanced capacities of local authorities to protect civilians

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

Increase in the number of operational security committees at the local level, including prefects, FRCI, gendarmerie, police, customs, general counsel and the mayor (2013/14: 31; 2014/15: 50; 2015/16: 75)

Achieved

108 joint security committees established in all departments in Côte d'Ivoire, subsuming the support provided to increase the number of local security committees. In addition, 31 regional security councils were established in all regions of Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support, including capacity-building activities, to 15 local security committees during monthly meetings	Yes	<p>UNOCI provided support to the work of the secretariat of the national Security Council in continuing its sensitization efforts at the local level, including the provision of training to prefects and other local authorities on the security sector reform process and local security governance challenges</p> <p>UNOCI participated in 100 joint departmental security committee meetings to share information and advice with local actors on critical security issues</p> <p>UNOCI provided advice in the development of a concept note on the establishment of the regional security councils as strategic coordination bodies at the local level, mirroring the national Security Council at the central level</p> <p>UNOCI supported the secretariat of the national Security Council in organizing a one-day seminar in Yamoussoukro, on 24 June 2016, to present the regional security councils concept to the corps préfectoral and to discuss their introduction in all 31 regions of the country. As a result, 31 regional security councils were established in the regions as an overarching security coordination body to ensure greater coherence and effectiveness in the area of local security governance</p>
Conduct of 80 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 3,000 personnel and 1,500 one-day mentoring sessions for at least 10,000 personnel of the national law enforcement agencies on topics related to protection of civilians, including child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, community policing, Ebola virus disease	Yes	<p>384 train-the-trainer sessions and mentoring sessions for trainers were conducted for 10,402 police, gendarmerie and correction officers. The higher number of training sessions reflected the implementation of the new training requirements for the national police and gendarmerie</p> <p>42 seminars were conducted for 1,246 national personnel of the police, gendarmerie, FRCI and corrections officers</p> <p>1,279 one-day mentoring sessions were provided to over 8,817 personnel of the national police, gendarmerie, corrections services and FRCI</p> <p>The lower number of one-day mentoring sessions was attributable to the drawdown and repatriation of UNOCI police. There was also lower turnout for the mentoring sessions by members of the national law enforcement agencies due to the daily operational demands in the police commissariats and gendarmerie brigades</p>

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Disarmament and demobilization of former combatants

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the total number of disarmed and demobilized former combatants (2013/14: 9,742; 2014/15: 60,000; 2015/16: 74,000)	As of 30 June 2016, a total of 69,506 ex-combatants, including 6,105 women, had entered the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration conducted between 2012 and 2015. The total number of 69,506 ex-combatants entering the programme represents a completion rate for the programme of 92 per cent. Of that total number, 66,216 ex-combatants were reinserted with the support of UNOCI; 6,105 of the total number were women; there were no children	
Increase in the total number of weapons and items of explosive ordnance collected and processed in cooperation with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (2013/14: 25,000; 2014/15: 64,000; 2015/16: 76,000)	A total of 43,510 armaments, including 14,121 weapons, were collected The lower-than-planned number of collected and processed weapons and items of explosive ordnance was attributable to significant numbers of weapons held within communities. This issue was addressed by interlocutors and led to the adoption of a community-based approach to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, a partnership between the Government, the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the United Nations country team was set up to develop and implement community weapons collections	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Strategic and technical advice provided to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (or successor agency) and the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (ComNat-ALPC), through weekly meetings and the existence of an integrated support cell, to enhance reinsertion and reintegration capacity, ensure harmonious approach to community disarmament, as well as to ensure coordination with relevant stakeholders in view of the transition into the reintegration phase	Yes	Strategic advice was provided at a high level, through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and technical advice at the operational level 12 coordination meetings and 1 technical meeting with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and its successor agency, the coordination, follow-up and reinsertion cell (<i>Cellule de coordination, de suivi et de réinsertion</i>), and the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, resulted in a joint collaboration on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues, including community rehabilitation and social cohesion, sensitization and communication

Provision of operational assistance and logistical support to the disarmament and demobilization of a residual caseload of approximately 9,200 ex-combatants, including through the provision of registration and screening support, sensitization, security, transport, as well as food and non-food items	Yes	UNOCI provided, through two financial agreements with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), support for vocational training for ex-combatants and delivered reinsertion kits to ex-combatants enrolled in reinsertion activities. Although both agreements ended on 30 June 2016, in order to adjust to the Government approach in treating the remaining caseload of 1,469 ex-combatants, UNOPS extended, at its own cost, support for the reinsertion activities of the Government until 30 September 2016
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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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the total number of ex-combatants receiving reinsertion assistance (2013/14: 20,024; 2014/15: 60,000; 2015/16: 74,000)	<p>Assistance to the Government to increase the number of ex-combatants in the reinsertion process was provided through the provision of support to the Government's resocialization programme, payments of transitional safety allowances and support for the vocational training component of reinsertion. As of 30 June 2016, 66,216 ex-combatants had received reinsertion assistance from UNOCI</p> <p>The variance is attributable to the outstanding caseload of 4,769 ex-combatants, who were treated by UNOPS, at its own expense, until 30 September 2016. Additionally 3,015 ex-combatants were not interested and/or could not be reached</p>
Increase in the total number of disarmed, demobilized and repatriated Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries and foreign armed elements in Côte d'Ivoire (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1,500; 2015/16: 3,000)	There is no Government strategy for the repatriation of Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries and foreign armed elements in Côte d'Ivoire. As of 30 June 2016, while an estimated number of 2,000 foreign armed combatants had yet to be disarmed and demobilized, there was still no targeted Government strategy and hence UNOCI did not conduct any related activities in support of the national authorities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Design and implementation of 22 community-based reinsertion and social cohesion projects in priority areas with a high concentration of former combatants	16	Social cohesion projects were designed and implemented. The lower number of community-reinsertion projects was attributable to the unexpectedly rapid reduction in staffing. Focus was also placed on completing projects in mission-identified hotspot areas in light of the October 2015 presidential election (areas such as Divo, Gagnoa, Ume and Duékoué, all in the western part of Côte d'Ivoire). By 30 June 2016, only three out of 17 staff of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme remained in their posts.

		The October 2015 presidential election also had an impact on the ability of implementing communities to complete projects on time
Provision of reinsertion assistance, including the provision of training on HIV/AIDS, and human rights and gender training, disbursement of monthly safety nets to ex-combatants to cover boarding and lodging needs for a period of up to six months and support to socio-professional training, to an estimated 9,200 demobilized elements out of a residual caseload of 14,000 elements estimated by the Government to be at different stages of the reinsertion process by June 2015	7,731	Demobilized elements. Ex-combatants representing 84 per cent of the 9,200 remaining planned caseload were provided with operational and logistical assistance. Support for reinsertion consisted of the disbursement of monthly transitional safety allowances, sensitization campaigns and training on human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS prevention as part of the resocialization programme. Due to financial constraints of the Ivorian Government, resocialization camps were not operational and remained closed for 2 months in January and February 2016. Thereafter, due to a change in approach by the Government, UNOPS extended, at its own cost, support for the reinsertion activities of the Government until 30 September 2016 in order to treat the remaining caseload of 1,469 demobilized ex-combatants who were still in vocational training
Provision, on request, of security, transport and logistical assistance to disarmament and repatriation operations of an estimated total caseload of 1,500 foreign armed elements, including Ivorian combatants on foreign soil and foreign combatants on Ivorian soil	No	There is no Government strategy for the repatriation of registered and/or unregistered Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries and foreign armed elements in Côte d'Ivoire. As of 30 June 2016, there was still no Government strategy to address this caseload
Monthly monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure reintegration support for community-based reinsertion projects and the assessment of overall reintegration support needs of the national demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programme, jointly with the Government and the United Nations country team	Yes	<p>UNOCI has been working on the finalization of 77 community-based reinsertion projects, 36 of which remain to be closed. Of these, 22 projects were closed in Sector West in July and August 2016. In September 2016, another 11 projects were closed in the Abidjan area, 1 project remains to be closed in Daloa, Sector West, while 2 projects failed</p> <p>An external evaluation, conducted from May to June 2016, recommended ways forward for long-term sustainability of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and community-based reinsertion projects</p> <p>In addition, UNOCI, with the Government, worked on the preparation of an impact evaluation to establish a resocialization index in order to more accurately assess and analyse the level of resocialization among and across different ex-combatants</p>

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

38. As detailed in the framework set out below, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire has improved markedly since the end of the post-electoral crisis, with a declining number of verified human rights violations and abuses. Despite a number of reports on the restriction of freedoms and civil rights in the lead-up to the October 2015 presidential election, not a single human rights violation was reported on election day or immediately thereafter, which, in itself, represents a positive indicator for the country. A contributing factor was the concerted human rights outreach activities that were undertaken in the period leading up to and immediately after the presidential elections, which were aimed at contributing to peaceful elections.

39. In the area of child protection, UNOCI continued to assist national and international partners to improve the conditions of detention of children in conflict with the law. Initiatives also continued in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence, including support to FRCI, in particular to address conflict-related sexual violence issues.

40. On 25 September 2015, the National Human Rights Commission presented its first annual report, covering 2014, to the President of the Republic. In October 2015, the Commission adopted its five-year strategic plan for the period from 2015 to 2020, structured to ensure the implementation of its protection and promotion mandate. The Commission also opened 31 regional offices, in Aboisso, Bouaké, Duékoué, Korhogo, Man, San-Pedro, Divo, Abengourou, Bondoukou, Gagnoa, Daoukro, Dimbokro, Boundiali, Daloa, Agboville, Bouna, Bouaflé, Guiglo, Séguéla, Odienné, Ferkessedougou, Toumodi, Sassandra, Soubre, Katiola, Minignan, Mankono, Touba, Adzope, Bongouanou and Dabou, and established a platform to monitor the human rights situation during the election period.

41. The final report of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of the Victims of the crises that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire was presented to the President on 19 April 2016. The President made a pledge to publish that report, together with the final report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (*Commission dialogue, vérité et réconciliation*) that was submitted to him in December 2014 when the latter Commission concluded its mandate. The report of the Commission was published on 25 October 2016 while the report of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of the Victims has not yet been made public. The National Commission, which received 874,056 applications from persons and entities claiming to be victims, validated a total number of 316,954 victims (36 per cent): 134,667 of the total number of validated reports (42 per cent) were from women. In addition, the reports included a consolidated list of victims of the crises in Côte d'Ivoire between 1990 and 2012, a national reparation policy proposal and a draft reconciliation action plan. UNOCI provided important technical and financial assistance to the National Commission in these three key areas.

42. UNOCI human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting continued to contribute to early warning and the prevention of human rights violations, and also contributed to the fight against impunity. The enhancement of the capacity of Ivorian State and non-state authorities to promote and protect human rights, with

special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, were undertaken through capacity- and institution-building activities country-wide. The creation of a stand-alone Ministry of Human Rights and Liberties speaks to the commitment of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to address its human rights concerns.

43. Regarding the humanitarian situation, as of 1 December 2015, 37,951 Ivorian refugees who were registered by UNHCR remained in Liberia, while 21,315 were registered in other countries in West Africa, including Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Togo. Up until July 2014, UNHCR had facilitated voluntary repatriations from Guinea and Liberia, however these activities were suspended by the Ivorian Government as a preventive measure in light of the outbreak of the Ebola virus. However, on 5 November 2015, the Ivorian authorities informed UNHCR that repatriation operations could be resumed. A meeting of a tripartite commission between representatives of Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and UNHCR that took place in November 2015 paved the way for the resumption of the UNHCR voluntary repatriation operations on 18 December 2015. Since that time, 18,055 Ivorian refugees have been repatriated, and UNCHR expects to be able to complete the process within two years.

44. In June 2016, the Government, supported by the United Nations, completed a national disaster risk reduction capacity assessment to enhance national capacity, including preparedness for emergency response. In addition, a five year inter-ministerial action plan for disaster risk reduction was developed from June to November 2016, in compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of investigations of human rights violations and number of reports on the human rights situation in the country issued by national and international human rights organizations operating in Côte d'Ivoire (2013/14: 9 reports; 2014/15: 30 reports; 2015/16: 30 reports)

Six reports on the human rights situation in the country were issued by national and international human rights organizations operating in Côte d'Ivoire and distributed to UNOCI. The lower-than-planned achievement was due to the focus on human rights monitoring by human rights organizations during the national elections

Equivalent number of perpetrators of serious human rights violations who are systematically brought to the attention of the civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2013/14: 50; 2014/15: 100; 2015/16: 100)

25 perpetrators of human rights violations were arrested or investigated. In comparison with previous years, there was a decrease in the number of human rights violations documented by UNOCI. A lower number of perpetrators brought to the attention of the civilian and/or military judicial authorities was reported. The lower result was due to the continuing slow pace of investigations

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

In accordance with the national plan of action to end sexual- and gender-based violence, monitoring of the situation and verification of reported cases found 122 cases of rape, including 19 gang rapes; 96 of the victims were children. 72 alleged perpetrators were arrested and detained, but only 15 were tried and sentenced for "indecent assault" by the domestic courts, with sentences ranging from one month to 10 years in prison. Some of the perpetrators arrested were released due to lack of evidence or the withdrawal of complaints by victims, or the non-attendance by victims at court hearings for fear of retaliation. Most victims continued to resort to traditional mechanisms to settle cases out of court

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 1 thematic report 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 pursuant to Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) , 4 quarterly Global Horizontal Notes under the Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and 1 annual report submitted through the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict	Yes	<p>Concerted human rights capacity-building, field monitoring and reporting efforts in the lead-up to the 24 October 2015 presidential election, as well as the high staff attrition rate, resulted in the lower-than-planned achievements as follows:</p> <p>No semi-annual public reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire were drafted</p> <p>9 planned monthly reports were submitted to the Security Council Sanctions Committee. These reports were discontinued in April 2016 in accordance with Security Council resolution 2283 (2016)</p> <p>1 thematic report on rape crimes and their prosecution in Côte d'Ivoire was drafted and submitted to the Government during the reporting period, and jointly released in July 2016 by UNOCI and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p> <p>2 quarterly reports on conflict-related sexual violence and 1 contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence submitted to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</p> <p>The quarterly global horizontal notes were discontinued in 2015 when Côte d'Ivoire was removed from the list of States under the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict as of December 2014</p>

Organization of monthly meetings with law enforcement officials at the local and national levels, FRCI Commanders and judicial authorities (both civilian and military) to address the issue of the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations	Yes	382 meetings were organized by UNOCI with law enforcement officials at the local and national levels during the reporting period. Out of these, 175 meetings on law enforcement were organized with judicial authorities and 207 meetings were organized with judicial and military authorities in order specifically to address the issue of the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations
Organization of 30 meetings with concerned local authorities, military forces, police and gendarmerie on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence	10	<p>Monthly meetings</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was attributable to UNOCI efforts focused on supporting the FRCI and the National Human Rights Commission-UNOCI joint mechanism, which was established in August 2015 to review allegations of human rights violations committed by FRCI elements, including sexual violations and abuses, advise on remedial action(s), and to coordinate on human rights capacity-building activities</p>
Provision of technical support to the Government for a public information campaign to sensitize the public on the recommendations of the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission through the production and distribution of 500,000 leaflets, posters and brochures and other promotional materials; and the organization of 120 public outreach activities on the recommendations of the Commission for civil society actors and youth, religious and women's groups across the country	No	The report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was made public on 25 October 2016, past the time of the performance period
Organization of 3 meetings with the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties to advocate for the establishment of a dedicated body in charge of the full implementation of the recommendations of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission on reparations to victims and institutional reforms, as well as 5 meetings with this body to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations	Yes	The President of Côte d'Ivoire established the new Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims to administer and implement the recommendations of the reports of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of the Victims of the crises that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire. Some 8 meetings were held with the newly established Ministry to provide technical advice on the follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Organization of human rights training sessions, including on women's and children's rights, as well as international human rights standards pertaining to elections for 3,000 elements of the defence and security forces; 800 government staff, including 50 law enforcement and judicial personnel; 300 civil society activists; 50 journalists; 25 members of the National Human Rights Commission; and 500 local authority officials and community leaders	Yes	45,082 people, including 14,064 women and female high school students participated in various human rights trainings focused on various issues, including peacebuilding processes, children's rights and gender-based violence, including forced marriage, sexual violence and female genital mutilation, persons with disabilities and human rights monitoring investigations. Participants included members of the security and defence forces, government personnel, law enforcement and judicial personnel, civil society activists, journalists, local authority officials, community leaders, youth and women's associations and students
Provision of assistance in the development of the capacities of the national police and gendarmerie personnel to address human rights issues and violations related to sexual and gender-based violence, as well as in the promotion of women in the police and their integration into the gendarmerie, including through 13 train-the-trainer sessions for 270 police and gendarmerie personnel; support to the preparation and holding of biannual high-level meetings with the police and gendarmerie on issues related to gender and sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	<p>3 meetings were organized with the police and the gendarmerie to discuss the establishment of a committee on the integration of human rights modules in the training curricula for the police and the gendarmerie</p> <p>9 train-the-trainer sessions and 2 seminars on sexual and gender-based violence issues were conducted by UNOCI police for 260 police and gendarmerie officers</p> <p>In addition, 19 train-the-trainer sessions on human rights were conducted for 420 police personnel during their initial training at the police academy</p>
Conduct of 2 human rights training sessions on reporting techniques to treaty bodies for 20 human rights focal points of ministries in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties to encourage Côte d'Ivoire to comply with its international human rights obligations, including the rights of women and children	1	<p>Human rights workshop on the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review was conducted</p> <p>Lower-than-planned achievements were attributable to delays in planned activities and the slow operationalization of the new Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties in the second half of the reporting period owing to the separation of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties into two ministries</p>
Provision of technical advice through 12 monthly meetings with the National Human Rights Commission for the implementation of its action plan on promotion and protection activities	16	<p>Monthly meetings. Meetings were held in Abidjan and in different regions where UNOCI and the National Human Rights Commission have operational field offices</p> <p>In the context of impending drawdown of UNOCI, more meetings than expected were organized in order to prepare partners for the transfer of its human rights tasks to the regional offices of the National Human Rights Commission</p>

Establishment of at least 30 community-based child protection networks in the selected critical flash point villages, including in the Western border areas, to provide early warning alerts and monitor and report grave violations	Yes	The 30 community-based child protection networks were transformed into community-based human rights networks covering a wider range of human rights, including children and women rights, for holistic protection
13 quick-impact projects in support of reconciliation/human rights culture, child protection, and women rights	4	Quick-impact projects were implemented to counter intercommunal tensions in various localities of the country. 9 quick-impact projects were cancelled in order to implement additional projects to support reconciliation between communities in conflict in mission-identified hotspot areas in the lead-up to the October 2015 presidential election

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

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

The Government implements the operational coordination mechanism, the Enlarged Coordination Committee, with the aim of stabilizing and effectively addressing residual humanitarian needs in line with the National Development Plan (number of Committee meetings: 2014/15: 6; 2015/16: 6)

5 meetings were held by the Enlarged Coordination Committee (10 September 2015 and 10 March, 13 April, 11 May and 17 June 2016)

Lower-than-planned number of meetings was attributable to the Government reshuffle that took place on 6 January 2016. Consequently, the portfolio of the former Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Children was split between the Ministry of Women's Promotion, Family and Child Protection and the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Victim's Compensation, which resulted in a discussion regarding the delineation of roles and responsibilities between the two new Ministries, including which one would co-chair the Enlarged Coordination Committee — in the end, it was decided that the latter would chair it. From a qualitative appreciation of the work of the Enlarged Coordination Committee, it is important to note that it played a critical role in coordinating the emergency humanitarian response to inter-ethnic violence in the Bouna area in March 2016

The humanitarian actors support the relevant Ivorian authorities in implementing the National Strategy on Durable Solutions (National Strategy on Durable Solutions: 2014/15: adoption; 2015/16: implementation)

The United Nations durable solutions strategy for Côte d'Ivoire was finalized during the reporting period but only approved by the Ministry of Planning and Development on 2 July 2016. The United Nations system continues to advocate the rapid implementation of the strategy

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other United Nations country team agencies, including through quarterly field assessment missions and the provision of logistics support, as required, to facilitate humanitarian access, repatriation operations and delivery of assistance, particularly in Sector West where the majority of returnees and internally displaced persons come from and where vulnerable populations live	Yes	<p>UNHCR and IOM organized the voluntary repatriation of 18,055 Ivorians who returned from Liberia to western Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI provided security escorts from the border crossing point at the Ivorian side of the border to the areas of return</p> <p>Following the gradual drawdown of military personnel in from January to March 2016, UNOCI was no longer in a position to provide security escorts to UNHCR voluntary repatriation operations in Côte d'Ivoire. The role is now assumed by local security and defence forces</p>
5 quick-impact projects in support of the refurbishment of health facilities and of income generative activities for vulnerable people (those affected by HIV/AIDS and women)	3	Quick-impact projects. Following intercommunal tensions in identified hotspots of the country, quick-impact projects were cancelled in order to implement additional projects to support reconciliation between communities in conflict in mission-identified hotspot areas in the lead-up to the October 2015 presidential election

Component 3: Peace consolidation

45. As detailed in the framework set out below, through the good offices and the political facilitation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNOCI continued its support for the Government's efforts to encourage the participation of all stakeholders in the electoral, national reconciliation and social cohesion processes. Specifically, UNOCI efforts were focused on: promoting and facilitating inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation by engaging with local authorities, traditional and religious leaders, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders throughout the country; assisting in resolving intercommunal conflicts; supporting social cohesion through continued advice and support to the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation to Victims, the national programme for social cohesion (*Programme national de cohésion sociale*) and the Directorate General of Territorial Administration (*Direction générale de l'administration du territoire* (DGAT)); implementing quick-impact projects in support of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other mandated priorities; and in developing and implementing joint projects with the United Nations country team in the areas of social cohesion and reconciliation. To enhance the participation of women in the electoral process, UNOCI organized six workshops and awareness-raising sessions throughout the country, bringing together stakeholders, including leaders of political parties, electoral officials, women and youth representatives, to discuss issues of concern.

46. Overall, the Ivorian security apparatus has undergone significant transformation, which has resulted in: (a) the improved capacity of the security institutions; (b) the enactment of three key pieces of legislation pertaining to the organization and planning of the national defence and security institutions and forces; (c) enhanced confidence among security actors, exhibited by the country's progressive takeover of security tasks from UNOCI; and (d) progress in security sector decentralization with the establishment of regional security councils in all 31 regions of the country. The impact of reforms was noticeable in the reinforced capacities of the secretariat of the national Security Council, the National Assembly's Defence and Security Commission and of non-state actors, including civil society organizations and the media. The decentralization of security sector reforms, a critical objective of the reform process, helps relevant local actors to understand the national security sector reform strategy and to actively participate in its implementation. UNOCI has supported the reform process through a range of activities, including targeted training, outreach and technical advice to the secretariat of the national Security Council, as well as through joint capacity-building activities with the United Nations country team through the working group on security sector reform chaired by UNOCI, as well as support by UNOCI military and police offices in the security sector reform initiatives with regard to the defence and security institutions and forces.

47. Through UNMAS, UNOCI collaborated with national authorities on the proper and effective securing of weapons and ammunition, including the rehabilitation or construction of 46 weapons and ammunition storage facilities throughout the country. UNOCI also convened capacity-building activities to support the improvement of expertise in FRCI, national police and gendarmerie on the management of explosive threats, stockpile management and the disposal of surplus or expired weapons and ammunition.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards national reconciliation and strengthened social cohesion, and improved political environment conducive to free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections in 2015/16

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Enhanced capacity and accountability of the Parliament by active participation of parliamentarians in standing committees and the adoption of essential laws (number of laws adopted: 2013/14: 34; 2014/15: 35; 2015/16: 35)

25 essential laws have been adopted with the active participation of parliamentarians in standing committees (11 laws were adopted during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015 and 14 laws were adopted during the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016)

The lower-than-planned number of laws was due to the focus on the presidential election during the 1 July to 31 December 2015 period. Parliament has adopted all the bills presented by the Government during the reporting period

Mutual confidence among stakeholders increased through effective and inclusive political dialogue mechanisms, and outcomes are followed up

In support of the Government-sponsored permanent framework for dialogue (*Cadre permanent de dialogue*) and in the framework of the good offices mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNOCI facilitated dialogue and mediation among national and local actors and stakeholders for peace consolidation and national reconciliation

1,500 civil society actors (youth, religious and women's representatives as well as local authorities and cadres) reached through intercommunity dialogue activities with a view to reducing potential conflicts in high-risk areas and contributing to the creation of a conducive environment for the holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections	<p>No relapse into violence was noted in any of the “hotspots” where intercommunal dialogue was promoted, primarily observed through systematic post-activity assessments carried out in the form of interviews with stakeholders to gauge social changes (stakeholders being local authorities, traditional chiefs, representatives of civil society organizations and representatives of youth and women associations). Post-activity assessments were carried out by UNOCI during field visits involving an integrated team comprising the Civil Affairs and Human Rights Sections, as well as United Nations police and military observers</p> <p>10,070 actors (including 4,857 women) were reached through activities in support to the prevention and resolution of local conflicts</p> <p>The higher-than-planned number of persons trained is the result of the genuine popular interest in peace and reconciliation at all levels of society and throughout the presidential electoral process. The UNOCI leadership was also instrumental in mobilizing local authorities from the Ministry of the Interior to the sous-préfets and the village chiefs. Extensive use of incentives (such as quick-impact projects) and public information outreach activities were made to sensitize stakeholders and promote the ownership of capacity-building initiatives</p> <p>30 meetings/trainings/events were held involving between 4 to 40 persons each, mostly young people and women</p> <p>2 major ceremonies (the launch of the campaign for peaceful elections on 3 October 2015 and the event to mark International Women's Day on 9 March 2016) were held with 700 and 900 participants, including 600 and 800 women, respectively, as well as religious and traditional leaders and administrative authorities, resulting in some 1,700 persons reached, including 1,400 women</p>
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Political support, dialogue and facilitation to strengthen national reconciliation and promote a political environment conducive to successful, peaceful and inclusive elections, including through the organization of 5 forums with major political parties and civil society groups to address electoral related issues; the organization of 12 high-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders; the organization of 2 mediation workshops to explore	Yes	<p>5 United Nations days were organized throughout the country (Vavoua, Dimbokro, Oumé, Danané, Katiola), including meetings with local political actors to promote a political environment conducive to successful, peaceful and inclusive election</p> <p>At least 50 high-level meetings were held between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders in the context of the October 2015 presidential election and related national reconciliation and social cohesion concerns</p> <p>In the lead-up to the presidential election, there was a unique opportunity to broaden the genuine desire by</p>

underlying interests and develop mutual understanding; and regular dialogue with communities and local authorities for increased early warning capacity

Organization of quarterly meetings to review the implementation of the framework agreement between the United Nations country team and the parliament to assist members of parliament to effectively discharge their duties

Conduct of activities in support of promoting dialogue, reconciliation and social cohesion, in particular high-risk areas, including monthly meetings with relevant stakeholders, as well as organization of 10 intercommunity dialogue activities aiming to decrease tensions in conflict prone to promote community-level confidence-building, conduct of 3 strengthening workshops, involving youth, women leaders, local authorities and cadres on electoral conflict, management and resolution

Design and implementation of nationwide public information campaign in support of the mandate of UNOCI and the promotion of a peaceful electoral environment, including production and distribution of 85,000 items of printed material, such as leaflets and posters; production and distribution of promotional items carrying

Yes

Yes

Yes

Ivorians to move together in a positive direction. In the complex environment of Côte d'Ivoire, with diverse stakeholder agendas, it became essential for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate the building of strategic alliances across interest groups, based on common national interests. This resulted in the higher-than-planned achievement. The Special Representative facilitated 2 mediation sessions (in Ouragahio and Dania) to allay intercommunal tensions prior to the October 2015 presidential election

The United Nations country team conducted 5 meetings with members of Parliament to assist them in discharging their duties

13 intercommunal dialogues were organized for 4,250 participants, including 1,422 women

The higher-than-planned number of persons trained stemmed from the genuine popular interest, at all levels of society, for peace and reconciliation. This ranged from personnel in Government ministries to local government administrators and village chiefs. Public information outreach activities were also utilized to raise awareness among stakeholders and promote ownership of intercommunal dialogue initiatives. Furthermore, an additional number of intercommunal dialogues were leveraged with the support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Peacebuilding Fund in Bayota-Logouata (23 September 2015), Ouragahio (23 September 2015), Divo (6 October 2015), Lakota (8 October 2015) and Néko-Lakota (20 November 2015)

3 workshops on conflict prevention and peaceful election were organized with women, youth and community leaders in San-Pedro (1 September 2015), Bloléquin (2 October 2015) and Sassandra (9 October 2015)

A nationwide public information campaign was implemented to support UNOCI mandate and promote a peaceful electoral environment for the presidential election of October 2015, including:

Production/distribution of 85,000 promotional items, including leaflets, posters, T-shirts, notebooks, bags, caps and pens

messages, including T-shirts, notebooks, bags, caps and pens; production and regular radio broadcast of 10 thematic programmes and spots; sharing of ONUCI FM ready-to-broadcast programmes with 50 community radio stations; production of 2 thematic videos for public screening in the field

Organization of a total of 280 outreach activities through 10 field offices in 280 locations throughout the country, including ONUCI-TOURS, 5 United Nations days in 5 cities, and 5 seminars in 5 urban locations, to engage with local authorities, parliamentarians, security forces, traditional leaders, religious leaders, community representatives, women's groups, youth leaders and media, in support of the overall efforts to create a peaceful environment through the presidential elections in 2015 and to promote national reconciliation

30 quick-impact projects in support of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, rehabilitation of public infrastructures in support of social cohesion and conflict resolution; 9 quick-impact projects in support of outreach activities; 4 quick-impact projects in support of security sector reform decentralization; and 1 quick-impact project in support of democratic oversight of the security sector

Yes

10 thematic radio programmes and spots were produced and broadcast

Provided ready-to-broadcast programmes to 50 community radio stations

2 thematic videos were produced for public screening

280 outreach activities were organized at the community level through 10 field offices comprising: "UNOCI tours"; 5 United Nations days in 5 cities; 5 seminars in 5 urban locations with local authorities, parliamentarians, security forces, traditional leaders, religious leaders, community representatives, women's groups and youth leaders; and media and sensitization campaigns in 7 universities throughout the country to promote peaceful behaviour among students following the October presidential election

Yes

49 quick-impact projects were implemented in support of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

13 quick-impact projects were implemented in support of outreach activities

2 quick-impact projects were implemented in support of security sector reform decentralization

1 quick-impact project was implemented in support of democratic oversight of the security sector

A higher-than-planned number of quick-impact projects were held in order to maximize their impact, particularly in hotspot priority areas, and to create an environment conducive to a peaceful presidential electoral process. Smaller-value projects were implemented covering all locations across Côte d'Ivoire identified as hotspots

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the restructuring of defence and security institutions and strengthened capacity for civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms

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

Progress is made, including through confidence-building measures, towards the implementation of key reforms targeting the security and defence forces, in order to enable them to carry out their tasks in an efficient and professional manner throughout the country

Security forces redeployed across Côte d'Ivoire were trained and equipped and able to act coherently and effectively, with improved coordination, in line with critical deontological guidelines

7 teams from the Centre for the Coordination of Operational Decisions (Centre de coordination des décisions opérationnelles) were deployed to help reduce crime rates in major cities: Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouaké, San-Pedro, Korhogo, Abengourou and Duékoué

4 military regions were effectively established and operational

Improved operational readiness and response was observed during the terrorist attack in March 2016

The military and internal security programming laws (2016-2020) supported the ongoing efforts of the State to consolidate achievements and address residual challenges in line with the national security sector reform strategy

Civil-military activities implemented by FRCI with UNOCI support have contributed to improved relations between local communities and the security and defence forces

The national advisory and coordination body in support of security sector reform is decentralized and fully operational, and civil society and security institutions are actively engaged in coordinated implementation of security sector reform at the local and national level

The support provided to the secretariat of the national Security Council resulted in the establishment of 31 regional security councils (in all 31 regions of the country) as strategic coordination bodies mirroring the national Security Council at the central level. Under the leadership of the prefects, and encompassing the plurality of security actors, the regional security councils aim to: (a) strengthen inclusiveness; (b) deepen the sense of responsibility for the decentralized implementation of the national security sector reform strategy; (c) promote cohesion with local communities; (d) enable effective information-gathering for situational awareness, monitoring and early warning; (e) promote local conflict management and resolution; and (f) provide a dedicated channel to strengthen the relay of information from the field to the central level decision-makers and, conversely, of instructions and operational orders from the national Security Council to the local actors

Civil society awareness of security sector reforms was strengthened through the organization of civil-military activities in the field, which contributes to building trust between the security forces and communities, as well as through increased participation in inclusive dialogue platforms, such as the brown-bag lunch forum

Implementation of a new code of military justice (2014/15: adoption; 2015/16: implementation)	A draft military justice reform plan was developed in November 2015, finalized in April 2016 and is awaiting Ministerial endorsement (as of September 2016)
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advisory and technical assistance services on a bimonthly basis to the national security sector reform coordination body, within the relevant Government structures	Yes	<p>UNOCI support to the secretariat of the national Security Council, the main national security sector reform coordination body, has comprehensively promoted, strengthened and deepened national ownership of the relevant activities that have been implemented, created sustainable links with all security sector reform stakeholders in the country and promoted the implementation of democratic oversight reforms</p> <p>In addition, through three working groups, UNOCI has organized a sensitization campaign about emerging challenges to national security, and on how to prevent them, thus strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the secretariat of the national Security Council with regard to the national security sector reform strategy and security sector reform decentralization</p>
2 training sessions and 2 seminars organized for the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly and civil society on the National Strategy on Security Sector Reform and on democratic control	Yes	<p>One joint seminar for all 46 members of the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly (instead of 2 seminars for 2 smaller groups as planned) was held in December 2015 to review the results of the workshop for the members on self-assessment of parliamentary capacities</p> <p>One joint two-day training session (instead of 2 seminars for 2 smaller groups as planned) on collaborative leadership for all 46 members of the Defence and Security Commission was planned during the reporting period. The session was held in early July 2016</p> <p>In addition, a Parliamentary assistance project was developed, aimed at providing technical expertise (in the form of 34 parliamentary assistants) to strengthen the effectiveness of the parliamentary oversight functions of the members of Parliament. The activity was transferred to UNDP in the context of the UNOCI transition</p>
Support Government-led communication and outreach activities in security sector reform, including the organization of 12 Government-led seminars on the National Strategy on Security Sector Reform targeting local authorities and civil society organizations	Yes	<p>11 communication and outreach activities in the area of security sector reform were conducted, as follows, with one activity not conducted due to the Government's preparations for the October 2015 presidential election and the ensuing formation of Government</p> <p>UNOCI participated in two FRCI-organized civil-military activities in Daloa and Bouaké, including the</p>

		<p>delivery of presentations on the security sector reform process and the “army-nation” (<i>armée-nation</i>) concept</p> <p>UNOCI participated in the launch of the strategic studies seminar in Yamoussoukro with a presentation on the “army-nation” concept</p> <p>UNOCI participated in 7 sensitization tours (UNOCI tours), organized in coordination with local authorities in Botro, Mafere, Bonoua, Bouaké, Beoumi, Azaguié and Arrah, and delivered presentations on security sector reform and the role of civil society and local communities</p> <p>UNOCI undertook awareness-raising activities in Bouaké, to encourage cohesion between the local population and security forces</p>
Support greater gender mainstreaming into national security forces and law enforcement agencies through the provision of technical advice; the implementation of at least 3 initiatives jointly with the leadership of the gendarmerie, police and security forces to advocate for the integration of more women into those entities; conduct of an assessment of women’s needs and their role in security sector reform through a case study of the situation in 2 police prefectures and 2 gendarmerie brigades	Yes	<p>5 “Gender and security sector reform” training modules were jointly delivered to the security and defence forces in Abidjan and in Sector West (Daloa, Guiglo, San-Pedro and Man) by FRCI</p> <p>A network of gender-security sector reform focal points from key local security institutions was established in Sector East and will be similarly operational in Sector West by the end of October 2016 aimed at strengthening local ownership and sustainability of gender mainstreaming in security sector reform</p> <p>Thematic sensitization activities and capacity development initiatives have been delivered to the gender security sector reform focal points</p> <p>A thematic session on gender issues for the police force of the Gbeke region was conducted</p> <p>Female cadets were admitted to the <i>École de Gendarmerie</i>. On 7 June 2016, 18 female non-commissioned gendarmerie officers received their promotion</p> <p>To support gender equality within the police force, the dormitories for female members of the gendarmerie were refurbished and equipped by the Peacebuilding Fund</p>
Provision of technical assistance to the Government, through monthly meetings, on reforming the military justice system, including the revision of the Military Code of Procedure, in compliance with international standards of due process	Yes	<p>UNOCI provided technical support to ongoing military justice reform efforts and submitted a draft military justice reform plan in November 2015, which was finalized in April 2016 and is awaiting Ministerial endorsement (as of November 2016)</p>

6 confidence-building activities addressed at Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire throughout the country, including training sessions on "soft skills" (international standards, military code of conduct, gender, human rights, HIV/AIDS, humanitarian law)	Yes	<p>10 "soft skills" training sessions for security and defence forces were jointly organized with FRCI in Abidjan and in the sectors (Daloa, San-Pedro, Guiglo, Man and Yamoussoukro)</p> <p>6 breakfast debates for FRCI senior officers were conducted to strengthen internal cohesion and promote horizontal collaboration. The initiative expanded in 2016 with the launch of the military interactive sessions, which included the participation of youth and the discussion of civil-military relations from a national reconciliation perspective</p>
Provision of advice, including the holding of training sessions, on customs regulations and procedures for 100 customs officers, in cooperation with the Ivorian Customs Authorities	617	<p>Customs officers, including 132 women, received training in 29 training sessions on customs regulations and procedures, in addition to other routine advisory/mentorship activities for customs field officers</p> <p>Higher-than-planned number of the custom officers received training is attributable to the initial conservative target adopted because the United Nations did not have experience in the management of a customs department (UNOCI is the only peacekeeping mission with a custom element) and the deployment of United Nations customs officers rarely reached full deployment in any given reporting period. In this instance, however, for the first time, all United Nations customs officers were deployed in a timely manner within the reporting period and were thus able to contribute to the effective delivery of this aspect of the UNOCI mandate</p>
Advisory, training and rehabilitation support in the reduction of the threat posed by the unsecured ammunitions storage infrastructure and unsafe ammunition storage practice, including by honouring 80 per cent of the Government's requests for refurbishment, construction or rehabilitation of existing ammunition and weapons storage sites, where national storage deficiencies have been identified; through the provision of advisory and training support on physical security and stockpile management, explosive ordnance disposal, underwater disposal of explosive ordnance and the destruction of improvised explosive devices and other specialized topics for the gendarmerie, police and FRCI; and by monitoring the implementation of stockpile management procedures	Yes	<p>Through UNMAS, 80 per cent of the Government's requests for refurbishment, construction or rehabilitation of existing ammunition and weapons storage sites were completed</p> <p>UNOCI constructed 6 armouries and rehabilitated 29 armouries and 4 ammunition storage areas throughout the country</p> <p>Ammunition safes and cabinets were manufactured and set up at 6 armouries. UNMAS also constructed central disposal facilities in Seguela, which will provide FRCI with the infrastructure to ensure safe disposal and destruction of ammunition</p> <p>Specialized training provided to 85 personnel of FRCI, national police and gendarmerie on explosive ordnance disposal, first aid, improvised explosive device defeat, including through training-of-trainers, as well as 13 inspection visits to ammunition storage facilities in order to monitor existing storage practice, deficiencies and non-compliance with international technical guidance on ammunition storage</p>

Component 4: Law and order

48. As detailed in the framework set out below, UNOCI continued to support the Ivorian law enforcement agencies throughout the country, strengthening their institutional and operational capacities through colocation, technical advice and assistance. UNOCI police also conducted day and night patrols alongside local police and the gendarmerie, which contributed to restoring public confidence in the national law enforcement agencies.

49. Through capacity-building activities with the national police and gendarmerie, including training, coaching and mentoring, UNOCI contributed to improving the ability of the law enforcement agencies to maintain public order. The UNOCI police component provided technical advice in the development of the national security plan with regard to the October 2015 presidential election, which contributed to ability of the law enforcement agencies to efficiently provide a safe environment during the election. Capacity-building activities were also undertaken, inter alia, on basic policing activities with regard to democratic policing principles, community policing, criminal investigations and related forensics, human rights, sexual- and gender-based violence, child protection and violent extremism.

50. The national police and gendarmerie were fully deployed in all 109 stations, including a newly created police station in the East, and equipped with basic office furniture and crowd control equipment, which was provided by the Government or by UNOCI through its quick-impact projects. The ability of the national police and gendarmerie to provide effective security across the country continued to be limited by the lack of essential resources such as patrol vehicles and communications and riot control equipment. In support of Côte d'Ivoire's regional security initiatives, UNOCI supported the ongoing operationalization of the Transnational Crime Unit set up under the West African Coast Initiative through the provision of office space and technical advice with regard to the drafting of relevant regulations and policies, as well as the vetting and recruitment of its 220 personnel.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

The national police and gendarmerie units are operational throughout the country (2013/14: 100 out of 308; 2014/15: 308 out of 308; 2015/16: 328 out of 328)

Achieved

329 police and gendarmerie stations (including the newly established police station in Bettié-Abengourou, which was not planned in the initial project) are fully operational throughout the country (124 police commissariats, 5 quick-response crowd control units, 178 departmental gendarmerie brigades and 22 mobile gendarmerie squadrons)

The higher-than-planned number of police and gendarmerie stations was attributable primarily to the construction of an additional police station, the Bettié-Abengourou police station, as a State response to the reported increase in crime in the area

Continued progress in the implementation of the four pillars of the police short-term action plans developed in 2014 and in the 17 guidelines of the 10-year National Security Strategy pertaining to the reform of law enforcement agencies

Achieved

The main achievement during the reporting period in the implementation of the four pillars of the police short-term action plans developed in 2014 was the enactment by the National Assembly, in January 2016, of the Internal Security Planning Law. UNOCI police provided technical advice in 2 working sessions on security sector reform to assist national police and gendarmerie counterparts in the planning and development of the strategic plan for the implementation of the Internal Security Planning Law

Key recommendations pertaining to the police reform (including the new civil statute of the police, the new organization chart, decentralization of the police, creation of municipal police and gender issues) have been included in the 17 guidelines of the National Security Strategy for 2014-2024, adopted by the Ivorian national Security Council

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

Under the framework of the security sector reform process, a draft organization chart pertaining to the general inspections of police and gendarmerie was submitted to the Ministry of Interior and Security. It is awaiting endorsement

General inspections of the police and gendarmerie were assisted by UNOCI police through the organization of a seminar on the mechanism for the audit and evaluation of the police services, the fight against professional misconduct and the fight against racketeering (17 November 2016)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25,185 United Nations police patrols (23 police posts x 3 patrols per day x 365 days), including at least 9,125 joint patrols with the national police and gendarmerie, in order to support the national law enforcement agencies in combating crime and protecting civilians throughout the country	29,630	United Nations police patrols. Patrols were carried out throughout the country, including 18,832 routine patrols and 10,798 joint patrols with the local police and gendarmerie. The higher number of joint patrols was attributable to the increased participation of UNOCI in joint patrols with local law enforcement agencies, including during the electoral period
21,900 United Nations Formed Police Unit patrols (6 units x 10 patrols x 365 days) and 400 escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in performance of their duties within respective areas of deployment	27,646	United Nations formed police unit patrols were conducted, including 18,287 joint patrols with other UNOCI police elements and 3,059 joint patrols with Ivorian law enforcement agencies. In addition, 2,569 routine and robust patrols and 3,731 unit patrols were conducted for the protection of United Nations installations The higher number of patrols was attributable to the requirement for the increased frequency of patrols in the

		lead-up to, during and immediately after the October 2015 presidential election in Abidjan, San-Pedro and Daloa
	124	Escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel were conducted
		The lower number of escorts was attributable to the reduction in unarmed United Nations personnel and fewer major events attended by UNOCI personnel requiring escort
Provision of advisory and operational support to the national law enforcement agencies in elaborating an election security strategy and providing support to such law enforcement agencies in public order management during the election process (17 train-the-trainer sessions, and 16 seminars for 1,940 police and gendarmerie personnel)	Yes	<p>UNOCI and Ivorian forces jointly developed and implemented an election security plan. UNOCI police, in preparation for the election, conducted several capacity-building and conflict prevention training sessions for the benefit of more than 5,000 police and gendarmerie officers, as well as for prefects. Various topics such as strategic planning, the role and responsibility of police during elections and the democratic management of crowds were covered. Joint exercises were also organized with Ivorian law enforcement agencies as part of the skills transfer process and to enhance cohesion between the different national security forces involved in the security of the presidential election</p> <p>The 17 train-the-trainer sessions and 16 seminars were conducted, as planned, benefitting 1,940 police and gendarmerie officers</p> <p>In addition, 96 train-the-trainer sessions were conducted with the financial support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Peacebuilding Fund, benefitting 3,432 police and gendarmerie personnel</p>
Advisory support, technical assistance to the restructuring and strengthening of the national police including the strengthening of human resource management within the Directorate General of the National Police by the provision of advice on the installation of a computerized human resources management system and database	Yes	UNOCI police provided support to the Directorate General of the national police for the installation of computers and information technology equipment for a computerized resources management system and a human resources database
Daily assistance and advice, through co-location with national counterparts, on the reorganization and re-equipment of central and regional police structures and on the establishment of an integrated centralized communication and coordination system	Yes	Daily assistance and advice, through colocation with national counterparts, on the reorganization and re-equipment of central and regional police structures and on the establishment of an integrated centralized communications and coordination system

Daily assistance and advice in capacity-building of the national forensic police services with regard to crime scene management, criminal identification and archiving of criminal files	Yes	<p>UNOCI police provided daily advice on forensic, crime scene management and criminal identification to police units and gendarmerie brigades throughout the country. In total, UNOCI police provided support and mentoring to the Ivorian police, gendarmerie and correction officers in the criminal identification of 6,091 detainees and inmates, and in the archiving of criminal files</p> <p>96 mentoring capacity-building sessions were conducted on techniques for securing a crime scene and practical analysis of fire incident reports (fire and explosives), methods of “detection and analysis of residue” (chemistry) and on arms and ammunition marking (ballistics), benefitting personnel at the Abidjan and Vridi forensic laboratories</p>
Continuing advisory and technical support to the strengthening of the Transnational Crime Unit, inter alia, by assisting the national focal points in developing legal regulations and procedures	Yes	<p>UNOCI police advocated the full operationalization of the transnational crime unit. The result was the identification of a site to host the Unit as well as the appointment of the three most senior posts (Director of Operations, 18 December 2015, Deputy Director in charge of investigations and operations, 16 February 2016, and Deputy Director in charge of Documentation and analysis, 16 February 2016)</p> <p>As at April 2016, UNOCI police had provided technical advice to the personnel selection process through vetting and delivery of basic training for selected personnel (220 individuals from law enforcement agencies, including the national police, national gendarmerie, water and forest services and customs and maritime police)</p>
Daily advice and technical assistance to implement the police vetting process, the police action plan and in the reform of the gendarmerie	No	<p>Terms of reference and implementation modalities for the vetting process were completed and submitted to the Ministry of the Interior and Security for approval, which remained pending at November 2016. A lack of political commitment is the major challenge for the implementation of the vetting processes. Ivorian authorities prefer not to commit to the vetting of officers on active duty. The vetting will apply only to new recruits</p> <p>UNOCI police delivered regular presentations on progress in the vetting process during coordination meetings attended by all international stakeholders regarding the Government’s initiatives in this regard</p> <p>Implementation of the police action plan and reform of the gendarmerie remains ongoing in light of the adoption and entry into law of the Military Programming Law (2016-2020) and the Internal Security Planning Law (2016-2020)</p>

Daily assistance to the development and integration of the community police concept within the national police of Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with international standards and to the establishment and functioning of special investigations units within both the police and gendarmerie responsible for combating crimes against children and women	Yes	<p>3,541 Ivorian police officers and Ivorian gendarmes were mentored by UNOCI police on gender, sexual- and gender-based violence, child protection and the protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>3 meetings and 12 field visits were conducted with a view to establishing gender desks at 9 police and 3 gendarmerie stations during the next reporting period</p>
Conduct 36 train-the-trainers sessions for 2,645 police and gendarmerie personnel on public order management	18	<p>Train-the-trainers sessions were conducted by UNOCI police on public order management for 362 gendarmes and police. In addition, on 27 and 28 August 2015, UNOCI police organized a second high-level seminar on democratic crowd management in Grand-Bassam, which was attended by 82 participants, including 62 regional prefects and the commanders of 20 police and gendarmerie intervention units</p> <p>The daily operational activities of the national police and national gendarmerie impeded their ability to provide participants to the training-of-trainers sessions. The departure of UNOCI police trainers, as a consequence of the drawdown, also contributed to the lower-than-expected result</p>
9 quick-impact projects to assist the rehabilitation and equipment of gendarmerie and police facilities	9	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented to assist in the restoration of law and order, in particular for: (a) the rehabilitation of the gendarmerie station in Azope; (b) the rehabilitation and supply of information technology and office equipment for the Bouna police station; (c) the refurbishment and provision of equipment for the gendarmerie brigade in Sandegue; (d) the supply of information technology and office equipment to the police station and gendarmerie brigade in Bangolo; (e) the rehabilitation of the Tabou police station; (f) the provision of information technology and office equipment to the gendarmerie academy in Torogue; (g) the rehabilitation and provision of information technology and office equipment to the Chefferie Santé of the national gendarmerie; (h) the rehabilitation and provision of information technology equipment to the gendarmerie squadron in Man; and (i) the rehabilitation and equipment of the infirmary in the <i>Ecole de Gendarmerie d'Abidjan</i></p>
5 cross-border meetings with UNMIL police counterparts in the framework of inter-mission cooperation to share	1	<p>Cross-border meeting, supported by UNOCI and UNMIL, was convened on 7 June 2016 to relaunch the Ivorian-Liberian border security and stabilization efforts</p>

information on the security situation at the border and improve border control management through coordinated actions with local counterparts

Lower-than-planned number of meetings was attributable to the closure of the Ivorian-Liberian border until 8 September 2016

Component 5: support

51. The support component reflects 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 and security services in support of the implementation of the UNOCI mandate for the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of further service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. No new equipment was provided for in the budget proposal except for items that were crucial in order to maintain security and operational readiness. During the period, the mission further rationalized its air assets by discontinuing the use of a Lear Jet fixed-wing aircraft and a Mi-8 rotary-wing aircraft in January 2016, as well as through the replacement of a Dash-8 fixed-wing craft with a smaller capacity Beech aircraft (or equivalent) for the period. With the implementation of the quick-reaction force, there was a reduction of one further rotary-wing aircraft as 3 Bell helicopters were replaced by 1 Mi-17 and 1 Mi-171Sh helicopter. The vehicle fleet was further reduced by 44 light passenger vehicles, in line with reduced staffing and reduced number of locations. No new major construction projects were undertaken during the reporting period. As UNOCI continued to plan for its transition, the focus was on the national staff capacity-building programme, with more emphasis on within-mission travel to train staff and reducing the cost of training.

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

5.1.1 Maintaining the number of vehicle accidents at the level of no more than 1.5 per 100 vehicles (2013/14: 1.6 per 100 vehicles; 2014/15: 1.5 per 100 vehicles; 2015/16: 1.5 per 100 vehicles)

Achieved. The accident rate was 1.07 per 100 vehicles

The lower number of vehicle accidents was attributable to road safety training and intensified week-long road safety campaign launched in January 2016 for military, United Nations police officers and civilian personnel

5.1.2 Progress in the implementation of the enterprise resource planning system (Umoja)

The use of Umoja was consolidated during the year. A four-week instructor-led training session at the United Nations Support Base in Valencia, Spain, and the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy, on funds management and financial accounting was attended by a total of 26 participants, drawn from self-accounting units and from the Human Resources and Finance Sections, who received hands-on-training. Umoja Cluster 4 and Umoja Extension 1 were successfully rolled out at UNOCI by the end of the 2015/16 period

Expected accomplishment 5.2: Timely onboarding of selected United Nations Volunteer candidates no more than 8 weeks from date of departure of former volunteer and the date of arrival of new volunteer on a vacant post

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.2.1 Average number of weeks between date of selection and arrival of United Nations Volunteer (2013/14: 9 weeks; 2014/15: 8 weeks; 2015/16: 7 weeks)	Achieved. 7 weeks was the onboarding time for selected United Nations Volunteer candidates during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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Service improvements

More efficient fuel management following transfer of operating locations onto national grid	Yes	During the 2015/16 reporting period, UNOCI successfully connected its bases at AK Camp and Man onto the national grid for the provision of electricity. The UNOCI generators at the bases connected to the national grid were used only for backup service during power outages, resulting in efficient fuel management and a significant reduction in fuel consumption
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Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up to 5,245 military contingent personnel, 192 military observers, 500 United Nations police officers and 1,000 formed police personnel	Yes	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength: 4,530 military contingent personnel 177 military observers 428 United Nations police 868 formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	23 contingents, consisting of 16 military contingents and 7 formed police units, were inspected 738 periodic and operational readiness inspections were conducted 8 repatriation inspections were conducted 2,381 major equipment items, including items under 14 categories of self-sustainment, were inspected during each inspection 437 verification reports were prepared/submitted for the reimbursement payments to troop-contributing countries

Storage and supply of 422 tons of rations and 7 days reserve of combat rations at 8 UNOCI locations (Abidjan: 2; Sector East: 3, Sector West: 3), 14 days of combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 39 locations	Yes	Storage and supply of 269 tons of fresh rations (28 days reserve and 28 days operational stocks), 92,436 units of combat rations (14 days in contingent location and 7 days warehouse stocks) and 372,780 litres of bottled water (14 days in contingent location and 7 days warehouse stocks) for the military contingent and formed police unit personnel in 23 locations (owing to the closure of the 13 sites)
Administration of an average of 1,225 civilian personnel, comprising 358 international staff, 713 national staff, 154 United Nations Volunteers and 8 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Administration of an average of 1,090 civilian personnel, comprising of 299 international staff, 649 national staff, 134 United Nations Volunteers, 7 Government-provided personnel and 1 temporary position
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring of misconduct cases, and disciplinary action	Yes	<p>UNOCI implemented a three-pronged strategy: (a) prevention of misconduct; (b) enforcement of standards of misconduct; and (c) remedial action in cases where misconduct occurred in order to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct</p> <p>All new personnel on arrival at UNOCI received the required induction training courses on Conduct and Discipline and on Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. In addition, 57 per cent of UNOCI personnel received refresher training on the latter course</p> <p>78 risk assessment visits to 29 different operation locations to identify and mitigate risks of misconduct were conducted by the UNOCI Conduct and Discipline Team</p> <p>With regard to public outreach, UNOCI informed the host population on conduct and discipline related matters during sensitization sessions of the UNOCI Human Rights Section, United Nations-organized cultural/sports activities and United Nations Days, as well as during risk assessment visits conducted by the Conduct and Discipline Team. Spots/interviews on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse were aired on the mission's radio station (UNOCI FM), relevant information was also provided on the UNOCI public website and sensitization materials on the subject were disseminated across field offices and cites to local community partners</p> <p>All received allegations were handled in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures. Finally, UNOCI reactivated the in-country network on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and ensured that it met on a regular basis to map services available to provide support to victims</p>

Completion of improved operation buildings and infrastructures to meet the minimum operating security standards	Yes	The service was rendered according to the security recommendations, including terrorist threat security enhancements at UNOCI headquarters at Hotel Sebroko, Abidjan
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Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of all operation premises in 40 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises, and civilian staff premises at 47 sites and 16 military observers team site offices in 40 locations
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Provision of sanitation services for all 40 premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal at 47 sites and 16 military observer team site offices in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East
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Operation and maintenance of 23 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 18 locations	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 26 United Nations-owned water purification plants at 18 locations. The increased number of operational plants was attributable to the fact that 3 additional purification plants were set up, to fulfil the requirements of the camps and to the fact that materials were available in stock, including materials remaining after relocation from closed sites. No acquisitions were made in connection to the installation of the 3 additional plants
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Storage and supply of 4.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 283 United Nations-owned and 211 contingent-owned generators	2.6 million	Litres of fuel supplied for 134 United Nations-owned and 184 contingent-owned generators The lower number of generators as well as the lower consumption of fuel for generators was attributable mainly to the closure of camps and the subsequent reduction in the number of primary and backup generators
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Maintenance and renovation of 15 km of roads and 15 airfields in 15 locations and 6 aviation fuel farms sites in 6 locations	9 km	Maintenance and renovation was conducted as follows Roads
	9	Airfields in 9 locations
	4	Aviation fuel farm sites in 4 locations The lower number is a result of the closure of airfields, camps and premises due to reduction in the military personnel and the drawdown of operations

Operation and maintenance of 23 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 15 locations	22	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 15 locations were operated and maintained
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		<p>The lower number of wastewater treatment plants was attributable to the closure of 10 camps with wastewater treatment plants and the partial relocation of the existing 16 plants</p> <p>The lower number is a result of the closure of camps and premises due to reduction in the number of military personnel and the drawdown of operations</p>
Operation and maintenance of 283 United Nations-owned generators in 40 premises	240	United Nations-owned generators in 42 sites and 4 military observer team site offices were operated and maintained
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 690 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 20 armoured vehicles, through three workshops in three locations	690	United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and vehicle attachments, including 20 armoured vehicles (with gradual reduction to 586 United Nations-owned vehicles by the end of the reporting period), were operated and maintained at 3 workshops and 2 mobile workshops, and repaired at 8 sub-workshops
Supply of 4.2 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	3.4 million	<p>Litres of ground transportation fuel were consumed</p> <p>The lower consumption of the ground transportation fuel is mainly attributable to the repatriation of troops, the closure of camps and premises and the subsequent reduction of United Nations-owned vehicles from the planned 690 to the actual 586 by the end of the reporting period, as well as to the connection of UNOCI to the national grid</p>
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 270 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to operation area	Yes	A daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average 270 United Nations personnel per day to and from work was operated
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 9 rotary-wing aircraft, including 3 attack helicopters, on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL, and 4 military utility helicopters in 4 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa and Man Airport) until January 2016. One fixed-wing and one rotary-wing aircraft will be withdrawn at that time, bringing the fleet down to 2 fixed-wing and 8 rotary-wing aircraft	Yes	<p>12 aircraft were operated and maintained in 4 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa and Man) as follows:</p> <p>3 commercial fixed-wing aircraft (1 Lear Jet-60 until January 2016, 2 Be-1900D fixed-wing aircraft)</p> <p>9 rotary-wing aircraft, comprising 7 military-type and 2 commercial aircraft:</p> <p>4 MI-17s (2 MI-17 until August 2016)</p> <p>3 MI-24s (shared 85 per cent with UNMIL) until February 2016)</p>

		2 MI-8MTV (1 MI-8MTV until December 2015)
		By the end of the reporting period, the UNOCI fleet was reduced to 2 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing aircraft
Supply of 4.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	2.9 million	<p>Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for the air operations of UNOCI in the operation area as well as to different locations outside the UNOCI area for VIP flights and casualty evacuations</p> <p>The lower consumption of aviation fuel was attributable to the drawdown of UNOCI and the subsequent reduction in the flight hours and fleet composition</p>
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	None	
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Satellite network consisting of one Earth station hub, providing voice, fax, video and data to all offices operation-wide was maintained
Support and maintenance of 18 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 30 telephone exchanges, 20 microwave links and 5 videoconferencing terminals	Yes	<p>22 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 30 telephone exchanges, 24 microwave links and 5 videoconferencing terminals were supported and maintained</p> <p>The higher number of links maintained was attributable to the delayed closure of the offices in Guiglo and Man and the office at Man airport</p>
Support and maintenance of 532 high frequency, 112 very high frequency (ground-to-air), 3,350 ultra-high frequency (UHF) radios, 23 UHF repeaters and transmitters	Yes	<p>302 high frequency, 20 very high frequency (ground-to-air), 2,124 ultra-high frequency (UHF) radios, 24 UHF repeaters and transmitters were supported and maintained</p> <p>The reduced number of equipment maintained was attributable to the drawdown of personnel and subsequent closure of premises</p> <p>The requirement for an additional UHF repeater was attributable to the delayed closure of the premises in Bouna</p>
Support and maintenance of 15 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities	Yes	<p>24 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities were supported and maintained</p> <p>The requirement to maintain the higher number of FM radio broadcast stations was attributable to the mandated requirement to use UNOCI broadcasting capacity through its station (UNOCI-FM)</p>

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 15 physical servers and 105 virtual servers, 1,935 computing devices, 200 Virtual Desktop Infrastructures, 415 printers and 260 digital senders in 40 locations	Yes	15 physical servers and 105 virtual servers, 1,707 computing devices, 200 virtual desktop infrastructures, 412 printers and 230 digital senders in 35 locations were supported and maintained The lower amount of equipment supported and maintained was attributable to the drawdown of UNOCI, the subsequent reduction of personnel and the closure of the premises
Support and maintenance of 25 local area networks (LAN), 1 wide area network (WAN) and 1 metropolitan area network (MAN) for 1,985 users in 40 locations	Yes	25 local area networks (LAN), 1 wide area network (WAN) and 1 metropolitan area network (MAN) for 1,380 users in 35 locations The lower number of users in fewer locations was attributable to the drawdown of UNOCI, the subsequent reduction of personnel and the closure of premises
Support and maintenance of 19 wireless area networks. The increase in the number of wireless area networks is owing to the fact that remote sites are linked by satellite and to the establishment of new satellite links to AK Camp and Riviera	Yes	19 wireless area networks were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance for 2,500 e-mail accounts	Yes	1,650 e-mail accounts were supported and maintained The lower number of e-mail accounts supported and maintained was attributable to the drawdown of UNOCI, the subsequent reduction of personnel and the closure of premises
Development of geographic information system (GIS) for providing approximately 2,200 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions and situational awareness, and for operational purposes	Yes	2,200 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions and situational awareness, including for operational purposes, were developed and printed

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level I plus United Nations-owned clinic in Seboko/Abidjan, 1 level I United Nations-owned clinic in Sector West, 16 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 10 locations, 2 level II non-national clinics, and 5 level III national medical facilities, for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies, and for the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	Operation and maintenance of: 1 level I plus United Nations-owned clinic in Seboko/Abidjan 1 level I United Nations-owned clinic in Sector West in Daloa another 1 level I United Nations-owned clinic 10 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 9 locations
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		<p>1 level II troop-contributing country clinic in Daloa, Sector West, deployed as second-line medical support in Sector West until 5 August 2016 when it was repatriated in line with the mission's downsizing plan</p> <p>5 level II hospitals locally contracted by UNOCI in Bouaké, Daloa and San-Pedro</p> <p>5 level II local in Bouaké, Daloa and San-Pedro</p> <p>3 level III hospitals locally contracted by UNOCI in Abidjan</p> <p>3 level III medical facilities in Abidjan another one in Bouaké, Sector East</p> <p>10 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 9 locations</p> <p>1 level II troop-contributing country clinic in Sector West, Daloa</p> <p>5 level II local in Bouaké, Daloa and San-Pedro</p> <p>3 level III medical facilities in Abidjan</p> <p>The lower number of clinics and the different composition of medical facilities reflects the downsizing of the mission, the repatriation of troops and the drawdown of personnel</p>
Maintenance of operation-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level IV hospitals in 3 locations	Yes	<p>The following evacuation arrangements in collaboration with air operations were maintained:</p> <p>2 level IV hospitals in Accra and in Pretoria provide level IV medical care to UNOCI, including definitive treatments and rehabilitation</p> <p>The lower number of hospitals was attributable to the downsizing of UNOCI, the repatriation of troops and the drawdown of personnel</p>
Operation and maintenance of facilities for HIV voluntary, confidential counselling and testing for all operation personnel	Yes	<p>7,000 persons, including civilians, military and police officers, were sensitized on HIV/AIDS issues</p> <p>50 HIV/AIDS counsellors were trained</p> <p>2 supervision visits to control voluntary counselling and confidential testing quality were conducted</p> <p>Referral of 100 per cent of UNOCI personnel and dependents in need for treatment was provided</p> <p>35 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians were trained</p> <p>Referral for post-exposure prophylaxis of 100 per cent of UNOCI personnel and dependents accidentally exposed to HIV</p>

		<p>3,000 persons, including civilians, military and police personnel, were provided with voluntary counselling and confidential testing services</p> <p>Distribution of 1,000,000 male and 275,000 female condoms</p> <p>75 peer educators were trained</p>
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all operation areas, including 24-hour close protection to senior operation staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	<p>Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the headquarters in Sebroko, the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction, including access control, patrols inside and outside the perimeter fences every two hours as well as monitoring of close-circuit television systems</p> <p>In addition, close protection (with support of the host country) was provided to United Nations officials visiting Cote d'Ivoire (including security arrangements in hotels)</p>
Operation-wide security assessment for 31 sites, including surveys for 810 residences	Yes	<p>Security assessment was conducted for 10 instead of 31 UNOCI sites as these were new sites to which military observers and the United Nations police were to be relocated</p> <p>41 hotel surveys were conducted for the visits of United Nations officials to Côte d'Ivoire and for the implementation of security measures to mitigate against terrorist attacks following the incident on 13 March 2016 in Grand Bassam</p> <p>817 surveys of residences. The higher number of security surveys was attributable to the relocation of military observers and United Nations police to new field sites</p>
Conduct of 780 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all operation staff and their dependants	Yes	<p>748 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted for 900 participants, comprising 675 UNOCI staff (including dependents) and 225 official visitors and consultants. There was a lower-than-expected number of sessions due to a decrease in the number of incoming/newly recruited personnel</p>
Conduct of 156 induction security training sessions and 4 primary fire training/drills for all new operation staff	Yes	<p>44 induction security training sessions and 3 primary fire training/drills for all new operation staff were provided. The lower number of induction security training sessions and fire drills was due to a decrease in the number of incoming/newly recruited personnel</p>

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 301.2	7 739.0	562.2	6.8
Military contingents	157 134.3	138 739.8	18 394.5	11.7
United Nations police	20 131.6	17 543.3	2 588.3	12.9
Formed police units	29 143.7	27 501.8	1 641.9	5.6
Subtotal	214 710.8	191 523.9	23 186.9	10.8
Civilian personnel				
International staff	59 634.4	51 938.3	7 696.1	12.9
National staff	16 149.2	19 624.2	(3 475.0)	(21.5)
United Nations Volunteers	6 458.8	6 029.3	429.5	6.6
General temporary assistance	38.0	324.3	(286.3)	(753.4)
Government-provided personnel	338.5	280.9	57.6	17.0
Subtotal	82 618.9	78 197.0	4 421.9	5.4
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	503.0	294.7	208.3	41.4
Official travel	3 016.0	2 070.0	946.0	31.4
Facilities and infrastructure	31 166.9	25 408.2	5 758.7	18.5
Ground transportation	6 962.8	5 376.8	1 586.0	22.8
Air transportation	30 477.6	24 182.3	6 295.3	20.7
Naval transportation	5.0	2.6	2.4	48.0
Communications	4 933.6	3 741.1	1 192.5	24.2
Information technology	4 948.5	4 702.3	246.2	5.0
Medical	1 296.4	798.8	497.6	38.4
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	20 154.8	15 825.7	4 329.1	21.5
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 990.6	9.4	0.5
Subtotal	105 464.6	84 393.1	21 071.5	20.0
Gross requirements	402 794.3	354 114.0	48 680.3	12.1
Staff assessment income	7 276.9	8 082.0	(805.1)	(11.1)
Net requirements	395 517.4	346 032.0	49 485.4	12.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	402 794.3	354 114.0	48 680.3	12.1

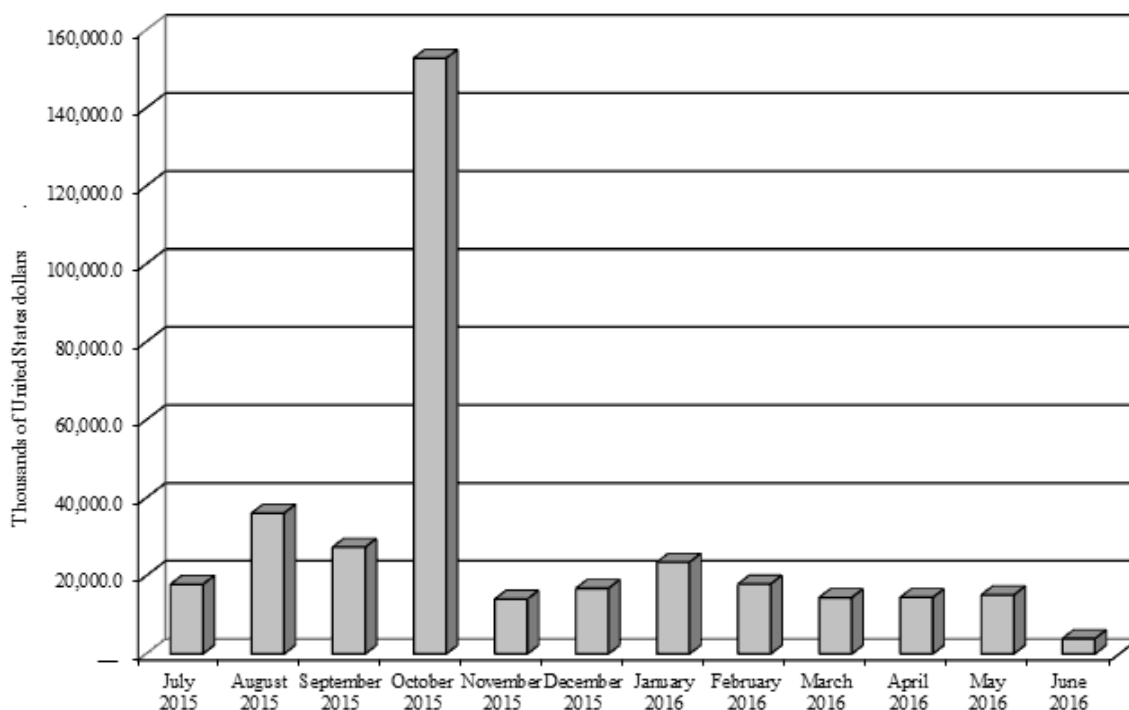
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	214 710.8	–	214 710.8
II. Civilian personnel	82 618.9	–	82 618.9
III. Operational costs	105 464.6	–	105 464.6
Total	402 794.3	–	402 794.3
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			–

52. No redeployments of funds across the groups I, II and III were executed during the period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



53. Higher expenditures in August 2015 reflect the recording of costs for the rental and operation of the UNOCI aircraft fleet as well as the cost of aviation and diesel fuel. Higher expenditures in the month of October 2015 pertain to the recording of obligations and disbursements with respect to the reimbursement of contributing Governments for services rendered and equipment used by military contingents and

formed police personnel. This was done to facilitate the transfer of financial management tools from legacy systems to Umoja, as part of data migration.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	993.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 325.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	14 224.9
Total	16 543.6

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	23 994.1
Formed police units	5 540.0
Subtotal	29 534.1
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	17 398.1
Formed police units	3 594.6
Subtotal	20 992.7
Total	50 526.8

<i>Operation factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Operation area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.80	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	1.90	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.50	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-0.45		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	35 747.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	35 747.0

^a Includes Government-provided land and facilities as well as airport charges.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$562.2	6.8%

54. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 7.8 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 2 per cent provided for in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$18 394.5	11.7%

55. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 7.3 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 2 per cent provided for in the budget. In addition, no claims were received with respect to death and disability compensation during the period. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by additional requirements with respect to the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the earlier-than-planned repatriation of troops.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$2 588.3	12.9%

56. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate 14.4 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 11 per cent provided for in the budget. In addition, no claims were received with respect to death and disability compensation during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 641.9	5.6%

57. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to higher actual average vacancy rate of 13.2 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 1 per

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

cent provided for in the budget. In addition, no claims were received with respect to death and disability compensation during the period. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by additional requirement under freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment due to the earlier-than-planned repatriation of formed police units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$7 696.1	12.9%

58. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to international staff salaries and common staff cost due to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 16.0 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 10 per cent provided for in the budget, which stemmed from the non-replacement of staff departing the mission against posts whose functions were not deemed critical to the successful downsizing of UNOCI.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$3 475.0)	(21.5%)

59. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher actual average grade level of NPO-C, step 5, with respect to National Professional Officers and G-5, step 4, for national General Service in respect of staff on board the mission compared to NPO-B, step 1, and G-4, step 7, respectively, provided for in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$429.5	6.6%

60. The variance is attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 13 per cent compared to the vacancy rate of 7 per cent provided for in the budget, which stemmed from the non-replacement of United Nations Volunteers departing the mission against vacant positions whose functions were not deemed critical to the successful downsizing of UNOCI.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$286.3)	(753.4%)

61. The variance is attributable to the cost allocated to UNOCI with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance related to Umoja, including the decommissioning of the Galileo inventory management system and the mission post-classification exercise.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$57.6	17.0%

62. The variance is attributable to the actual average vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent compared to the non-application of a vacancy rate in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$208.3	41.4%

63. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to the training consultants due to requirements for individual contractors being initially budgeted under consultants, whereas the expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment combined with the use of internal resources. The overall reduced requirements were offset partly by the requirements for communications support services contractors being initially budgeted under communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under non-training consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$946.0	31.4%

64. The variance is attributable to the reduced requirements for non-training-related travel owing to fewer trips undertaken by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Human Resources and Security Sections, combined with the lower actual daily subsistence allowance (\$98 applied for the travel to regional locations compared to the budgeted rate of \$259) for training-related travel owing to requirements for individual contractors for French and English language training, which were budgeted under official travel whereas expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$5 758.7	18.5%

65. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to lower actual average fuel prices (actual average price \$0.67 per litre, compared with \$1.00 per litre provided for in the budget) combined with the lower level of consumption of fuel; and (b) maintenance services, utilities and waste disposal services and the acquisition of engineering supplies and generators, owing to the reduction of military personnel in the context of the overall drawdown of UNOCI.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1 586.0	22.8%

66. The variance is attributable mainly to the reduced requirements with respect to: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to lower actual average fuel prices (actual average price \$0.67 per litre compared to \$1.00 per litre provided for in the budget) combined with the lower level of fuel consumption (actual 3.4 million litres compared to planned 4.2 million litres) owing to the reduction of military personnel in the context of the overall drawdown of the mission; (b) liability insurance owing to the reduction of the light passenger vehicle fleet from 558 to 462; and (c) delayed repair and maintenance of vehicles combined with the in-house repairs owing to the delayed establishment of the services contract with an external workshop. The

reduced requirements were partly offset by additional requirements with respect to spare parts, owing to need to repair the mission's ageing vehicle fleet, and requirements for the rental of buses for the rotation and repatriation of contingents, which were budgeted under other supplies, services and equipment, whereas the expenditure was recorded under ground transportation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$6 295.3	20.7%

67. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirement with respect to the rental and operation of the Operation's aircraft fleet due to fewer flight hours utilized with respect to fixed-wing (actual 1,596 hours compared to 2,221 hours provided for in the budget) and rotary-wing (actual 2,931 hours compared to 4,057 hours provided for in the budget) aircraft, combined with lower fuel prices (actual average price \$0.476 per litre, compared with the \$0.98 estimated for the 2015/16 period) and consumption levels (actual 2.9 million litres compared with 4.3 million litres of aviation fuel provided for in the budget).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 192.5	24.2%

68. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to commercial communications, public information services owing to the cancellation of some radio programmes and the reduction of promotional items in the context of the UNOCI drawdown, and communications spare parts, which were initially budgeted under communications whereas the expenditure was recorded under information technology. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the increased requirements for the maintenance of equipment and communications support services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$246.2	5.0%

69. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements, with respect to equipment acquisition and information technologies services owing to the drawdown of UNOCI. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the increased requirements for the acquisition of software packages and licences.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$497.6	38.4%

70. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the delayed procurement of drugs and consumables such as laboratory and dental supplies owing to the unavailability of supplies within the system contracts, for which an alternate supplier was not found.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$4 329.1	21.5%

71. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements owing to decreased operational activities related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme due to the non-return and/or non-registration of approximately 2,000 ex-combatants living outside the country near the border areas, which consequently resulted in reduced payments for transitional safety allowances. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by additional requirements with respect to other freight and related costs due to increased charges for customs clearance and inland transportation with respect to the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment of military contingents.

V. Unforeseen liabilities

72. The Security Council, by its resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#) of 28 April 2016, extended the mandate of UNOCI for a final period until 30 June 2017. By the same resolution the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to complete, by 30 April 2017, the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components other than those required for the mandate of the Operation as described in paragraph 18 of the resolution and decided that from 1 May to 30 June 2017 the mandate of UNOCI will be to complete the closure of the Operation.

73. In the light of the accelerated closure period, there is a possibility that unforeseen liabilities may arise after 30 June 2017, as obligations to Governments for troops, formed police units, logistical support and other goods supplied and services rendered remain valid for a five-year period. Accordingly, to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet unforeseen liabilities, it is recommended that the decision on treatment of the unencumbered balance and other income in a total amount of \$65,223,900 with respect to the 2015/16 period be deferred until the seventy-second session of the General Assembly.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

74. 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 take note of the total amount of \$65,223,900, comprising the unencumbered balance of \$48,680,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 and other income for the period ended 30 June 2016 amounting to \$16,543,600 from interest income (\$993,400), other/miscellaneous income (\$1,325,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$14,224,900);

(b) To defer to its seventy-second session a decision on the treatment of the amount of \$65,223,900 indicated in subparagraph (a) above.

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the request/recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/286](#)

[\(A/70/742\)](#)

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
The Committee looks forward to analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures for the 2015/16 financial period, including through the provision of additional analytical information in the next performance reports as well as in the periodic updates on redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure, as described in paragraph 28 above. (para. 33)	<p>Variances between budgeted and actual expenditures are analysed for the budget performance report of UNOCI.</p> <p>Redeployment between groups and classes of expenditures are also analysed during the performance period.</p> <p>UNOCI benefitted from the introduction of Umoja, which was useful in analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures and redeployments between groups and classes of expenditures.</p>