



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 December 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session

Agenda item 152

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	4
II. Mandate performance	4
A. Overall	4
B. Budget implementation	5
C. Mission support initiatives	7
D. Regional mission cooperation	8
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	10
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	11
III. Resource performance	58
A. Financial resources	58
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	59
C. Monthly expenditure pattern	59
D. Other revenue and adjustments	60
E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	60
F. Value of non-budgeted contributions	61
IV. Analysis of variances	61
V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	65



Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been linked to the mission'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.

During the reporting period, the Operation was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the Government in stabilizing the security situation in the country and to make the progress towards lasting peace and stability. The budget provided for the deployment of 192 military observers, 6,945 military contingent personnel, 555 United Nations police officers and 1,000 formed police unit personnel, 411 international staff, 796 national staff, 178 United Nations Volunteers and 44 Government-provided personnel. In its resolution 2162 (2014) of 25 June 2014, the Security Council, recalling its intention to consider a reduction of personnel, decided that UNOCI uniformed personnel would consist of up to 5,437 military personnel, comprising 5,245 troops and staff officers, and 192 military observers, by 30 June 2015, that the police component would consist of up to 1,500 police personnel and that the 8 custom officers previously authorized would be maintained.

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

UNOCI incurred \$461,512,200 in gross expenditures for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 93.5 per cent (compared with \$546,829,200 in expenditure and an implementation rate of 93.6 per cent in the 2013/14 period).

The financial performance for the period reflects underexpenditure with respect to military and police personnel as well as civilian personnel categories of expenditure, which resulted mainly from higher actual average vacancy rates as well as underexpenditure with respect to operational costs attributable primarily to the lower requirements for air transportation activities and lower expenditure for facilities and infrastructure owing to the downsizing of the Operation and closure of the camps and sites.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	260 887.1	250 389.0	10 498.1	4.0
Civilian personnel	102 223.9	90 137.4	12 086.5	11.8
Operational costs	130 459.3	120 985.8	9 473.5	7.3
Gross requirements	493 570.3	461 512.2	32 058.1	6.5
Staff assessment income	8 896.0	8 830.4	65.6	0.7
Net requirements	484 674.3	452 681.8	31 992.5	6.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	493 570.3	461 512.2	32 058.1	6.5

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved (25 June 2014) ^a	Planned ^b	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^c
Military observers	192	192	180	6.3
Military contingents	5 245	6 945	6 165	11.2
United Nations police	500	555	441	20.5
Formed police units	1 000	1 000	982	1.8
International staff	411	411	336	18.2
National staff	796	796	693	12.9
United Nations Volunteers	178	178	150	15.7
Government-provided personnel	8	44	7	84.1

^a Reflects the highest level of strength authorized by Security Council resolution 2162 (2014) of 25 June 2013.

^b Represents the highest level of strength authorized.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 February 2014 ([A/68/758](#)) and amounted to \$512,590,300 gross (\$503,694,300 net). It provided for 192 military observers, 6,945 military contingents, 555 United Nations police officers, 1,000 formed police units, 411 international and 796 national staff inclusive of 96 National Professional Officers, and 178 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 7 May 2014, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$502,297,400 gross for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (see [A/68/782/Add.11](#), para. 63).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 68/285, appropriated an amount of \$493,570,300 gross (\$484,674,300 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. By the same resolution, the General Assembly, on exceptional basis, apportioned the amount \$246,785,150 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2015. The Secretary-General, in his note on the financing arrangements for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 ([A/69/534](#) and Corr.1), requested the assessment of the amount of \$243,907,100 for the maintenance of the Operation in the period from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2015. Subsequently, by its resolution 69/258, the General Assembly apportioned the amount of \$246,785,150 for the period from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2015. The total amount of the appropriation has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2112 (2013) and 2162 (2014).

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

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

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2014/15 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 most of its mandated tasks and provided its support to Côte d'Ivoire in (a) addressing the challenges to security and political stability; (b) enhancing the capacity of the national defence, security and law enforcement institutions; (c) implementing the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and reinsertion programme for former combatants; (d) implementing security sector reform; (e) promoting and protecting human rights; and (f) conducting peace consolidation activities. During the reporting period, Côte d'Ivoire continued to make significant progress towards political, social and economic stability.

9. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained relatively calm, with increased stability in the western region. However, a number of attacks along the southwestern border with Liberia were reported in the first half of 2015. In response to the attacks in the south-west, UNOCI developed a comprehensive security plan, including intensified day and night ground patrols and air patrols in the area, 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 the national defence and security forces, as a result of which they displayed enhanced capability throughout the country.

10. Following the reduction in the Operation's military strength, the adjustments were made to the areas of responsibility of the UNOCI formed police units to enhance their operational capacity and mobility. The adjusted deployment of the formed police units now corresponds to the areas of operations of the national gendarmerie and police intervention units. UNOCI formed police units also continued to support the national security forces and help to mitigate security vacuums in areas vacated by the UNOCI force, focusing on public order management, crowd control and operational support. UNOCI police also continued to support and advise national law enforcement and security forces, including through the conduct of joint patrols, mentoring, training and co-location activities countrywide. To strengthen the capacity of the security and defence forces, UNOCI and the United Nations Mine Action Service constructed and rehabilitated 18 weapons and ammunition storage facilities throughout the country, enabling the safe storage and accountability of weapons and ammunitions. Specialized technical trainings were provided to national officers on stockpile management and explosive ordnance disposal.

11. During the reporting period, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process accelerated significantly. According to government figures as at 30 June 2015, 58,216 former combatants had entered the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process since its beginning in October 2012. The acceleration of that process was reflected in increased UNOCI assistance to the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. This included technical, logistical and financial support to disarmament and demobilization operations as well as assistance to the reinsertion process through payments of transitional safety allowances, resocialization assistance and by targeting reluctant groups through sensitization.

12. The political environment continued to improve, including with respect to dialogue with the opposition and in advancing the electoral reform process. The good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General were crucial in the resumption of dialogue between the political opposition and the Government on

outstanding matters, including the release on bail of close associates to the former President, Laurent Gbagbo, the restitution of illegally occupied properties and the unfreezing of their financial assets. UNOCI also provided support for reconciliation initiatives and to carry out electoral reform. This contributed to the installation of a more inclusive independent electoral commission and to the resumed participation of the opposition in the work of the commission. Considerable progress was made towards the completion of the legal framework for elections, including the amendment to the electoral code. Yet, political divisions between and within parties and achieving political consensus on issues pertaining to the electoral process continued to present significant challenges.

13. Incendiary and false information as well as hate speech in some media outlets continued to be reported, their occurrence directly linked to the electoral process. The Government, the media regulatory bodies and the Observatory of Freedom of Press, Ethics and Deontology urged the media to act responsibly in their coverage of the reconciliation process and the electoral process.

14. Under the leadership of the National Security Council, further progress was made in the implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform, with important steps taken towards improving gender balance in security institutions. UNOCI continued to facilitate open exchanges among senior representatives of the defence and security forces on security sector reform issues, such as civil-military relations, the professionalization of the armed forces and the establishment of an appropriate accountability mechanism. UNOCI also provided training for security sector reform focal points within line ministries and security institutions to help to strengthen the capacities of national actors involved in the monitoring and evaluation of security sector reform activities.

15. The human rights situation also continued to improve, with the Government displaying continued commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. Nevertheless, the prevention of a number of demonstrations and public events organized by political parties and civil society organizations, including professional trade unions and student associations, highlighted the continued need to engage with the Government to promote the opening of the democratic space ahead of the presidential elections in 2015. UNOCI human rights outreach activities aimed at contributing to peaceful elections therefore multiplied in the last part of the reporting period. 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.

16. Military justice and the prosecution of crimes remained partial, which continued to fuel a sentiment of impunity among segments of the population. The fight against impunity remains ongoing. Although the three-year mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission ended during the reporting period, the final report of the Commission, which was presented to the President of the Republic on 15 December 2014, has not been made public. The National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of the Victims of the crises that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire (Commission nationale pour la réconciliation et l'indemnisation des victimes), was established by decree on 24 March. Together with the National Programme of Social Cohesion, it was mandated to develop and implement the Côte d'Ivoire reparations programme, including the identification of victims.

17. Despite continued improvements in the humanitarian situation, pockets of vulnerability persisted, particularly in the western areas, in terms of food security, access to basic services and sustainable reintegration of returnees. Eviction operations from classified forests and slum areas in urban centres also caused concerns. Moreover, as a result of the outbreak of Ebola virus disease, which severely affected neighbouring countries, in particular Liberia and Guinea, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire closed its land borders with Liberia and Guinea in late August 2014. As a result, voluntary repatriation operations and other cross-border activities under the inter-mission cooperation framework, including joint security operations, were suspended.

18. During the period under review, UNOCI discontinued several programmes and activities pertaining to justice and corrections, as a result of the discontinuation of the Operation's rule of law and corrections mandate in these areas. In the framework of its technical cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, UNOCI nevertheless continued to provide technical advice to the Committee for the Review of Civil and Criminal Codes (established on 4 June 2013) and advocated for the integration of human rights standards in the work of the Committee.

19. The financial performance for the period reflects underexpenditure with respect to military and police personnel as well as civilian personnel categories of expenditure, which resulted mainly from higher actual vacancy rates as well as operational costs attributable primarily to the lower requirements for air transportation activities and lower expenditure for facilities and infrastructure, owing to the downsizing of the Operation and closure of the camps and sites.

20. During the performance period, the Operation experienced higher actual average vacancy rates of 11.2 per cent for military contingents, 6.3 per cent for military observers and 20.5 per cent for United Nations police, as compared with the actual average vacancy rates in the 2013/14 period of 6.6 per cent for military contingents, 2.6 per cent for military observers and 11.7 per cent for United Nations police. The actual average vacancy rate for Government-provided personnel increased from 16.7 per cent in the 2013/14 period to 84.1 per cent in the 2014/15 period. The significant increase in the vacancy rates reflects the decision of the Security Council to decrease the UNOCI force by 30 June 2015. In addition, the actual average vacancy rate for international staff was higher at 18.2 per cent in the 2014/15 period, as compared with the vacancy rate of 12.4 per cent experienced in 2013/14. The actual average vacancy rate was 25 per cent for National Professional Officers and 11.3 per cent for national General Service staff in the 2014/15 reporting period, as compared with 2013/14 actual average vacancy rates of 12.4 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. The increased vacancy rates in the civilian personnel category were mostly to accommodate the planned significant drawdown of staff in the 2015/16 period. To avoid termination indemnity payments, posts which came vacant in the period, which were earmarked for abolishment in line with the drawdown, were not filled.

C. Mission support initiatives

21. During the reporting period, the UNOCI support component focused on providing administrative, logistical and security support to the military, police and

civilian personnel within Abidjan, the two regional headquarters (Bouaké and Daloa) and 58 sublocations.

22. The Operation implemented planned efficiency gain initiatives, which included the closure of 12 premises (Adzope, Akouedo, Koumassi, Colas, Café Ivoire, Bouaké, Bouaké former-logistics base, Bouaké Airport 1, Bouaké Airport 2, Issia and Zouan-Hounien), which resulted in the savings in facilities and infrastructure. In the light of the drawdown of the military contingent and police personnel, 12 large and cost-consuming premises were no longer required and therefore were closed, while the United Nations military observers team sites (which were co-located with the military units in some of the 12 closed premises) were moved to the newly opened 15 considerably smaller, less costly office premises. Despite the increase in the number of the locations from 58 to 61, the overall size of the locations and rental and maintenance costs were decreased. The reduction in the air fleet of the B-737 that was formerly shared with UNMIL and one Mi-8 rotary-wing aircraft led to the reduced requirements.

23. Other implemented efficiency gains included procuring fewer communications and information technology spares and implementing preventive maintenance to reduce equipment failures. The successful implementation of the electronic fuel monitoring system (version 2) and the installation of anti-siphoning devices resulted in a significant reduction in fuel fraud cases in the reporting period. The construction of consolidated premises at the Anonkoua Koute logistics base allowed the closing of four smaller installations in Abidjan and reduced the level of acquisition of maintenance supplies.

D. Regional mission cooperation

24. The situation in the area bordering Liberia remained generally stable, notwithstanding a series of armed incidents in the border towns of Gobe, Dahioké, Grabo and Irato in January 2015. As at 30 June 2015, Côte d'Ivoire's borders with Guinea and Liberia were closed as a precautionary measure against the Ebola virus disease, which had most severely affected those countries and Sierra Leone. Though no case of Ebola has been reported in Côte d'Ivoire, the Government continued its efforts to strengthen its prevention, preparedness and response capacity, working with partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO). 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, although information-sharing between the two missions continued.

25. On 10 March 2015, the third quadripartite meeting involving the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, together with UNOCI and UNMIL, was held in Abidjan. The meeting provided an opportunity to strengthen bilateral cooperation and improve border security, as well as to follow up on agreements reached at the quadripartite meetings held in June 2012 and April 2013. While both Governments expressed satisfaction with improvements in the security situation, they acknowledged continuing fragility in the border areas. The parties agreed to regular cross-border meetings and the sharing of information between the security agencies of both countries and also decided to resume ground and river patrols jointly with UNMIL and UNOCI along the border. It was also agreed to hold the sixth meeting of the Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia joint commission for bilateral cooperation and a

second meeting of the joint council of chiefs and elders. Owing to scheduling issues and logistical challenges, the Governments of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire subsequently decided to postpone these meetings until after the Ivorian presidential election.

26. In coordination with UNMIL, UNOCI continued to cooperate with the United Nations country team to address areas of common concern, including the voluntary return of refugees, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former armed elements and information exchange on border security and stability issues.

27. In the context of the UNOCI and UNMIL joint framework for engagement, formally adopted in July 2014, UNOCI continued to provide its air assets to other missions, including UNMIL and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), as required, and on a cost-sharing and cost-recovery basis. This support was further strengthened through the deployment in early 2015 of the quick reaction force, mandated to intervene in Liberia, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and the Government of Liberia, in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation on the ground to temporarily reinforce UNMIL with the sole purpose of implementing its mandate. A command post exercise in February 2015 was followed by a field training exercise in May 2015, drawing the necessary lessons learned for an effective deployment of the quick reaction force (in full or in part) from UNOCI to UNMIL.

28. UNOCI continued to share information and provide administrative and technical support to MINUSMA in the areas of financial management and human resources. The backstopping support was also provided by the Operation to the procurement function in MINUSMA in its start-up phase. In addition, in coordination with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI continued monitoring the embargo regime, working closely with Ivorian customs authorities to deter any breach to the embargo.

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

30. The UNOCI Inter-Mission Cooperation Unit, in conjunction with UNMIL and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), have been in dialogue with the Mano River Union secretariat regarding strengthening the joint border security and confidence-building units of the Mano River Union on the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia border area within the wider ambit of the Mano River Union strategy for cross-border security.

31. There was also backstopping support provided to the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, especially in its start-up phase, in the area of communications and information technology, ground transportation assets and personnel.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

32. UNOCI continued to work closely with the United Nations country team, including in their reconfiguration within existing capacities to reinforce their field presences and enhance their interventions and coordinated support to authorities and the population at the local level. To facilitate United Nations coordination of support to the Government for the presidential election in October 2015, UNOCI and the United Nations country team established a United Nations election coordination working group and four adjoining subgroups on security, communications, logistics and institutional developments.

33. The protection of civilians working groups established by UNOCI at the local level continued to meet and facilitate information-sharing, including with humanitarian actors and UNOCI. The mechanism was also used to inform UNOCI of potential quick-impact project initiatives that could assist in ensuring social cohesion within and among communities.

34. On joint programming and in the context of furthering peace consolidation, the United Nations country team and UNOCI jointly submitted, in December 2014, the second phase of the Priority Plan for Côte d'Ivoire with regard to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The plan covers the period 2015-2017 and focuses on two main areas, which are (a) restoring trust, peaceful coexistence and a safe and secure environment prior to the elections; and (b) conflict prevention and peaceful resolution. The second phase of the Priority Plan was funded up to \$12 million from the Peacebuilding Fund.

35. Regarding the Ebola virus disease, UNOCI and the United Nations country team worked together in providing assistance to national authorities while also finalizing a United Nations integrated Ebola response architecture. The United Nations country team and UNOCI supported relevant national authorities in finalizing the national Preparedness and Response Plan. In addition, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported coordinated interventions, provided appropriate personal protective equipment and the training of national and international health agents, such as WHO. Tents were provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and by UNOCI, pre-positioning, at the community level, along the border areas. Some 5,000 hygienic childbirth kits were provided by the United Nations Population Fund. In addition, outreach programmes were implemented by the United Nations Communications Group as a United Nations coordination mechanism, with United Nations entities in Côte d'Ivoire being members of the group. UNOCI force and police provided a mapping of illegal border crossing points to relevant national counterparts. The United Nations Contingency Plan against the Ebola Virus Disease was also finalized, identifying scenarios and strategic actions to be jointly undertaken, including a phased approach applicable to all United Nations entities, including UNOCI and United Nations country team members, during pre-epidemiologic to epidemiologic stages.

36. On the humanitarian front, UNOCI supported the ongoing efforts of the humanitarian actors in delivering emergency relief assistance in coordination with national authorities. During the landslides in Abidjan district and in the Fresco and San Pedro areas of western Côte d'Ivoire in July 2014, a joint assessment was undertaken by the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children, the humanitarian actors and UNOCI. Food items were provided by the World Food

Programme while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNOCI provided some tents in San Pedro.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: safe and secure environment

37. Overall, Côte d'Ivoire witnessed a stable security environment during the reporting period. Subsequent to the few minor skirmishes and security incidents along the Liberian border with Côte d'Ivoire and in southern Mali during the first half of 2015, UNOCI reinforced its military presence, particularly along the border with Mali, with an emphasis on tactical mobility. In addition to intensified ground and air patrols in support of FRCI, particularly in the western regions, UNOCI also continued to provide technical and capacity-building support to the national defence and security forces, as a result of which they were able to display enhanced capability throughout the country. In parallel, progress in political dialogue coupled with the mission's mediation and good offices efforts, including for the resolution of local-level disputes, contributed to strengthening overall stability and to the promotion of peace and reconciliation, including in the sensitive western region of Côte d'Ivoire.

38. Owing to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire was closed on 22 August 2014 and cross-border activities, including joint security operations, were suspended. In an encouraging development, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, together with UNOCI and UNMIL, held the third quadripartite meeting in Abidjan on 10 March 2015, at which they agreed to hold regular cross-border meetings and share information between their respective security forces. The resumption of ground and river border patrols jointly with UNMIL and UNOCI did not transpire during the reporting period as a result of the ongoing closure of Côte d'Ivoire's borders with Liberia and Guinea.

39. Overall, insecurity continued to be characterized by armed robbery, banditry and burglary perpetrated, in some instances, by FRCI soldiers and former combatants. Demonstrations by FRCI soldiers and former combatants also occurred during the reporting period, some of which became violent and caused security concerns. Episodes of intercommunal violence were also reported, especially related to land issues, eviction from protected forests and the exploitation of natural resources.

40. UNOCI formed police units continued to support the national security forces to mitigate security vacuums in areas vacated by the UNOCI force. UNOCI police undertook co-location and joint patrols with national law enforcement agencies, conducted mentoring sessions and training activities on public order management, including joint exercises between the formed police units and intervention units of the national police.

41. The regular holding of tripartite meetings of the UNOCI-FRCI-French forces continued to facilitate coordination and information-sharing, as well as early warning and rapid response to emerging security threats. Through joint military exercises, both UNOCI and FRCI improved their response capacity in relation to the protection of civilians. Moreover, ahead of the presidential election of October 2015 and within the framework of the revised protection of civilians strategy of

November 2014, a threats and vulnerabilities assessment was conducted to identify geographic hotspots and strengthen the Operation's capability to protect civilians. In addition to geographic areas requiring close attention, key protection of civilian issues were identified across the country, including with respect to, among other things, the behaviour of ex-combatants and security forces, intercommunal conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence.

42. During April, May and June of 2015, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process accelerated significantly. According to government figures, as at 30 June 2015, this acceleration resulted in a total of 58,216 former combatants having entered the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process since operations commenced in October 2012. UNOCI continued to provide strategic and operational assistance to the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in concluding its disarmament and demobilization operations. Furthermore, technical, logistical and financial support was provided to the resocialization and reinsertion process, including by targeting reluctant groups through sensitization.

43. The acceleration of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was reflected in increased assistance provided at the site of Anyama and in the reinsertion of former combatants, in particular through payments of transitional safety allowances and resocialization assistance. UNOCI continued with the implementation of 79 community-based reinsertion and social cohesion projects and commenced the implementation of two financial agreements totalling \$11,290,126, signed with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to support the reinsertion of up to 20,000 former combatants with vocational training and reinsertion (non-food item) kits. Advisory support to the national Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration focused on the completion of disarmament and demobilization activities by 30 June 2015, and on the development of a strategic post-June 2015 road map, centring on the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of a residual caseload, reluctant groups, including self-defence groups and elements associated with FRCI.

44. UNOCI, with assistance from the Mine Action Service, supported 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.

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 (2012/13: 43 reported incidents; 2013/14: 2 reported incidents; 2014/15: 30 reported incidents)

Actual indicators of achievement

There was a substantial increase in armed attacks in the western region at the beginning of 2015. There were 7 reported incidents as follows:

2 simultaneous attacks were launched on 10 January 2015: 1 in Dahioké, resulting in 2 FRCI soldiers being killed and 1 in Grabo, resulting in 1 assailant being killed and another wounded

2 armed attacks were launched against Irato on 11 and 13 January 2015, resulting in 1 civilian being wounded

2 attacks against Socklodogba on 23 February and 3 May 2015, respectively, resulting in 1 person being killed, houses burned and 500 internally displaced people

An armed attack in Tiboto on 1 March 2015, resulting in 2 civilians being killed and around 280 persons displaced

3 attacks in the Grabo area led to abduction of civilians, including on 29 January 2015, when 9 people were abducted at Irato, on 15 April, when the village chief was abducted at Ousseto and on 20 April, when 2 people, including the village chief, were abducted at Podoue

It remains unclear whether the attacks were politically motivated or were criminal acts aimed at gaining control over land or stealing food and money

The UNOCI force undertook extensive patrolling of areas of concern and joint reconnaissance of western areas by UNOCI and FRCI. In addition, UNOCI provided advice on the effective and strategic deployment of national defence and security forces, particularly in the western areas. Tripartite meetings with UNOCI force-FRCI-French forces continued to be held regularly, to ensure a coordinated response to threats against civilians. These initiatives, coupled with a UNOCI proactive approach, helped to deter a potential escalation of the security situation in areas of concern

Full compliance with the arms embargo (2012/13: 230 reported incidents; 2013/14: no reported incidents; 2014/15: no reported incidents)

UNOCI continued to carry out physical arms embargo inspections at Ivorian military and law enforcement installations, which include FRCI, the gendarmerie and police. Out of the 807 planned inspections, 713 were conducted and 94 were cancelled for operational reasons, including 40 owing to denial of access by local site commanders. Inspection operations ran smoothly during the period under review, with a performance rate of about 90 per cent. No case of violations of the embargo regime was recorded throughout the country. The rate of access denials was somewhat negligible, owing essentially to the sensitization of Ivorian forces on the importance of the embargo monitoring (1 incident is still under investigation by the Group of Experts)

Improved discipline and accountability of the security and defence forces, inter-agency cooperation and internal organization of security institutions (2012/13: 589 reported violations; 2013/14: 250 reported violations; 2014/15: 100 reported violations)

UNOCI has organized awareness-raising and training sessions for security forces, including the police, gendarmerie and FRCI, on their role in the protection of human rights and the need to ensure accountability for crimes perpetrated by them as State agents. UNOCI has documented 140 cases of human rights violations perpetrated by security forces agents and engaged with relevant authorities compelling them to take actions to address those violations and to punish the perpetrators. This is still work in progress. On 6 May 2015, FRCI and UNOCI decided to establish a joint mechanism to enhance the fight against impunity related to human rights violations committed by FRCI elements and therefore ensure that FRCI elements that perpetrated human rights violations were held accountable. Through this mechanism, UNOCI brings cases of violations to the attention of FRCI for action. This initiative aims at improving discipline within FRCI, as well as their sense of responsibility and accountability

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
350,400 routine patrol person-days (120 patrols per day x 8 troops x 365 days), including long-range as well as mixed patrols, to increase visibility in respect of the creation of an environment conducive to safety and security that strengthens the Operation's mandate regarding the protection of civilians	722,080	Routine troop patrol days (around 198 patrols per day x 10 troops x 365 days). Additional patrols were carried out in connection with the deployment of the regional quick reaction force and to enhance situational awareness of the Force
42,900 long-range patrol person-days (3 long-range patrols per day x 25 troops x 52 weeks x 11 battalions (4 in Sector West, 3 in Sector East, 4 in Sector Abidjan))	18,575	Long-range patrols (743 patrols x 25 troops). The lower number of patrols was attributable to a reduction in the number of battalions: the Force now counts 4 battalions in Sector West and 3 battalions in Sector East (instead of 11). These exercises improved the response capabilities of the battalions
2,304 flight hours (1,224 hours for 3 Bell-212 helicopters and 1,080 hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters) focused mainly on air reconnaissance/air patrols (including the border region), but which also include force deployment and extractions, casualty evacuation, support for United Nations police and military observer patrols and other military air operations	1,912	Air reconnaissance patrol hours (755 flight hours for 3 Bell-212 helicopters, 1,067 flight hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters and 90 flight hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters). The lower number of flight hours is lower than planned owing to adverse flying conditions. Where possible, air reconnaissance was substituted with ground patrols
750 armed helicopter flight hours to patrol mainly in the border region in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire and preparedness for close air support missions on any point/location in Côte d'Ivoire	462	Armed helicopter patrol hours. The lower performance was attributable to the employment of UNOCI armed helicopters in MINUSMA and their restricted use to "show of force" exercises

3,400 unmanned aircraft system patrol hours (2 unmanned aircraft systems x 10 hours/day x 5 days x 34 weeks)	No	UNOCI did not acquire an unmanned aircraft system
62,050 military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 5 patrols a day x 17 team sites x 365 days (2 team sites in Sector Abidjan, 9 team sites in Sector West and 6 team sites in Sector East))	72,466	Military observer mobile patrols 10,416 additional patrols were undertaken to enhance situation awareness in far-flung areas of concern, resulting in an increase in the total number of patrols
208 boat patrol-days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks) focused on the lagoon areas of Abidjan	177	Battalion-level exercises as well as joint exercises with Ivorian forces were conducted by the riverine unit. It also carried out regular patrols to conduct reconnaissance of landing points, as part of preparations for the election
Participation in 24 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation under the “Operation Mayo” framework, including with the Defence and Security Committees of the Economic Community of West African States, UNMIL and UNOWA and other United Nations presences in the subregion, focused on monitoring cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the illegal movement of weapons; and facilitation of 3 high-level meetings on regional and inter-mission security cooperation, with a view to protecting civilians and developing a subregional strategy for the Mano River Union	5	Border meetings and local-level physical interactions have been on hold since April 2014. The lower number of the meetings was held owing to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the region and the related closure of Côte d’Ivoire’s borders with Liberia and Guinea
	4	Videokonferences and teleconferences on issues related to inter-mission cooperation were held between UNOCI, UNMIL, UNOWA and the Mano River Union, in addition to regular e-mail exchanges
	1	High-level meeting addressing issues of regional and inter-mission security cooperation included the third quadripartite meeting, held on 10 March 2015, between the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, together with UNOCI and UNMIL. The lower number of meetings was attributable to the Ebola outbreak Regular exchanges of information and inter-mission cooperation were also conducted through the regional quick reaction force
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 monthly regional meetings	Yes	The advice was provided to the Ivorian armed forces through routine meetings between UNOCI, FRCI and French forces in Côte d’Ivoire. Similar meetings between UNOCI and FRCI were convened at sector commander level in the regions Exchange of information was carried out by UNOCI team sites, liaison officers and military observers with FRCI and local authorities UNOCI liaison officers were sent to FRCI headquarters to facilitate exchange of information and coordination. UNOCI officers were regularly invited to participate in FRCI operational training exercises and preparations

24 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	4	Integrated assessment missions were conducted throughout the reporting period
	2	Assessment missions, following reports of attacks in Sector West, were conducted by the Joint Mission Analysis Centre
	2	Assessment missions were conducted following reports of terrorist activities in the north The lower number of integrated missions conducted was attributable primarily to commitments of the UNOCI force to patrolling activities, in collaboration with FRCI and the UNOCI military observers, particularly in the western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Also contributing to the reduced number of integrated missions was the significant reduction in Force capabilities in relation to the need to hold the same area, particularly in the north-eastern part of Côte d'Ivoire
12 reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on compliance with the arms embargo and on cooperation with the Ivorian customs service on issues concerning embargoed goods	12	Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee were produced pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)
Conduct 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	713	Arms inspections of Ivorian arms installations (armed forces, gendarmerie and police)
	743	Inspections of cargo on-board aircraft and other vehicles at the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Airport in Abidjan and at the Abidjan seaport
Provision of technical advice to 90 per cent of the national authorities' requests for assistance in clearing explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance	Yes	UNOCI executed 47 explosive ordnance disposal support tasks and destroyed more than 64 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 the sustainable return of Ivorian refugees and wherein border communities develop increased trust in State authorities on both sides of the border	No	Despite numerous attempts to organize border meetings, all initiatives, including border meetings and local-level physical interactions, were on hold since April 2014, as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the region and the related closure of Côte d'Ivoire's borders with Liberia and Guinea

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

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

Security committees at the local level, including prefects, FRCI, gendarmerie, police, customs, general council and the mayor, are fully operational in at least 50 departments out of a total of 107 (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 31; 2014/15: 50)

46 local security committees have been established at the regional level across the country. No new security committees were established in Sector East, where the Government continued to focus on the region headquarters level and where all security institutions are deployed with full operational capacity. In Sector West, UNOCI continued advocacy during field visits, including by the Operation's senior leadership, led to the establishment of a security committee beyond the region headquarters level. All committees are now operational

UNOCI provided technical advice to the Ministry of Security for the development and implementation of a countrywide conflict prevention and early warning system

The prison administration contributes effectively to the protection of civilians by ensuring the safe and secure detention of inmates, as measured through a reduction in the number of prison escapes (2012/13: 227; 2013/14: 63; 2014/15: 44)

91 escapes from prison were reported during the period under review. Only 14 of the 91 prisoners who escaped were recaptured by the authorities, including 3 military detainees who escaped from the Maison d'arrêt militaire d'Abidjan during the protests by the military on 18 November 2014. The majority of prison escapes (53 prisoners, of whom only 6 were recaptured) took place in the Adzope detention centre during the night of 9 November 2014, when heavy rains resulted in weakened prison controls

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

Provision of training to 500 corrections officers on effective security procedures and intervention techniques

444

UNOCI police provided training on effective security procedures and intervention techniques, as follows:

Gendarmerie officers were trained in crowd control skills in 9 sessions

2,299

Police officers were trained in crowd control

Corrections officers were not trained on effective security procedures and intervention techniques owing to an Ivorian law stating that corrections officers are not responsible for crowd control, which is the responsibility of the police and gendarmerie (decree law number 67-332 of 1 August 1967)

Conduct of 12 training sessions on mine awareness education (unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war) and 12 training sessions on firearms safety education at the community level

Yes

UNOCI, through the Mine Action Service, conducted 257 sessions on firearms safety education and 169 sessions on explosive remnants of war risk education to 7,167 civilians (including 2,596 women) at the community level. In each target community, trainers conducted several training sessions, leading to a larger number of people reached through these activities than initially planned

Provision of technical support to 15 local security committees through monthly meetings	Yes	UNOCI participated in weekly, bimonthly, monthly and quarterly meetings of 11 security committees. In addition, UNOCI participated, on an ad hoc basis, in meetings of 10 departmental early warning committees, and provided logistics support to 5 early warning committees
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 the protection of civilians, including child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, public order, community policing, maritime policing, close protection, road traffic policing, the fight against terrorism, forensics, judiciary policing and drug enforcement	Yes	<p>251 train-the-trainer sessions and 117 mentoring sessions for trainers were conducted for 9,220 police, gendarmerie and corrections officers</p> <p>31 seminars were conducted for 3,599 national personnel of the police and gendarmerie</p> <p>3,011 one-day mentoring sessions were provided to over 13,566 personnel of the national police, gendarmerie, corrections services and FRCI</p> <p>The increase in the number of training sessions was attributable to the implementation of the project funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, aimed at promoting trust and cooperation between the police and local populations, and to new training requirements expressed by the police and the gendarmerie</p>

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Disarmament and demobilization of former combatants

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the total number of disarmed and demobilized former combatants (2012/13: 7,049; 2013/14: 20,963; 2014/15: 60,000)

During the reporting period, UNOCI supported the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of 10,936 former combatants, including 855 women. As at 30 June 2015, a total of 58,216 former combatants, including 4,597 women, had entered the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme started in October 2012, according to government figures

The low number of disarmed and demobilized former combatants through UNOCI support is attributable to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration conducting operations in the interior of Côte d'Ivoire without UNOCI assistance

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 (2012/13: 11,000; 2013/14: 33,000; 2014/15: 64,000)

As at 30 June 2015, a total of 13,772 weapons and 3,423 items of unexploded ordnance had been collected by the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, according to government figures. During the period under review, with UNOCI support, 1,766 weapons and 3,252 items of unexploded ordnance had been collected in relation to disarmament and demobilization operations

The lower number of the collected and processed explosive ordnance reflects the operations conducted by UNOCI. The mission does not have access to the number of the operations conducted by the national authorities

<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, through weekly meetings and co-location of staff, on the operationalization of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	Yes	<p>Strategic advice was provided at the high level (through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues) and technical advice at the working level</p> <p>Weekly meetings with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration resulted in joint collaboration on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues, including community rehabilitation and social cohesion, sensitization and communication</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding to frame the mutual engagement and support in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was developed with the Government. The agreement was signed on 17 February 2015</p> <p>Technical staff recruited under the framework of two financial agreements with UNOPS were offered for outposting to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. In addition, two technical experts were recruited by UNOCI as individual contractors to contribute to the Operation's efforts in support of the Authority's national sensitization campaign targeting former combatants</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration for the implementation of disarmament and demobilization operations, conducted primarily at the Anyama site in the Abidjan area. Support was also provided for disarmament and demobilization operations conducted in the interior of the country. Further technical advice and operational support was provided for the development and implementation of reinsertion projects</p>

<p>Provision of operational assistance and logistical support to the disarmament and demobilization of approximately 30,000 former combatants, including through the provision of registration, and screening support, sensitization and training (including on sexual and gender-based violence and on HIV/AIDS prevention), security, transport, as well as food and non-food items</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>10,936 former combatants, including 855 women, received support from UNOCI in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Although UNOCI provided operational and logistical assistance to disarmament and demobilization operations throughout the country, the majority of operations took place in the Abidjan area</p> <p>UNOCI supported the registration and screening of previously non-profiled former combatants through the Joint Verification Mechanism. The mechanism operated in parallel to disarmament and demobilization operations at the Anyama disarmament and demobilization site, verifying the eligibility of persons previously disarmed, though not yet registered, to enter the demobilization and reintegration process</p> <p>Operational and logistical support was also provided to the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration sensitization campaign targeting former combatants, and in the conduct of training for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS during the resocialization programme</p> <p>UNOCI also supported the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in the management and maintenance of 5 resocialization camps (Guiglo, Bouaflé, Bondoukou, Bouaké, M'Bahiakro) and 1 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration site (Anyama) and in the distribution of non-food item kits</p> <p>Further, UNOCI provided strategic advice to the Ivorian authorities on the development of a post-June 2015 road map to address residual disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues following the end of the mandate of the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. As a result, the Government established the Coordination Follow-up and Reinsertion Cell</p>
<p>Provision of technical assistance and security and logistical support to the processing of 100 per cent of the weapons and ammunition collected during disarmament operations throughout the country, including, where required, the verification, registration, transportation, storage, destruction and disposal of arms, as well as joint monitoring of the marking of 100 per cent of the weapons collected</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNOCI, with technical support from the Mine Action Service, collected and registered 2,455 weapons, of which 1,888 are with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and 567 with the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons</p> <p>UNOCI also destroyed 1,709 unserviceable weapons and more than 64 tons of obsolete ammunition</p>

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 (2012/13: 6,556; 2013/14: 20,024; 2014/15: 60,000)	As at 30 June 2015, a total of 52,418 former combatants had received reinsertion assistance, according to government figures. Assistance to the Government to increase the number of former combatants in reinsertion was provided in the form of support to the Government's resocialization programme, the payment of transitional safety allowances and support to the vocational training component of reinsertion	
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 (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 2,500; 2014/15: 4,000)	No armed elements were disarmed, demobilized and repatriated as a result of the Ebola outbreak. In support of the Government, assistance was provided under the framework of the national sensitization campaign to inform former combatants living in exile in Ghana and Liberia. To date, there is no government strategy for the repatriation of Ivorian armed elements residing in foreign countries and of foreign armed elements in Côte d'Ivoire. Repatriation operations were further hindered by the closure of the land border with Liberia as a result of the Ebola outbreak	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Design and implementation of 30 community-based reinsertion projects in priority areas with a high concentration of former combatants	Yes	79 community-based reinsertion and social cohesion projects have been financed during the period under review in priority areas with a high concentration of former combatants. The higher number of projects implemented during the period under review is attributable to the sudden, unexpected clearance of backlogged projects from the previous reporting period
Provision of reinsertion assistance, including provision of monthly safety nets to ex-combatants to cover boarding and lodging needs for up to a period of 6 months and support to socioprofessional training, to a planned caseload of 30,000 demobilized elements throughout the country	Yes	34,247 payments of reinsertion assistance, in the form of transitional safety allowances, were made to former combatants, including those demobilized by the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Two agreements (\$11,290,126 in total) were signed with UNOPS to support the reinsertion of up to 20,000 former combatants with vocational training and reinsertion (non-food item) kits
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	The national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration did not develop or request support for the development of a programme for the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, including both Ivorian combatants on foreign soil and foreign combatants on Ivorian soil

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

45. During the period under review, UNOCI continued to monitor the human rights situation in the country. Although the Government displayed continued commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, the prevention of a number of demonstrations and public events organized by political parties and civil society organizations, including professional trade unions and student associations, drew the mission's attention to the need to continue to engage with the Government to promote the opening of the democratic space ahead of the presidential election in 2015. A series of burglaries of offices of human rights associations in Abidjan were documented. These setbacks to the human rights situation are a matter of concern, particularly in view of the forthcoming elections, which should be carried out in an environment of respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights. UNOCI human rights outreach activities aimed at contributing to peaceful elections have therefore multiplied in the last part of the reporting period. In the area of child protection, UNOCI intensified its efforts to assist national and international partners to improve the juvenile justice sector and the conditions of children in detention.

46. Although the overall situation remained calm, impunity for past and current human rights violations, particularly concerning FRCI, remained a major concern. Throughout the reporting period, UNOCI intensified its training of FRCI soldiers, focused particularly on child protection and preventing conflict-related sexual violence. Among the positive developments in this area, on 21 July 2015, FRCI Commander Major-General Soumaïla Bakayoko launched the National Committee of Experts on Conflict-related Sexual Violence, in charge of capacity-building and sensitization, reinforcing the provision of services for survivors in military structures, fighting against impunity and monitoring and evaluating incidents and response actions.

47. During the reporting period, UNOCI monitored important developments on the judicial front. On 10 March 2015, the Criminal Court (Cour d'assises) of Abidjan pronounced its verdict in the trial of 83 alleged pro-Gbagbo individuals, including the former First Lady, Simone Ehivet Gbagbo, accused of crimes against State security. Mrs. Gbagbo was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment. On 16 March 2015, the prosecution, as well as the lawyers of 60 of the convicted individuals, filed requests for judicial review before the Supreme Court. Conversely, the Abidjan Military Tribunal also acquitted two military officers of murder and causing serious injuries to the civilian population as a result of the indiscriminate shelling of the Abobo neighbourhood of Abidjan on 17 March 2011. The issues pertaining to the right to fair trial were raised in connection with both trials initiated by the Supreme Court and Abidjan Military Tribunal, as illustrated by the appeals filed against their rulings.

48. On 9 March 2015, the National Assembly adopted modifications to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes. The changes introduced international crimes defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law and officially abolished the death penalty, replacing it with life imprisonment. The new legislation ensures that there are no time limitations on the prosecution of crimes listed in the Rome Statute. It also addresses hierarchical accountability and command responsibility, while excluding amnesty, mitigating circumstances and the suspension and prescription of sentences.

49. The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission completed its three-year term during this reporting period. The final report of the Commission, which was presented to the President of the Republic on 15 December 2014, has not been made public. On 24 March 2015, President Alassane Ouattara signed a decree creating the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of the Victims of the crises that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire (Commission nationale de réconciliation et d'indemnisation des victimes), which together with the National Programme of Social Cohesion was charged with developing and implementing the Côte d'Ivoire reparations programme, including identifying victims.

50. During the reporting period, UNOCI supported efforts by the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire to finalize its strategic action plan for 2015-2020 and its internal personnel statutes, and organized trainings for the newly created regional offices of the Commission. UNOCI also supported the establishment of the National Human Rights Forum — a forum convened by the National Human Rights Commission that periodically gathers non-governmental and governmental national human rights actors to discuss human rights challenges. Under the framework of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, UNOCI organized workshops with the police, the gendarmerie and the National School of Administration, which agreed to formally integrate human rights education into their curricula.

51. Compliance by Côte d'Ivoire with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was reviewed for the first time by the United Nations Human Rights Committee in March 2015. During the period under review, UNOCI assisted the newly appointed Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the area of human rights in carrying out his first two visits to the country. He presented his first written report to the Human Rights Council in June 2015 (see [A/HRC/29/49](#)).

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 (2012/13: 10 reports; 2013/14: 24 documents (5 reports and 15 public statements); 2014/15: 30 reports)

According to information available to UNOCI, 15 reports were issued by national and international human rights organizations on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, the Special Investigation and Examination Cell established to investigate serious crimes in connection with the Ivorian crisis became fully operational, with support from UNOCI

Increase in the number of perpetrators of serious human rights violations who are systematically brought to the attention of the civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2012/13: 50; 2013/14: 70; 2014/15: 100)

3 State agents who perpetrated human rights violations (rape cases) were found guilty of “indecent assault” and sentenced from 2 months to 10 years of imprisonment

109 non-State actors allegedly responsible for rape and other forms of sexual abuses were arrested; 36 of them were found guilty of “indecent assault” and sentenced from 1 month to 20 years of imprisonment

In March 2015, the Abidjan Military Tribunal acquitted 2 military officers of murder and causing serious injuries to civilians during the post-electoral crisis of 2010-2011. The expeditious nature of this trial is a serious matter of concern, as is the lack of rigour in the investigation

To date, no civilian court has tried serious human rights violations committed by the parties during the post-electoral crisis or the conflict period, as those crimes are still under investigation by the Special Investigation and Examination Cell

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

Achieved. The Minister for Solidarity, Family, Women and Children officially launched the national strategy for combating gender-based and sexual violence in September 2014. Implementation of the national strategy continued to focus on four main axes, namely: (a) empowerment and change of behaviour by security forces (through human rights sensitization); (b) justice and fight against impunity (through follow-up of cases); (c) multisectoral care (through the facilitation of assistance to victims); and (d) collection, processing and data analysis (registration and follow-up of cases)

In December 2014, FRCI organized their first 3-day Human Rights Open Days, during which UNOCI supported the National Committee of Experts on Conflict-related Sexual Violence in hosting a stand distributing promotional material on sexual violence to sensitize military staff on the prevention of and response to sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence

In addition, in December 2014, UNOCI conducted a 3-day capacity-building workshop on collection and management of data on sexual violence and conflict-related sexual violence for the staff of the 6 legal aid clinics

However, the sentencing of sexual and gender-based violence offences remained lenient, criminal charges of rape continued to be reclassified to the lesser sentence of indecent assault owing to the fact that criminal courts competent to handle such cases have had a heavy backlog of cases since they resumed their work in May 2014 after 12 years of suspension. The support to victims of sexual violence and conflict-related sexual violence improved notably through the work of 6 legal aid clinics, which UNOCI supported through capacity-building

Issuance of the final report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including recommendations on past human rights violations

The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission finalized and presented its final report to the President of the Republic at a public ceremony on 15 December 2014. The Commission carried out its work throughout the country, including through 37 testimony collection centres and other mobile teams. A total of 72,483 testimonies were collected, of which 28,064 were from women and 757 from children. Public hearings of 80 emblematic cases were held, but an agreement to broadcast them through public national television was not implemented. The President did not make the Commission's report available to the public

<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 2 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 6 bimonthly reports and 1 annual report to the Security Council under the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements pursuant to Security Council resolution 1960 (2010)	12	Monthly monitoring reports to the Security Council sanctions committee were submitted
	1	A thematic report on sexual violence was drafted and is expected to be released by the end of 2015. Data collection for the second thematic report on sexual violence started during the reporting period
	1	An annual report under the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements was submitted to the Security Council
	2	Quarterly reports under the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements were also submitted in 2015. Fewer reports were submitted because the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict changed the reporting requirements, replacing the bimonthly reports with quarterly reports
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	114	UNOCI held regular meetings with judicial, military and police authorities at the national and local levels to follow up on cases of human rights violations with the aim of bringing alleged perpetrators to justice 114 such meetings were held across the country On 6 May 2015, in Abidjan, the Deputy Chief of Staff of FRCI and representatives of UNOCI put in place a new cooperation mechanism to discuss and promptly address allegations of human rights violations committed by FRCI
Organization of 36 meetings with concerned local authorities, military forces, police and gendarmerie on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence	32	Meetings were conducted by UNOCI human rights staff based in Abidjan, Bouaké, Bondoukou, Yamoussoukro, Guiglo, San Pedro and Divo with concerned national and local authorities, including military, police and gendarmerie officers, on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular in the follow-up of sexual violence cases documented during the reporting period

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 1 million leaflets, posters and brochures and other promotional materials; and the organization of 200 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 public information campaign on the recommendations of the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was not implemented, as the report was not released to the public
Organization of 5 high-level 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 12 meetings with this body to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations	No	<p>No meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice because the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission report and its recommendations were never made public</p> <p>At the end of March 2015, the Government established the National Commission for Reconciliation and the Compensation of Victims of crises in Côte d'Ivoire to develop and implement the reparations programme for victims of the Ivorian crises, and tasked the Programme national de cohésion sociale to support the Commission in the delivery of reparations and in finalizing the list of beneficiaries. UNOCI held 10 meetings with the Commission and the Programme to assist them in defining their respective roles and responsibilities and to advise them on the nature of reparations programmes and the role of victims in such processes</p> <p>UNOCI also advised the government authorities on the adoption of a national cohesion and reconciliation strategy and helped in the establishment of a task force responsible for developing a first draft of such a strategy</p>
Organization of human rights training sessions, including on women and children's rights, as well as international human rights standards pertaining to elections, for 3,000 elements of the defence and security forces, 50 law enforcement and judicial personnel, 300 civil society activists, 90 journalists and members of the National Human Rights Commission, 2,000 government and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff, and 1,500 local authority officials and community leaders	Yes	<p>269 trainings and sensitization sessions on human rights and women and children's rights, including standards pertaining to elections, were organized for 42,152 people, including 5,241 women and girls. 2,616 participants were members of the national defence and security forces; 257 were law enforcement officials; 6,504 were civil society activists; 82 were journalists and members of the National Human Rights Commission; 3,527 were government and NGO staff; 2,601 were local authority officials and community leaders; 9,719 were ex-combatants, including 370 women</p> <p>Of the total number of beneficiaries, at least 11,084 were specifically trained on matters relating to child protection</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	Yes	<p>1 workshop was organized in December 2014 by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission and with support from UNOCI, to present and disseminate the recommendations of the universal periodic review. Around 40 participants from government ministries and institutions, civil society organizations and development partners made recommendations for the establishment of an interministerial commission responsible for drafting overdue State reports to treaty bodies, as promised during the Côte d'Ivoire universal periodic review. In addition, the workshop proposed a draft action plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the review</p> <p>In April 2015, UNOCI participated in a workshop convened by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, jointly with the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, to design a plan to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review</p> <p>In June 2015, UNOCI hosted a 3-day training for 50 judges on the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review</p>
Provision of technical assistance, through 4 quarterly meetings with the National Human Rights Commission for the implementation of its action plan on promotion and protection activities, including the setting up of regional commissions across the country	Yes	<p>11 meetings were held by UNOCI with the National Human Rights Commission and 1 retreat, during which the final draft of the Commission's strategic plan for 2015-2020 and its personnel statutes were adopted. UNOCI also provided training to the Commission's newly established regional offices</p>
Monitor, verify and follow up on at least 300 reported cases of human rights violations, including grave violations committed against children, to fight impunity	326	<p>Reported cases of human rights violations documented by UNOCI, of which 207 reported cases were rapes and other sexual abuses, including 14 cases of rape by State agents, committed mostly by teachers, and 193 reported cases of rape and other sexual abuses committed by non-State agents. Among the 207 cases of rape and other sexual abuses, 85 per cent were committed against minors between 2 and 17 years of age</p>
Establish at least 60 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	No	<p>The networks were not established owing to the reduction in the number of community-based child protection workers available to follow up on child protection concerns in the field and the efforts on ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights in the light of the presidential election</p>
10 quick-impact projects to strengthen human rights	10	<p>Quick-impact projects to strengthen human rights were implemented, including the rehabilitation and equipping</p>

of community-based facilities

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
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)	<p>Achieved. 4 meetings were conducted with the government-led Enlarged Coordination Committee, the meetings were co-chaired by the Minister of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children and the Humanitarian Coordinator. At the strategic level, the Committee adopted the national humanitarian strategy for 2014-2015, focusing on durable solutions for the voluntary return and sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of displaced persons to their areas of origin</p> <p>In addition, the Committee adopted the national strategic response plan on Ebola virus disease, on the prevention of the disease. On emergency relief response, the Committee coordinated the joint government-United Nations response to address the immediate needs of 15,000 victims affected by the floods in the district of Abidjan and the San Pedro area in July 2014. Moreover, comprehensive joint humanitarian assistance was provided in January 2015 to 5,000 internally displaced people in Oulodio who had fled their villages in the wake of cross-border attacks</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support to UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration and other United Nations country team agencies, including the facilitation of humanitarian access, repatriation and delivery of assistance, particularly in Sector West, where the majority of returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees are present and where vulnerable populations live; and quarterly field assessment missions and the provision of logistics support, as required	No	During the period under review, the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia remained closed owing to the outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Liberia. As a result, the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees in Liberia was put on hold
25 quick-impact projects to improve humanitarian conditions and recovery capacities	25	Quick-impact projects were implemented as planned

Component 3: peace consolidation

52. During the reporting period, UNOCI focused on improving the political environment for the conduct of free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential elections in 2015 through the enhanced good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, which was crucial in the resumption of dialogue between the political opposition and the Government on outstanding matters, including the

release on bail of close associates to former President Gbagbo, the restitution of illegally occupied properties and the unfreezing of their financial assets.

53. During the pre-electoral period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General continued to support dialogue between different stakeholders, including in partnership with the Independent Electoral Commission, and contributed to enhanced coordination with both national and international stakeholders to improve electoral assistance, planning and preparedness.

54. UNOCI also provided support to reconciliation initiatives and electoral reform. This contributed to the installation of a more inclusive Independent Electoral Commission and to the resumed participation of the opposition in the work of the Commission. Significant progress was made towards the completion of the legal framework for elections, including the amendment to the electoral code. The UNOCI-led platform on elections launched in December 2014 provided a useful framework for political parties to exchange information on key topics related to the electoral process directly with the Independent Electoral Commission and among themselves. The range of dedicated seminars was conducted for electoral officials of political parties in February 2015, for women representatives of political parties in March 2015, for youth of political parties in April 2015, for civil society organizations in April 2015 and for traditional leaders in July 2015. UNOCI also facilitated dialogue among women representatives of political parties and advocated the increased high-level participation and representation of women in the Government, political parties and the electoral process. In addition, youth groups involved with political parties were specifically targeted through sensitization activities carried out in and beyond Abidjan.

55. During the reporting period, to counter the resurgence of incendiary and false information as well as hate speech in some media outlets, as well as support the efforts of the National Press Council, the media regulatory bodies and the Observatory of Freedom of Press, Ethic and Deontology, UNOCI carried out activities to enhance professional ethics and responsibility in covering sensitive developments. At the same time, UNOCI FM radio continued to broadcast impartial information to the Ivorian population throughout the country and in support of the overall effort to create a peaceful environment through the 2015 presidential period.

56. The Government continued the implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform and took steps to improve gender balance in security institutions. In May 2015 in Assinie, UNOCI organized an information seminar on the security sector reform process in Côte d'Ivoire, for 23 senior staff of the police and gendarmerie. A series of five breakfast-debates organized by UNOCI for the FRCI senior leadership provided a valuable opportunity for open exchanges on security sector reform issues, such as civil-military relations, the professionalization of the armed forces and the establishment of an appropriate accountability mechanism. UNOCI also provided training for security sector reform focal points within line ministries and security institutions to help to strengthen the capacities of national actors involved in the monitoring and evaluation of security sector reform activities.

57. During the reporting period, the Government prepared and began the decentralization phase of the security sector reform process by carrying out sensitization missions specifically addressed to the local administrative authorities on how to implement the national strategy on security sector reform at the local level. In this context, UNOCI continued to support the Secrétariat du conseil national de la sécurité, which is in charge of overseeing the security sector reform process, in its efforts to design and implement an incremental decentralization of

security sector reform, including through the establishment of local security sector reform committees for information-sharing and coordination. The adoption by the Parliament of the new law governing the defence forces was one of the most significant developments during the reporting period. UNOCI has advocated the promulgation of the law which, if implemented, would enhance the professionalism of the FRCI and increase its efficiency.

58. To strengthen the capacities of security and defence forces, UNOCI/the Mine Action Service constructed and rehabilitated 18 weapons and ammunition storage facilities throughout the country, enabling safe storage and accountability of weapons and ammunitions. Specialized technical trainings were provided to national officers on stockpile management and explosive ordnance disposal.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Improved functioning of the Parliament by active participation of parliamentarians in debates and the adoption of laws (number of laws adopted: 2012/13: 24; 2013/14: 81; 2014/15: 20)

Achieved. Parliament formulated legislation through constructive debates, conducted intensive external diplomacy and outreach activities and adopted 37 laws as follows:

During second ordinary session of 2014, the National Assembly adopted 33 laws, including the national budget for 2015 and the amendment of the bill establishing the Independent Electoral Commission, which expanded the Commission's bureau from 6 to 9 members so as to accommodate the political opposition

During the first extraordinary session of Parliament in 2015, 3 laws were adopted: 1 relating to the organization of defence and the Ivorian armed forces, and 2 others pertaining to the modification of the Penal Code

During the second extraordinary session of 2015, the Parliament reviewed and approved the revised electoral code. However, the extraparlamentarian opposition contested the lack of an inclusive consultative process to revise the electoral code

Effective and inclusive political dialogue mechanisms are established and outcomes followed up

Achieved. In a conciliatory gesture towards the political opposition, in July 2014, the Government announced that 275 of 659 persons detained in connection with the post-election crisis had been released on bail. An additional 13 were released in December 2014, and 191 bank accounts of associates of former President Gbagbo were unfrozen. Encouraged by the improved political climate, a number of high-ranking officials from the former regime returned from self-imposed exile. Dialogue between the former ruling party, the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), and the Government resumed in December 2014 to address outstanding reconciliation issues. In early 2015, the Government and FPI continued to engage in constructive political dialogue, both bilaterally and within the permanent framework for dialogue. In another conciliatory gesture, in January 2015, 50 individuals detained in connection with their alleged involvement in the post-electoral crisis were released on bail and 31 other bank accounts

were unfrozen, including that of the FPI statutory President, Pascal Affi N'Guessan. Broader political dialogue, which had stalled since May 2014, also resumed with 2 meetings between the Government and opposition parties held in January 2015 and February 2015, centring discussion on public funding of political parties, the status of the opposition and preparations for the presidential election. As a result, the Government agreed, on an exceptional basis, to finance political parties ahead of the elections. Dialogue between the Government and 16 opposition political parties resumed again in May 2015, when discussion focused on the electoral process, thanks to the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

In December 2014, in Abidjan, UNOCI organized a forum attended by women, youth and electoral officials from political parties and civil society groups to set up a United Nations platform of exchange on elections, in partnership with the Independent Electoral Commission. During the reporting period, the platform held 4 more meetings, with the electoral officials of political parties, women and youth representatives of political parties, civil society organization and traditional leaders

Effective redeployment and functioning of local administration and law enforcement functions throughout the national territory, measured by the number of District Governors, prefects and subprefects in place (2012/13: 2 District Governors, 31 Regional Prefects, 107 Departmental Prefects, 372 Subprefects; 2013/14: 2 District Governors, 31 Regional Prefects, 108 Departmental Prefects, 422 Subprefects; 2014/15: 14 District Governors, 31 Regional Prefects, 107 Departmental Prefects, 509 Subprefects)

The number of operational subprefectures reached 426 that are effectively operational to date (the lower number of the subprefectures is attributable to a lack of resources to build offices in remote areas). There are 108 Departmental Prefects; 31 Regional Prefects; and 2 District Governors in place. Technical and professional capacity is improving, along with infrastructure. Limited resources and equipment continue to pose a challenge. Although the institutional framework provides for creating as many District Governors as needed, only Abidjan and Yamoussoukro took advantage of this option. Though the creations of an additional 12 District Governors was not an objective, the nomination of 12 other District Governors remained on hold

Law No. 2014-451 on the general organization of territorial administration provides that districts can be established subject to appropriate legislation defining their attributions and functions. Côte d'Ivoire created only 2 districts: Abidjan and Yamoussoukro. Both districts are functional

The electoral framework is reformed through a new law which ensures the establishment, organization and financing of an independent electoral commission

In August 2015, President Ouattara signed a decree appointing the 17 members of the Independent Electoral Commission, including representatives of the political opposition and civil society organizations. Following the withdrawal of the opposition in protest against the re-election of the incumbent president of the Commission, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General intensified efforts to resume inclusive discussions on the composition of the Commission. As a result of work of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Government took steps to accommodate the opposition's demands by expanding the bureau of the Commission from 6 to 9 members. In October 2014, the Parliament adopted the amendment to the bill, following which the opposition resumed its participation in

Increased effectiveness of the customs sector, including through the integration of 2,000 customs agents (ex-combatants) and increased number of operational customs offices outside Abidjan (2012/13: 23 offices, 5 mobile units; 2013/14: 40 offices, 22 mobile units; 2014/15: 51 offices, 23 mobile units)

the Commission in November 2014. Efforts to complete the electoral legal framework continued with the adoption in April 2015 by the Parliament of the revised electoral code

The customs offices and mobile units outside Abidjan reportedly operational are as follows:

2 directorate offices in charge of external services

6 regional directorate offices

31 customs offices (includes 6 ancillary offices)

24 mobile brigades (includes 2 coastal and 2 motorbike brigades)

All brigades (mobile, coastal and on motorbike) are tasked to combat drug trafficking, illegal/counterfeit items

UNOCI rehabilitated the infrastructure in the customs regional training centres in Man and Korhogo under the quick-impact project modality

A total of 1,922 demobilized former combatants were effectively integrated in the customs administration during the reporting period, in addition to 242 former Forces nouvelles combatants already integrated following the Ouagadougou Agreement

The evaluation of the 46 border posts outside Abidjan carried out during the first semester of 2015 by the International Organization for Migration for the Ministry of the Interior and Security provided a comprehensive list of improvements needed to meet basic modern standards

The 6 border posts along the border with Liberia remained closed throughout the reporting period as a preventive public health measure to contain the Ebola virus disease

Number of sanctions by the media regulatory body in comparison to the post-electoral crisis period and number of factual reports in the media of all tendencies on UNOCI and its partners' contributions to the peace process

Report from the media regulatory body on the Ivorian media for 2014/15 is expected to be published in March 2016. An average of 6 factual articles about UNOCI and its partners' contributions to the peace process were published on a weekly basis in media outlets of all tendencies

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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	Yes	30 internal and external meetings on the review of the implementation of the framework agreement were held by UNOCI between the United Nations country team and the Parliament, including 3 quarterly meetings

Organization of 5 forums with major political parties, other political actors and civil society to address critical issues of national concern through inclusive and collaborative approaches	5	Meetings of the Forum on Elections were held since the Forum was launched at the plenary session in December 2014 and included 69 participants from 24 political parties. The meetings were chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with representatives of (a) political parties in February 2015; (b) women in March 2015; (c) youth on 8 April 2015; (d) civil society on 21 April 2015; and (e) traditional leaders on 1 July 2015, aimed at promoting an environment conducive to peaceful elections in 2015, including in Bouaké, Daloa, Yamoussoukro and Korhogo
Organization of 12 high-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders on key issues, including political reconciliation	Yes	The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held more than 50 regular consultations with high-level government representatives, including President Ouattara, Prime Minister Duncan and Interior Minister Bakayoko, and also met regularly with representatives of political parties, including from the political opposition, as well as representatives of student unions and other civil society organizations
2 mediation workshops to explore underlying interests and to develop mutual understanding conducive to ensure political space and rights for the opposition so that it can play a constructive role and contribute towards reconciliation	2	Mediation workshops were organized with political parties, with a view to fostering exchange on key issues of concern and promoting a peaceful environment for the elections In addition, in February 2015, UNOCI conducted a 5-day mediation and reconciliation mission with representatives of political parties and local authorities in Korhogo
Organization of 34 sensitization workshops on encouraging dialogue and national reconciliation through 34 civil society platforms; 400 sensitization sessions on encouraging dialogue and national reconciliation organized in focus groups (civil society actors, and youth, religious and women's groups) across the country	434	Sensitization activities were conducted to encourage dialogue and national reconciliation targeting 29,819 participants (including 10,383 women)
Provision of advice to representatives of line ministries, including weekly meetings to support local authorities to extend and re-establish effective State administration and strengthen public administration in key areas throughout the country	Yes	UNOCI continued to provide support to Côte d'Ivoire's Territorial Administration (Direction générale de l'administration territoriale) in building capacity in conflict analysis and early warning at the level of subprefecture. Daily consultations by telephone and weekly meetings were held with representatives of the Territorial Administration in Abidjan. Further, a coordination mechanism was established to develop capacity in conflict mapping covering Côte d'Ivoire's 31 administrative entities

		(with a focus on land tenure and disputes over administrative boundaries in rural areas), with the participation and effective contribution of subprefects and village chiefs. 3 workshops were conducted by UNOCI for the Territorial Administration and village chiefs aimed at strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country
Provision of training on customs regulations and procedures for 200 customs officers, in cooperation with the Ivorian customs authorities	84	Capacity-building activities on customs regulations were conducted, targeting 1,875 participants (including 236 female participants). In December 2014, the Ivorian customs authorities completed the formal training and integration of 1,922 ex-combatants into the customs service. In March 2015, the new Ivorian customs officers (i.e., 1,922 ex-combatants) took oath and formally started 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, capacity-building campaigns for 10 early warning and sensitization committees, organization of 20 community dialogue meetings across the country to promote national reconciliation, social cohesion and community-level confidence-building, conduct of 5 workshops in support of conflict resolution and conflict management with local authorities, representatives of relevant line ministries, traditional leaders, NGOs and civil society representatives	Yes	<p>UNOCI participated in 11 security committees and 10 departmental early warning committees and provided logistics support to 5 early warning committees. UNOCI also engaged in advocacy for the activation of 16 early warning committees</p> <p>17 intercommunal dialogue meetings were held across the country to promote national reconciliation and social cohesion, attended by 5,400 participants</p> <p>UNOCI held 13 capacity-building workshops on conflict prevention, of which 1 workshop addressed women's organizations with 45 women in attendance; 2 workshops targeted youth organizations for 90 participants, including 15 young women; 7 workshops were for village chiefs for 565 participants, including 17 women; and 7 workshops for subprefects and village chiefs, including 8 prefects and secretary-generals of subprefectures, 23 subprefects and 17 village chiefs</p> <p>UNOCI conducted 5 capacity-building workshops for 45 village-level conflict resolution committees, involving a total of 220 men and 5 women, as well as 3 capacity-building workshops for department-level early warning committees, involving 111 men and 33 women</p>
Design and implementation of nationwide public information campaign in support of the mandate of UNOCI, including the production and distribution of 92,000 items of printed material, such as leaflets and posters; production and distribution of promotional items carrying messages, including T-shirts, notebooks, bags, caps	Yes	<p>19,500 pocket-size leaflets in French, Urdu, Arabic, Bangla and English on Ebola awareness and prevention for UNOCI peacekeepers and staff were produced by UNOCI</p> <p>15,000 posters to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and Ebola among Ivorians and UNOCI staff were produced by UNOCI</p>

and pens; production of 4 radio programmes on the mandate of UNOCI; monthly radio programmes and round-table debates in support of political dialogue, national reconciliation and transitional justice; production and regular radio broadcast of 16 thematic programmes and spots; sharing of ONUCI FM ready-to-broadcast programmes with community radios and United Nations bodies; production of 24 thematic videos and 12 debates for broadcast by State television, and production of 6 thematic videos for public screenings in the field

In addition, the Operation produced: (a) 3,000 posters to promote community reinsertion projects in support of the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; (b) 2,500 posters on mine awareness and assistance in the fight against mines; (c) 7,000 leaflets and 1,000 car stickers on HIV/AIDS awareness; (d) 2,000 posters to raise awareness among UNOCI personnel on the need to respect the Government's ban on plastic bags; (e) 2,500 booklets on the report on the platforms set up in connection with the presidential election in 2015

The lower number of the printing materials was published owing to delays in the procurement/implementation of printed material contracts

ONUCI FM produced and broadcast its regular programmes in support of the Operation's mandate. 2 new programmes entitled "Sur les traces du DDR et SSR" and "Focus media" were produced twice a month and aired 3 times a week. ONUCI FM also produced spots in French and 8 local languages and 2 feature programmes on Ebola awareness and prevention. Ready-to-broadcast ONUCI FM programmes were shared on a bimonthly basis with community radios and United Nations entities. ONUCI FM collaborated with the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration to produce and air spots in French and 10 local languages to encourage ex-combatants to lay down their arms and enlist in the national Authority's programme

In addition to regular thematic programmes, 5 round tables were held and broadcast on the major aspects of the mandate of UNOCI, namely, reconciliation and social cohesion, human rights and the media. The following video productions were completed: "La justice transitionnelle", "Les Nations Unies soutiennent la Stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre", "Le DDR", "Women's engagement in the reconciliation and their participation in decision-making bodies", "ONUCI's force", "Child protection with the collaboration of UNPOL", and "The peace campaign in the universities and high schools"

Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media	12	Monthly reports were submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire on the situation of the media
Organization of a total of 700 outreach activities through 20 field offices in 100 locations throughout the country, including UNOCI tour school caravans, 4 United Nations days in 4 cities to exchange with local authorities, security forces, traditional leaders, religious leaders, community representatives, women's groups, youth leaders and media, in support of political dialogue and national reconciliation, security and protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, the restoration of State authority, security sector reform, human rights and child protection, gender and HIV/AIDS	Yes	<p>130 UNOCI tour sessions were organized through the 10 field offices (that remained after the reorganization of the UNOCI field presence) to promote peace and national reconciliation. In addition, awareness campaigns for national security forces and the population were organized in Bazré, Bangolo, Danané, Lakota, Man, Oumé, Soubré, Toulepleu, with a focus on military ethics, the protection of civilians, and respect and promotion of human rights, in order to promote trust in the security forces and the establishment of a peaceful environment</p> <p>The lesser number of outreach activities than planned was attributable to the concentration on major activities in preparation for peaceful elections, namely the platforms and awareness campaigns in universities, following a reassessment of the outreach strategy and in favour of a nimble public information strategy focusing on good offices rather than high-profile and clamorous outreach events, in the light of the transition phase of UNOCI (pursuant to Security Council resolution 2112 (2013)) and the political context in Côte d'Ivoire in 2014-2015</p> <p>5 United Nations days organized in 5 cities (Bongouanou, Gagnoa, Katiola, Sassandra and Sinfra) to engage local authorities and community representatives in the consolidation of the peace process</p> <p>3 international days were also commemorated (International Peace Day, United Nations Day, and International Peacekeepers Day) in 10 locations (Abidjan, Bondoukou, Bouaké, Daloa, Divo, Guiglo, Korogho, Man, San Pedro and Yamoussoukro)</p> <p>7 platforms were organized by UNOCI in support to the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Abengourou, Bouaflé, Bouaké, Dabou, Daoukro, Man, San Pedro, with political stakeholders, government officials, prefects and elected officials from all administrative regions to engage them in promoting a peaceful electoral environment</p>

		<p>5 meetings were held in Abidjan with representatives of the Independent Electoral Commission, electoral officials of political parties, women's groups, youth and civil society, including religious and traditional leaders, to help create and maintain a peaceful environment ahead of the presidential election in 2015</p> <p>Student awareness campaigns were conducted in 7 universities and high schools in Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo and Yamoussoukro, in collaboration with national authorities, to promote education for a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p>In May 2015 in Assinie, UNOCI organized an information seminar on the security sector reform process in Côte d'Ivoire for 23 senior staff of the police and gendarmerie</p> <p>5 debates by the FRCI senior leadership to facilitate dialogue on security sector reform were organized by UNOCI</p>
Organization of 5 seminars in 5 urban locations gathering representatives of local opinion leaders, local authorities, and parliamentarians from 30 constituencies on their contribution in support of national reconciliation and consolidation of peace	Yes	UNOCI held 5 intercommunal meetings in urban locations with representatives of local opinion leaders and local authorities on their contribution in support of national reconciliation and consolidation of peace
25 quick-impact projects comprising: 20 projects in support of reconciliation, outreach, conflict prevention and conflict resolution in conflict-prone areas of the country and 5 projects in support of the restoration of State authority	49	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented in support of reconciliation, outreach, conflict prevention and conflict resolution in conflict-prone areas of the country</p> <p>The higher number of quick-impact projects was attributable to the favourable exchange rate, as the project expenditures were paid in CFA francs</p> <p>Also, in the lead-up to the elections, to ease tensions in identified "hotspots", several quick-impact projects were implemented by supporting the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p> <p>No quick-impact projects were implemented in support of the restoration of State authority, as the "restoration of State authority" is no longer a part in the Operation's mandate</p>

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 towards the implementation of key reforms targeting the security and defence forces, to enable them to carry out their tasks in an efficient and professional manner

The new Defence and Armed Forces Law, which is part of the security sector reform process, was adopted by the Defence and Security Commission of the Parliament and by the Parliament in March 2015. The new law specifies (a) mobilization conditions, (b) the engagement of the National Security Council, (c) the creation and composition of a defence coordination committee and (d) army recruitment conditions with regard to the maintenance of law and order as well as to relief operations. The new law awaits promulgation by the President, with a possibility of being sent back to the National Assembly for amendment to allow the adoption of dozens of other laws and regulations pertaining to the defence and security institutions

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

The secretariat of the National Security Council began its decentralization process through the establishment of 5 ad hoc local security committees. These committees, chaired by the local administrative authorities (prefectures and subprefectures) constitute a partnership as well as a direct channel of communication between the local administrative authorities and the National Security Council. With a view to decentralizing security sector reform activities, the Council officially expressed its intention to deploy resources at the regional level to (a) better monitor security sector reform implementation, (b) conduct sensitization and (c) ensure national appropriation of the reform process in the 5 regions, and requested UNOCI to facilitate the acquisition of 10 4x4 vehicles in the 5 regions to facilitate its decentralization throughout the country. These vehicles (which had been written off) were gifted to the National Security Council on September 2014 at the nominal value of \$1 each.

Increased awareness of the population on its role in the security sector reform process through the designation of security sector reform focal points among civil society organization networks to enhance local ownership (2012/13: 1 security sector reform focal point is designated among civil society organizations in the field; 2013/14: a total of 4 security sector reform focal points among civil society organizations in the field are designated; 2014/15: a total of 6 security sector reform focal points among civil society organizations in the field are designated)

In August 2014, UNOCI, in collaboration with the National Security Council, organized a second seminar on “monitoring and evaluation” for security sector reform focal points within the ministries. The seminar recommended the creation of an integrated cell, comprising all security sector reform focal points to facilitate information-sharing on security sector reform within the implementing structures and better coordination with the Council. Subsequently, in September 2015, the Council organized a sensitization seminar addressed to the members of the security sector reform media network in Bassam, aimed at assessing the partnership between the Council and the media

In October 2015, UNOCI, in collaboration with the National Security Council, organized a seminar entitled, “How to communicate on security sector reform”, targeting 52 communication focal points within the ministries with responsibility for enhancing understanding of security sector reforms among the relevant national stakeholders

Development of a new draft code of military justice

The committee for the review of the code of military justice was established, with the expectation of commencing the review of the current code as soon as the amended penal procedures code is adopted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advisory and technical assistance services on a weekly basis to the national security sector reform coordination body, including co-location of security sector reform capacity within the relevant government structures	Yes	<p>Following the joint action plan developed with the National Security Council in October 2014, advisory and technical assistance was provided to the secretariat through meetings and other exchanges. This led the Council to the creation of 5 ad hoc committees chaired by local administrative authorities in Abengourou, Adzope, Daloa, Yamoussoukro and Bouaflé. These committees are responsible for establishing the terms of reference of the future regional security committees to be charged with implementing the reforms at the local level</p> <p>The co-location of UNOCI security sector reform capacity with the National Security Council was discontinued in October 2013 owing to the lack of human resources in UNOCI</p>
4 training sessions and 2 seminars organized for the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly and the civil society on the national strategy on security sector reform and on democratic control	1	<p>Seminar-workshop was organized in December 2014 for the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly within the framework of the United Nations system-wide initiative to reinforce the operational capacity of the National Assembly. The workshop created a platform for dialogue and instigated a comprehensive review of the role of parliamentarians in security sector governance. The debate focused on the need to strengthen synergies between the Commission and the National Security Council through the development of a repertoire of common areas of engagement and joint advocacy in the framework of the Consultative Group. Specifically, the members of the Defence and Security Commission formulated recommendations to reinforce their oversight role, as well as their overall contribution to the security sector process in Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Other planned initiatives were not implemented pending responses to the Operation's proposals from the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly</p>

Support government-led activities to ensure that all local decision makers (local administrative authorities, prefects) are fully informed of the national strategy on security sector reform and are capable of endorsing it at the local level, including the organization of 12 government-led seminars addressed to local administrative authorities and civil society, in the context of the national communications strategy on security sector reform	1	3-day working session on the establishment of the regional sectorial security committees was organized by the National Security Council with support from UNOCI in November 2014 in Abengourou and Adzope. During the session, the proposed action plan was reviewed and prepared for the establishment of the future regional sectorial security committees nationwide
	10	Seminars were conducted for local authorities and non-State actors in 8 more cities which were visited during the accelerated campaign nationwide and resulted in setting up of 10 ad hoc security sector reform monitoring committees in each region visited, including Abengourou and Adzope
Provision of technical advice through at least 3 meetings with the leadership of the gendarmerie, police and security forces to advocate for the integration of more women into those entities	2	<p>Meetings were held with the Commandant Supérieur of the national gendarmerie to review the steps taken for the integration of female officers into the gendarmerie. Lessons learned and good practices from several countries were given due consideration in preparation for the integration of female officers</p> <p>4 middle-management level female officers have graduated, while at least 25 other female officers are under recruitment. In June 2015, UNOCI, in collaboration with the National Security Council, the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children and the United Nations country team, organized a conference on women, leadership and security aimed at sensitizing women leaders in Côte d'Ivoire on their role in integrating gender perspectives in the security forces and on the impact of women's integration in security institutions</p>
Conduct an analysis of women's needs and their role in relation to security sector reform by assessing the situation in 2 police prefectures and 2 gendarmerie brigades	1	A seminar on women's leadership was held in November 2014 by UNOCI, in collaboration with UNDP at Grand Bassam near Abidjan for 20 women police commissioners
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	5	Meetings were held with the national authorities to assess the military justice system and explore ways for improvement. The issue of the military justice system in Côte d'Ivoire involves several ministries, including the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior and Security which, to date, have not agreed on a consensual way forward. UNOCI brought the issue at the level of National Security Council, which took the lead considering its overarching position. However, during the period under review, they were not able to convene any meetings, despite reminders from the UNOCI side,

owing to internal differences on the subject and conflicting agendas with other priorities. As a result, there was no decision made on the proposed seminar on military justice, which was expected to be held by May 2015

A working group chaired by the chief of the civil cabinet of the ministry of defence is working to propose a consensual military justice reform plan that could be discussed during a workshop that is expected to be held in the first quarter of 2016

Component 4: law and order

59. UNOCI continued to support Ivorian law enforcement agencies throughout the country, strengthening their institutional and operational capacities through co-location, technical advice and assistance. UNOCI also conducted regular day and night patrols alongside local police and the gendarmerie, which contributed to restoring public confidence.

60. In addition, UNOCI supported the national police and gendarmerie, through capacity-building activities (training, coaching and mentoring) to improve their expertise, knowledge and knowhow on the maintenance of public order, mainly crowd control and management. In response to UNOCI appeals and advocacy, government authorities committed to equip the police and gendarmerie with adequate crowd management equipment and sufficient resources required by the efficient and professional delivery of their respective mandates. Advice was also provided on respect for human rights and best practices in democratic policing.

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

62. UNOCI police also continued to provide mentoring to Ivorian police officers and gendarmes on gender, sexual and gender-based violence, child protection and the protection of vulnerable groups. A new project, funded by UNDP and implemented by UNOCI police, was launched to establish gender desks in police stations and gendarmerie brigades with responsibility for the investigation of crimes against women and children.

63. During the reporting period, UNOCI discontinued several programmes and activities pertaining to justice and corrections, owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of the Operation in these areas. In the framework of its technical cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, UNOCI continued to provide technical advice to the Committee for the Review of Civil and Criminal Codes (established in June 2013) and advocated for the integration of human rights standards in the work of the Committee. In March 2015, the Parliament adopted two laws, respectively on the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure; both aim to ensure conformity of Ivorian law with the international obligations of Côte d'Ivoire, particularly under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ratified on 26 March 1992) and the Rome

Statute of the International Criminal Court (ratified on 15 February 2013). More specifically, the new laws officially abolish the death penalty and integrate crimes listed in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into Ivorian legislation.

64. As part of its mandate in the area of human rights, including child protection, the Operation continued to participate in meetings concerning the juvenile justice reform process, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties. UNOCI promoted a rights-based approach to the reform, advancing the principle of the need to protect the best interest of the child in all aspects of the reform. Technical advice was also provided to juvenile justice judges in order to ensure the protection of the rights of children and the reduction of prolonged pretrial detention of children.

65. To date, no civilian court has tried serious human rights violations committed during the post-electoral crisis or the conflict period. In March 2015, the Abidjan military tribunal acquitted 2 military officers of murder and causing serious injuries to civilians during the post-electoral crisis of 2010-2011. The expeditious nature of this trial, which lasted just one day, is a matter of concern, as is the lack of rigour in the investigation.

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 fully operational throughout the country and have essential equipment to be able to perform their duties (2012/13: 0 of 308; 2013/14: 302 of 308; 2014/15: 308 of 308)

Achieved. 329 national police and gendarmerie were deployed throughout the national territory (124 police commissariats and 5 quick-response crowd control units, 178 departmental gendarmerie brigades and 22 mobile gendarmerie squadrons). However, their capability to provide effective security across the country continued to be constrained owing to the lack of essential logistics and equipment (e.g., patrol vehicles, communication equipment, firearms and riot control equipment)

Integration of sectorial plans for the reform of police and gendarmerie into a National Plan for Security Sector Reform and implementation of short-term action plans for the reform of the national law enforcement agencies

Achieved. The major recommendations of the Security Sector Reform Working Group (established in November 2013 and comprising representatives of UNOCI, the national police and the Ministry of the Interior and Security) were translated into 17 guidelines incorporated in the 10-year national security strategy, adopted by the National Security Council, including the adoption of the new civil statute of the police, a new organization chart, the decentralization of the police, the creation of municipal police and gender mainstreaming in the police. As a member of the Working Group, UNOCI police followed up on the implementation of the short-term reforms according to an action plan (2014-2015) jointly developed by the National Security Council and UNOCI

In addition, a seminar on strategic planning for high cadres of the national police and gendarmerie was organized in October 2014 at UNOCI headquarters

Reactivation by the Government of the general inspections of police and gendarmerie for increased monitoring and evaluation of quality of service provided by the law enforcement agencies to the population	The reactivation and restructuring of the general inspections of police and gendarmerie by the Government did not take place. It is to be carried out within the framework of the security sector reform process. Currently, the national police and gendarmerie partners have been heavily involved in security aspects of the recently concluded presidential election
--	--

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
27,375 United Nations police patrols (25 police posts x 3 patrols per day x 365 days), including at least 9,125 joint patrols with the national police and gendarmerie (25 police posts x 3 patrols per day x 365 days) to support the national law enforcement agencies in combating crime and protecting civilians throughout the country	32,323	Patrols were carried out throughout the country, including 22,181 routine patrols and 10,142 joint patrols with the local police and gendarmerie. The higher number of patrols was attributable to the increased participation of UNOCI in joint patrols with local law enforcement agencies
21,900 United Nations formed police units patrols (6 units x 10 patrols x 365 days) and 400 escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in performance of their duties within the areas of their deployment	16,796	Patrols were conducted by the United Nations formed police units, including 8,205 joint patrols with other UNOCI police elements and 3,699 joint patrols with Ivorian law enforcement agencies. In addition, 4,791 United Nations formed police units patrols were conducted for the protection of United Nations installations
	101	Escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel were conducted The lower number of formed police units patrols than planned was attributable to the improved security situation, which enabled UNOCI police to conduct joint patrols with local partners without security support from the mission's formed police units The lower number of escorts than planned was attributable to the reduction in unarmed personnel and fewer major events requiring personnel escort
Daily assistance and advice to the national police in establishing an effective vetting mechanism, delivery of 1 workshop with national counterparts on the vetting process, and 2 training sessions for the general inspection of services within the police and the gendarmerie on internal monitoring, control, assessment and corrective action	No	Terms of reference and implementation modalities for the vetting process were completed and handed over to the Ministry of the Interior and Security for approval. Following their approval, the planned workshop and training sessions will be organized for personnel in charge of the process In addition, UNOCI police delivered regular presentations on progress in the vetting project during coordination meetings attended by all international stakeholders who are committed to supporting the initiative before the Government and the National Security Council

Daily assistance and advice to the national police regarding the installation of a computerized resources management system and the creation of a human resources database within the Directorate General of the national police	Yes	UNOCI police provided support to the Directorate General of the national police on the installation of computers and information technologies 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 structures of the national police and on the establishment of an integrated communication and coordination system at the national level	Yes	UNOCI police provided technical support and monitoring within the framework of the pilot project on the decentralization of police administrative structures
Daily assistance to the national police in the development and integration of the community police concept within the national police of Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with international standards, and the establishment and functioning of a structure for national coordination on combating crimes against children, women and vulnerable persons, including the establishment of special investigation units within both the police and gendarmerie	926	<p>Ivorian police officers and 1,542 Ivorian gendarmes were mentored by UNOCI police on gender, sexual and gender-based violence, child protection and the protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>UNOCI police also began the implementation of a project funded by UNDP to establish gender desks in police stations and gendarmerie brigades responsible for the investigation of crimes against women and children</p> <p>The regular mentoring sessions conducted by the United Nations police to integrate the community police concept within the national police were suspended, because all the mentoring sessions during the past year were focusing on the forthcoming elections</p>
Daily assistance and advice to the national focal points in developing legal regulations for establishment of a transnational crime unit within the framework of the West Africa Coast Initiative	Yes	The decree establishing the Transnational Crime Unit was approved by the Ivorian authorities (Decree No. 2014-675 of 5 November 2014). In order to accelerate the establishment of the Unit, a technical committee, composed of UNOCI police and local partners, was set up in February 2015. This committee developed a draft ministerial order on the organization, composition and executive management of the Transnational Crime Unit
Development of capacities of the national forensic police services throughout the country, through daily assistance in crime scene management, criminal identification and the archiving of criminal files	Yes	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 5,104 detainees and inmates, and in the archiving of 2,693 criminal files

Conduct 16 train-the-trainer sessions on human rights for 300 police and gendarmerie personnel	4	<p>Train-the-trainers sessions were conducted by UNOCI police and 3 seminars on human rights for 797 gendarmes</p> <p>The sessions planned for the police were not held owing to the lack of financial support for the initiative in contrast to the gendarmerie where the train-the-trainer sessions were supported through internal resources with no need for external funding</p>
10 quick-impact projects to assist in the restoration of law and order	10	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented to assist in the restoration of law and order, in particular for (a) the provision of electronic and office equipment to the police prefectures of San Pedro, Daloa, Aboisso, Abengourou and the gendarmerie legion in Daloa; (b) the provision of office and specific equipment to the research section of the gendarmerie; (c) the refurbishment and provision of equipment to the police station of Tengrela and the Dabakala gendarmerie brigade; (d) the rehabilitation of the Tengrela police station; (e) the provision of information technology and office equipment to the gendarmerie stations in Daloa and Abengourou; (f) the provision of information technology and office equipment for the police stations in San Pedro, Daloa and Aboisso; (g) the rehabilitation and supply of information technology and office equipment to the Dabakala and Satama-Sokoura gendarmerie brigades; (h) the supply of the information technology equipment and the equipment for forensic science section of the Abidjan gendarmerie; (i) the supply of 100 beds and mattresses for the national gendarmerie intervention units; and (j) the supply of the information technology and office equipment for the gendarmerie brigades of Divo and Bondoukou</p> <p>In addition, UNOCI police organized a high-level seminar on democratic crowd control (gestion démocratique des foules) in Yamoussoukro, for 35 regional prefects and 26 commanders of police and gendarmerie intervention units</p>

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Reform and institutional strengthening of the judicial and corrections systems

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

Progress in implementation by the Government of the reform plan for justice and corrections (2012/13: 10 per cent; 2013/14: 30 per cent; 2014/15: 60 per cent)

The Juvenile Justice Steering Committee, of which UNOCI is a member, was established and operational. The Committee was tasked with drafting the national policy on juvenile justice and providing advice to its members on international child protection standards. In close cooperation with UNICEF, UNOCI has provided advice to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties on the development of a policy to serve the best interest of the child

Technical support sessions were held with juvenile justice judges on a monthly basis to provide advice on the protection of the rights of children and the reduction of prolonged pretrial detention of children. The terms of reference of the Services de protection de judiciaire de l'enfance advisory body that will assist juvenile justice judges have been defined and drafted

The working group of the Centre d'observation des mineurs d'Abidjan, comprising several NGOs that provide support to minors in detention, is operational and its participants are working in a coordinated manner

Following the abolishment of the Rule of Law and Corrections Section, UNOCI has not been involved in the reform plan for justice and corrections, with the exception of juvenile justice

Increase in the number of cases of human rights abuses adjudicated in compliance with national and international standards of due process (2012/13: 2; 2013/14: 20; 2014/15: 50)

During the reporting period, only 3 State agents who had perpetrated serious human rights violations (3 rape cases) were found guilty of "indecent assault" and sentenced from 2 months to 10 years of imprisonment. In addition, 109 non-State actors allegedly responsible for rape and other forms of sexual abuses were arrested; 36 of them were found guilty of "indecent assault" and sentenced from 1 month to 20 years of imprisonment

In March 2015, the Abidjan Military Tribunal acquitted 2 military officers of murder and causing serious injuries to civilians during the post-electoral crisis of 2010-2011

Increase in the number of beneficiaries of free legal aid services through the 6 legal clinics established by the joint United Nations/European Union project (2012/13: 100; 2013/14: 500; 2014/15: 1,000)

UNOCI was unable to monitor the number of beneficiaries of free legal aid services (owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of justice and corrections)

Decrease in the number of health-related deaths in custody (2012/13: 59; 2013/14: 170; 2014/15: 100)	UNOCI was unable to monitor the number of health-related deaths in custody (owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of justice and corrections)
A strategic human resources management plan is adopted by the Prison Administration and supported by all relevant government ministries	Not applicable (owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of justice and corrections)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 meetings with the national authorities, including the National Steering Committee for Justice Sector Reform, to assist with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategic plan for justice sector reform, including corrections; supervision of an “access to justice” project through monthly progress meetings with the signatories, and weekly technical meetings with the implementing partner managing the 6 legal clinics across the country	12	<p>Monthly coordination meetings concerning the juvenile justice reform process chaired by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties were attended by UNOCI. The Operation promoted a rights-based approach to the reform, advancing the principle of the need to protect the best interest of the child in all aspects of the reform</p> <p>Other meetings were not held owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of justice and corrections</p>
Provision of technical assistance to the Government, through monthly meetings, on reforming the legal aid system, including the adoption of new legislation and monitoring of the implementation of free legal aid activities by the Ivorian Bar Association and the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties in Abidjan, through 5 working sessions with the legal community	Yes	<p>UNOCI provided technical advice to the Committee for the Review of Civil and Criminal Codes and advocated for the integration of human rights standards in the work of the Committee</p> <p>In March 2015, the Parliament adopted 2 laws to modify and complete (a) Law No. 81-640 of 31 July 1981 on the Criminal Code and (b) Law No. 60-366 of 14 November 1960 on the Code of Criminal Procedure. The modifications brought both laws in conformity with the international obligations of Côte d’Ivoire under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The abolishment of the death penalty and the crimes listed in the Rome Statute were integrated into Ivorian legislation</p>
Support the Government, through the analysis of 30 items of case law, to develop a final draft policy on interpretation of the land law based on the national assessment of judicial practices and case law adjudicating land disputes	No	No support was provided to the Government owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections

Monitoring of 60 criminal court hearings involving prosecution of serious crimes and violation of international law perpetrated during and after the post-electoral crisis, including sexual and gender-based violence, to ascertain whether all relevant international standards pertaining to justice are being upheld, and preparation of a report for the Government on court performance and functionality, including the Military Court	No	To date no civilian court has tried serious human rights violations committed by the parties during the post-electoral crisis or the conflict period. UNOCI, however, monitored the trials of 83 alleged pro-Gbagbo individuals, accused of crimes against State security No report was prepared for the Government on court performance and functionality, including the Military Court, owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the area of justice
Provision of technical assistance to the prison authorities in the creation of security posts inside penitentiary facilities, including written descriptions of correctional officers' duties at each post created	No	No technical assistance was provided to the prison authorities owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections
Weekly meetings with the national prison administration to provide advice and technical assistance on prison management and key related activities, such as training, health care and security	No	Weekly meetings with the national prison administration were not held owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections
Contribute to the development of training modules on gender and juvenile justice and prison management, through weekly meetings with officials of the National Judicial Training Institute	No	The activity was not implemented owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections
Daily mentoring activities in 13 key prisons on the effective operating practices for the management of a prison based on the respect of minimum standards and fundamental human rights	No	No mentoring was conducted in prisons owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections
10 quick-impact projects to assist the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors	No	The activity was not implemented owing to the discontinuation of the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections

Component 5: support

66. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team. During the budget period, support was provided to substantive staff through the provision of logistical, administrative, financial and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of UNOCI through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided to the actual average strength of 180 military observers, 6,165 military contingent personnel, 982 formed police personnel, 441 United Nations police officers, and to the civilian staffing establishment of 336 international staff,

693 national staff, 150 United Nations Volunteers and 7 Government-provided personnel. The range of support comprised the implementation of conduct and discipline programme, personnel administration, health care, rehabilitation and renovation of mission's premises/facilities, information technology and communications, air operations, air and surface transport operations, supply operations and the provision of security services Operation-wide.

67. During the 2014/15 reporting period, the major support efforts were directed to (a) closure of the 12 camps and sites and opening 15 camps as well as subsequent relocation of contingents; (b) the repatriation and relocation of contingents; and (c) the implementation of Umoja.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards in 58 locations

Achieved. All UNOCI-occupied premises were in compliance with minimum operating security standards by 30 June 2015, with the exception of Anonkoua Koute camp. The total number of premises were 61, which resulted from the closure of 12 large camps (Adzope, Akouedo, Koumassi, Colas, Café Ivoire, Bouaké PAKENG, Bouaké former-logistics base, Bouaké Ghana Medical, Bouaké Airport 1, Bouaké Airport 2, Issia and Zouan Hounien) and the opening of 15 new small team sites (Adzope, Toguei, Bouaflé, M'bahiakro, Dabakala, Ferkessedougou, Tengrela, Minigan, Boundiali, Kani, Tieningboue, Bangolo, Blolequin, Sassandra and Soubré)

The higher number of locations than planned was attributable to the requirement to accommodate 15 small and less costly military observer team sites, as 12 large camps were no longer required in the light of the drawdown of the military and police strength

Reduction in the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 1.5 per 100 vehicles

Achieved. Actual accident rate during the 2014/15 period was 0.8 per 100 vehicles. 834 vehicles were operated and 7 major accidents were recorded

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

Achieved. A 4-week instructor-led training session was organized in November 2014 and covered topics in funds management and financial accounting. A total of 175 participants from self-accounting units and the Human Resources and Finance Sections received hands-on training

The preparation for the roll-out of Umoja Extension 1 took place at the end of the reporting period

Better control, management and accountability for vehicle and generator fuel distribution in the mission area

Achieved. The new electronic fuel management system (version 2) has been implemented in the whole mission for both vehicle consumption and bulk deliveries of fuel to contingents. This tool significantly improved management and accountability allowing the online control of the fuel usage

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of security enhancements at the Operation's 58 locations, including reinforced guard towers, solar-powered security lights, closed-circuit television cameras, strengthened entry controls and vehicle barriers	Ongoing	The bidding exercise was completed and the installation of all equipment is ongoing in the planned operational sites. The implementation of security enhancements is expected to be completed by February 2016
Enforcement of a stricter driver testing programme complemented by driver awareness and road safety campaigns as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits for violations recorded by the CarLog System and penalties for failure to send vehicles for routine maintenance 300 km beyond scheduled maintenance mileage	Yes	<p>Driver awareness and road safety campaigns were broadcast and posted on the Operation's Intranet quarterly</p> <p>Defensive driving trainings by external and internal trainers were organized Operation-wide</p> <p>42 driving permits temporarily withdrawn for varying periods of up to one year. No driving permit was withdrawn permanently</p> <p>4 vehicles sent for maintenance beyond the scheduled mileage were held in workshops for periods up to 2 weeks for extended checks</p>
Monthly preparation and submission of financial reports by the tenth working day of the month. Raising of vendor invoices, generation of payments and disbursement of funds to payees within 3 working days of the receipt of completed documentation and/or receipting of goods/certification of services in Umoja	Yes	<p>12 monthly financial reports were sent within the deadlines set by the United Nations Headquarters Accounts Division</p> <p>The vendor invoices were processed for payments on the daily basis and funds were disbursed within the established timelines or payment terms</p> <p>The invoices for which obligations have been raised were processed and paid in accordance with contractual terms. The 3-day target proved to be overly ambitious, nevertheless the generation of payments and disbursement consistently met vendor payment terms, therefore the target should be based on the contractual terms</p>
More efficient fuel management system with the implementation of the electronic fuel management system (version 2) at both UNOCI fuel points and commercial stations	Yes	The electronic fuel management system (version 2) was fully functional to allow more efficient management of vehicles fuel, bulk fuel and aircraft refuelling transactions. In addition, it allowed the verification of all fuel transactions against the vendors' invoices/delivery notes. Fuel consumption data are now verified instantly at the end of the month upon receipt of fuel invoices from the fuel contractor

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 6,945 military contingent personnel, 192 military observers, 555 United Nations police officers and 1,000 formed police personnel	Yes	Actual average strength: 6,165 military contingent personnel 180 military observers 441 United Nations police officers 982 formed police personnel
Storage and supply of 900 tons of rations, 14 days of combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 58 locations	Yes	Storage and supply of 900 tons of fresh rations and maintenance of 194,956 packs of combat rations and 420,282 litres of bottled water (as 14-day reserve stock in contingent location and 7 days warehouse stocks) for the military contingent (39) and formed police (7) personnel in 46 locations (owing to the closure of 12 UNOCI sites)
Administration of an average of 1,429 civilian staff, comprising 411 international staff, 796 national staff, 178 United Nations Volunteers, and 44 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Administration of an average of 1,186 civilian staff, comprising 336 international staff, 693 national staff, 150 United Nations Volunteers, and 7 Government-provided personnel
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring of misconduct cases and disciplinary action	Yes	The mission implemented the three-pronged strategy: (a) prevention of misconduct; (b) enforcement of standards of misconduct; and (c) remedial action, in cases where misconduct occurred, to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct
7 public forums and workshops for sensitization of the Ivorian population about the standards of conduct required of UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel, notably the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	The mission informed the Ivorian population through 7 outreach campaigns (University Félix Houphouët-Boigny and École Normale Supérieure in Abidjan, Sinfra, Sassandra, Katiola, Gagnoa and Bongouanou) that United Nations staff and related personnel are prohibited from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse, and how incidents of sexual exploitation can be reported
35 induction and train-the-trainer sessions for military contingent and formed police unit personnel, and direct training of 1,400 military and formed police unit officers and personnel on measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East	Yes	61 induction and train-the-trainer sessions for military contingent and formed police unit personnel, and direct training of 2,240 military and formed police unit officers and personnel on measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse were conducted in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East during the reporting period

Delivery of training, including 20 sessions on managerial and leadership skills for 316 personnel; 67 capacity-building sessions for 787 personnel; and 40 sessions on career development for 646 personnel; 34 induction and performance evaluation courses provided to 276 personnel; language classes in English and French to approximately 1,500 personnel; 58 training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to 1,214 personnel	Yes	<p>3 sessions on managerial and leadership skills for 32 personnel; 115 capacity-building sessions for 1,893 participants; 77 sessions on career development for 1,266 participants; 64 induction and performance evaluation courses provided to 2,272 participants; language classes in English and French to 2,772 participants; 49 training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to 1,669 participants</p> <p>The lower number of sessions on managerial and leadership skills than planned was attributable to the lower requirement and limited availability of staff in the Operation at the retrenchment and downsizing stage</p>
---	-----	---

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of all mission premises in 58 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in 61 locations, for a total of 6,053 work requests received from all 61 sites
Provision of sanitation services for all 58 premises and camps, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Sanitation services for all premises, including cleaning, sewage and garbage collection and disposal in 61 locations, were provided in Abidjan, Sector West and Sector East
Operation and maintenance of 33 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 22 locations	Yes	24 United Nations-owned water purification and chlorine dosing system were operated and serviced in 19 locations. The reduction in the number of water treatment plants was the result of the closure of locations and removal of 9 treatment plants (3 plants in Bouaké, 1 in Daukro, 1 in Bondoukou, 1 in Bouna, 1 in Issia, 1 in San Pedro and 1 in Guiglo) following the reduction in troop strength
Operation and maintenance of 290 United Nations-owned generators in 58 locations	Yes	<p>Operation and maintenance of 262 United Nations-owned generators in 61 locations</p> <p>The reduction in the number of generators was the result of the connection to the city grid as a primary power source, the removal of 15 generators from closed camps (Adzope (2), Akouedo, Koumassi, Colas, Café Ivoire (2), Bouaké PAKENG, Bouaké former logistics base, Bouaké Ghana Medical, Bouaké Airport 1, Bouaké Airport 2, Issia (2) and Zouan Hounien) and write-off of 13 generators during the reporting period</p>
Storage and supply of 5.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 290 United Nations-owned and 265 contingent-owned generators	3.8 million	<p>Litres of fuel were consumed for the 262 United Nations-owned and 117 contingent-owned generators</p> <p>The decreased requirements for the generators and for the fuel for generators were attributable mainly to the closure of 12 camps and increased utilization of the city grid connection as a primary power source</p>

Maintenance and renovation of 50 km of roads and 15 airfields in 15 locations and 6 aviation fuel farm sites in 6 locations	28 km	Maintenance and renovation was conducted as follows:
	15	Roads
	6	Airfields in 15 locations
		Aviation fuel farm sites in 6 locations
Operation and maintenance of 35 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 20 locations	33	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 15 locations were operated and maintained. The lower number of wastewater treatment installations was due to the closure of camps with 5 water treatment plants (Adzope, Café Ivoire, Bouaké PAKENG, Bouaké former logistics base and Zouan Hounien), which was offset by installation of additional 3 wastewater treatment plants at Anonkoua Koute camp
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 686 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 23 armoured vehicles, through 3 workshops in 3 locations	834	United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained through 4 workshops (an additional workshop was opened in the Operation's headquarters location) in 3 locations countrywide. The higher number is attributable to the delay of the planned write-off of 148 vehicles
Supply of 3.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	4.2 million	Litres of vehicle fuel were consumed The higher number of litres consumed was attributable to the increased area of patrol coverage and other mandate related activities as a result of the relocation of some team sites to new locations. New team sites include Minignan, Bolequin, Teningboue, Bangolo and Sassandra as well as increased movements and number of kilometres attributable to the closure of camps and logistics base and subsequent relocations or redeployments of troops to new camps
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 300 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to work	Yes	A daily shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 378 United Nations personnel per day to and from work was operated. The lower number of days the shuttle service operated than planned was attributable to the utilization of taxi services for Saturdays and Sundays on a "when required" basis, which is more economically efficient as compared with the weekend shuttle service

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing aircraft, 10 rotary-wing aircraft, including 8 military-type aircraft (of which 3 are shared with UNMIL) and an unmanned aircraft system in 6 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa, Korohogo, Man and Yamoussoukro)	Yes	13 aircraft were operated and maintained as follows: 3 commercial fixed-wing aircraft (1 Lear Jet-60, 1 DHC-8 and 1 Be-1900D) 10 rotary-wing aircraft, comprising 8 military-type (3 Bell-212s, 2 Mi-17s, and 3 Mi-24s on the 50 per cent cost-sharing basis with UNMIL) and 2 commercial (MI-8MTV) in 4 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa and Man) 1 unmanned aircraft system was not deployed
Supply of 4.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	3.6 million	Litres of petrol oil and lubricants were consumed within the mission as well as in the various locations outside Côte d'Ivoire for VIP flights and casualty evacuation The reduced requirements were attributable to: (a) the implementation of new boarding policies for personnel using United Nations flights, reducing the overall number of flights performed; (b) downsizing of the Operation, leading to the cessation of regular flights to some locations; and (c) the low utilization of the Mi-24s by UNMIL as a result of the Ebola virus outbreak

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	2	High-speed boats (UN 7613 and 7614) on the wet lease were operated and maintained
--------------------------------------	---	---

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Earth station hub was maintained
Support and maintenance of 32 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 51 telephone exchanges and 27 microwave links	Yes	29 VSAT systems, 48 telephone exchanges and 27 microwave links were supported and maintained. The lower number of VSAT systems and telephone exchanges was attributable to the closure of 3 branch offices (Daoukro, Adzope and Bangolo)
Support and maintenance of 634 high frequency (HF), 107 very-high frequency (ground-to-air VHF), 3,876 ultra-high frequency (UHF) radios and 27 UHF repeaters	Yes	634 HF, 107 ground-to-air VHF, 3,876 UHF radios and 25 UHF repeaters were supported and maintained. The lower number of UHF repeaters was attributable to the closure of 3 branch offices
Support and maintenance of 27 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities	Yes	24 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities were supported and maintained owing to the closure of 3 branch offices

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 52 servers, 2,326 computing devices, 601 printers and 280 digital senders in 55 locations	Yes	<p>The support and maintenance was provided as follows:</p> <p>30 physical servers; the lower number of servers was attributable to virtualization</p> <p>2,326 computing devices</p> <p>601 printers</p> <p>280 digital senders in 52 locations</p> <p>The number of information technology equipment remained the same, as the equipment decommissioned from the closed sites was redeployed to the new logistics base in Anonkoua Koute camp</p>
Support and maintenance of 25 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) and 1 metropolitan area network (MAN) for 2,287 users in 55 locations	Yes	25 LAN, 1 WAN and 1 MAN for 2,287 users in 52 locations were supported
Support and maintenance of 15 wireless area networks	17	Wireless networks were supported and maintained. The increased number was attributable to the installation of wireless networks in Bouaké Airport and Anonkoua Koute camp
Support and maintenance of 2,700 e-mail accounts and 5.0 terabytes of data backup	2,795	E-mail accounts and 5.0 terabytes of data backup storage were maintained
Development of the Geographic Information System (GIS) system for providing approximately 3,500 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions, provide situation awareness, and for operational purposes	Yes	4,635 maps were developed and printed. The higher number of maps was attributable to the increased demand for maps as a result of the upcoming elections

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 2 level I United Nations-owned clinics (Bouaké and Daloa), 1 level I plus clinic (Sebroko/Abidjan), 22 level I troop-contributing-country clinics in 10 locations, three level II non-national clinics in Daloa and San Pedro, 4 level III national medical facilities in Abidjan, as well as emergency and first aid stations in all locations for mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies, and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	<p>Operation and maintenance of:</p> <p>1 level I plus clinic in Sebroko/Abidjan, 2 level I clinics in Daloa and Bouaké</p> <p>16 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 10 locations (Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo, Guiglo, Gagnoa, Duekoue, Man, Zuenoula)</p> <p>1 level II non-national clinic in Daloa</p> <p>The lower number of troop-contributing country clinics was due to the drawing down of the Operation and the reduction in military personnel as well as the development of 4 level II national clinics in Bouaké, Yamoussoukro, Daloa and San Pedro</p>
---	-----	---

Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level IV hospitals at locations in Ghana (Accra) and South Africa (Johannesburg)	Yes	<p>4 level III national hospitals in Abidjan (Polyclinique internationale Sainte Anne-Marie (PISAM), Indenie, Avicennes and Hotel Dieu) were contracted by UNOCI</p> <p>The following evacuation arrangements, in collaboration with air operations, were maintained:</p> <p>3 level IV hospitals in Ghana (Accra) and South Africa (Johannesburg and Pretoria) to address severe, life and limb threatening, poly-traumatized patients with serious complications</p> <p>37 Military Hospital in Ghana is planned for the evacuation of victims in mass casualty situation with respect to medical capabilities, equipment and manpower</p>
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities and provision of peer education covering all mission personnel	Yes	<p>7,000 persons, including civilians, military and police personnel, were sensitized on HIV/AIDS issues</p> <p>50 HIV/AIDS counsellors were trained</p> <p>2 supervision visits to control voluntary counselling confidential testing quality were conducted</p> <p>Referral of 100 per cent of mission personnel and dependents in need for treatment, care and support was provided</p> <p>35 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians were trained</p> <p>Referral for post-exposure prophylaxis kits of 100 per cent of mission personnel and dependents accidentally exposed to HIV</p> <p>3,000 persons, including civilians, military and police personnel, were provided with voluntary counselling confidential testing services</p> <p>Distribution of 1,000,080 male condoms and 255,000 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 mission areas, including close protection for senior mission 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, Anonkoua Koute camp, Colas logistics base and included access control, inside and outside the perimeter fences patrols every 2 hours as well as monitoring of closed-circuit television systems</p>

Conduct 74 training sessions for 500 participants related to firearms, use of force, first aid, close protection and driving skills	Yes	74 training sessions were conducted for 500 participants
Conduct training sessions on security for newly appointed area security coordinators and conduct tabletop evacuation and relocation drills mission-wide	Yes	<p>Trainings were conducted for newly appointed area security coordinators in Daloa in March 2015</p> <p>Tabletop evacuation exercises and relocation drills were conducted in Man in October 2014, in Bouaké in February 2015 and in Abidjan in April 2015</p>
Conduct security and safety surveys, including minimum operating residential security standard surveys, to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers	No	Minimum operating residential security standards compliance security surveys for the Operation's international staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military staff officers and military observers were ongoing; security standards inspections were conducted mission-wide on the as-and-when required basis, for example, for the staff newly arrived to the Operation, when UNOCI staff changed residence and/or when the inspections were requested
Conduct initial security briefing within 48 hours of arrival for newly recruited United Nations staff and their respective dependants	Yes	Security briefings were conducted for 100 per cent of United Nations staff every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for newly arrived or recruited staff, United Nations visitors and consultants. Eligible dependants were briefed every Monday and Friday

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	10 129.9	8 617.0	1 512.9	14.9
Military contingents	196 714.4	193 734.8	2 979.6	1.5
United Nations police	24 502.7	19 673.1	4 829.6	19.7
Formed police units	29 540.1	28 364.1	1 176.0	4.0
Subtotal	260 887.1	250 389.0	10 498.1	4.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	71 686.3	61 395.5	10 290.8	14.4
National staff	21 175.0	21 808.1	(633.1)	(3.0)
United Nations Volunteers	7 527.4	6 847.2	680.2	9.0
General temporary assistance	—	(12.9)	12.9	—
Government-provided personnel	1 835.2	99.5	1 735.7	94.6
Subtotal	102 223.9	90 137.4	12 086.5	11.8
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	602.0	266.5	335.5	55.7
Official travel	3 669.0	3 367.0	302.0	8.2
Facilities and infrastructure	34 283.9	30 563.3	3 720.6	10.9
Ground transportation	7 067.4	7 852.4	(785.0)	(11.1)
Air transportation	35 873.9	30 334.5	5 539.4	15.4
Naval transportation	6.1	17.4	(11.3)	(185.2)
Communications	8 030.9	4 626.4	3 404.5	42.4
Information technology	5 416.6	7 598.4	(2 181.8)	(40.3)
Medical	1 372.4	1 019.7	352.7	25.7
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	32 137.1	33 352.5	(1 215.4)	(3.8)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 987.7	12.3	0.6
Subtotal	130 459.3	120 985.8	9 473.5	7.3
Gross requirements	493 570.3	461 512.2	32 058.1	6.5
Staff assessment income	8 896.0	8 830.4	65.6	0.7
Net requirements	484 674.3	452 681.8	31 992.5	6.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	493 570.3	461 512.2	32 058.1	6.5

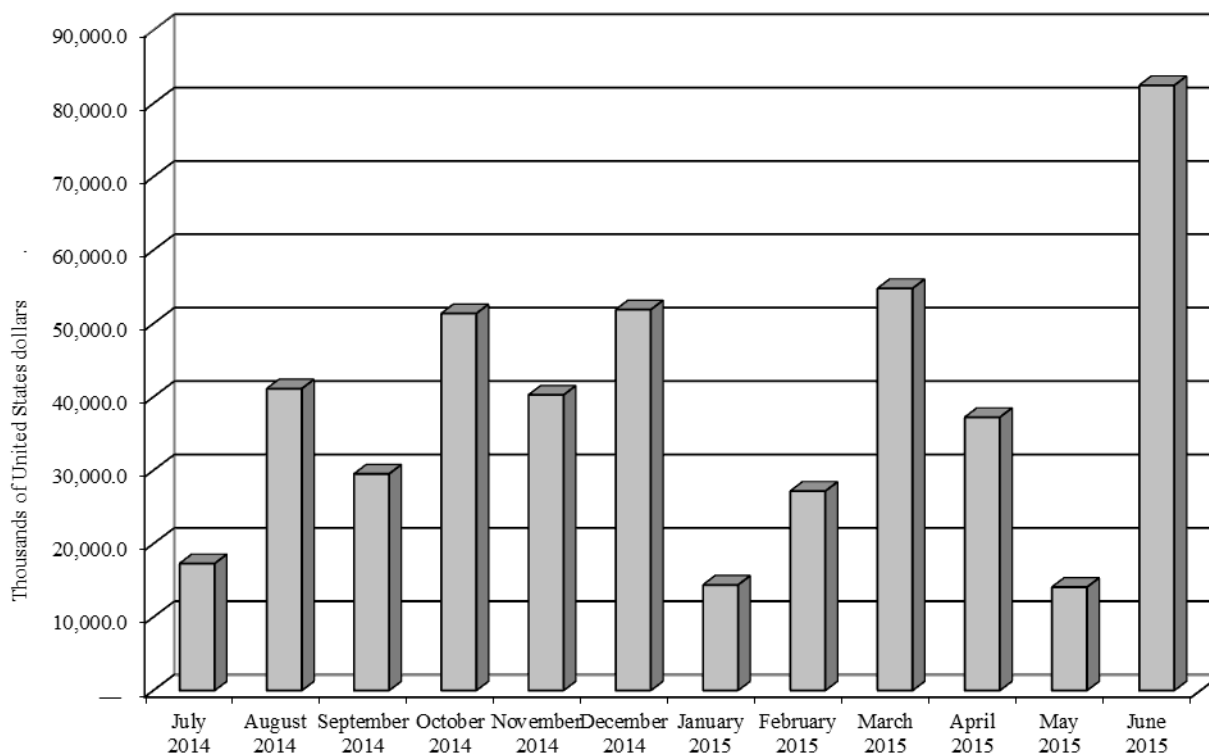
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	260 887.1	(810.0)	260 077.1
II. Civilian personnel	102 223.9	–	102 223.9
III. Operational costs	130 459.3	810.0	131 269.3
Total	493 570.3	–	493 570.3
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.2

68. Funds were redeployed from military and police personnel (group I) to operational costs (group III) in anticipation of higher overall expenditure. However, as indicated in the table above, under Financial resources, the Operation's actual operational costs (\$120,985,800) were within the overall level of the original distribution (\$130,459,300) for group III and hence the redeployed funds were not required in the final event.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



69. The higher level of expenditure in the months of October and December 2014, and March and June 2015 were attributable to the recording of obligations and disbursements for the services rendered and equipment used by the military and police personnel.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	1 142.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	940.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	11 556.0
Total	13 639.4

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	33 512.6
Formed police units	5 664.5
Subtotal	39 177.1
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	24 640.2
Formed police units	3 595.4
Subtotal	28 235.6
Total	67 412.7

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	1 October 2006	30 September 2010
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	39 997.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	39 997.0

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$1 512.9	14.9%

70. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements under mission subsistence allowance, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent, as compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 2 per cent, combined with the depreciation of the value of CFA franc in relation to the United States dollar (planned rate of 1 United States dollar = 475.26 CFA francs compared with the actual average rate of 1 United States dollar = 548 CFA francs).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$2 979.6	1.5%

71. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance as well as rations, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 11.2 per cent, as compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 2 per cent, combined with the depreciation of the value of CFA franc in relation to the United States dollar (planned rate of 1 United States dollar = 475.26 CFA francs compared with the actual average rate of 1 United States dollar = 548 CFA francs). In addition, the lower expenditures were attributable to the requirements for the freight and repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment being initially budgeted under military contingent, whereas the expenditure was recorded in other supplies, services and equipment.

72. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to contingent-owned major equipment owing to the reconfiguration of the infantry battalion to a regional quick reaction force and the delayed repatriation of troops; and travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the increased cost of repatriation travel.

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.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$4 829.6	19.7%

73. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance and travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 20.5 per cent compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 11 per cent as well as the depreciation of the CFA franc in relation to the United States dollar (planned rate of 1 United States dollar = 475.26 CFA francs compared with the actual average rate of 1 United States dollar = 548 CFA francs).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 176.0	4.0%

74. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to rations, emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel, formed police units cost reimbursement and recreational leave allowance, owing to higher actual average vacancy rate of 1.8 per cent, as compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 1 per cent and the depreciation of the CFA franc in relation to the United States dollar (planned rate of 1 United States dollar = 475.26 CFA francs, as compared with the actual average rate of 1 United States dollar = 548 CFA francs). The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements under contingent-owned major equipment owing to the unplanned deployment of a contingent unit.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$10 290.8	14.4%

75. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to international staff salaries and common staff costs as a result of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.2 per cent compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent, owing to the difficulties of recruiting and retaining personnel in the Operation going through a drawdown phase as well as lower actual expenditure related to common staff costs, pension subsidy, non-family duty station hardship allowance, travel on appointment and home leave travel. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable to the residential security allowance and other security measures for international civilian staff being initially budgeted under international staff, whereas the expenditure was recorded under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$633.1)	(3.0%)

76. The variance is attributable primarily to the higher additional requirements than budgeted with respect to common staff costs, owing to the increased dependency allowance and staff health plan subsidy. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by the reduced requirements under national staff salaries owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 11.3 per cent, as compared with the budgeted rate of 6 per cent for the national General Service staff as a result of the difficulties of recruiting and retaining staff in the Operation going through a drawdown phase.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$680.2	9.0%

77. The variance is attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 15.7 per cent, as compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 4 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$1 735.7	94.6%

78. The variance is attributable to the lower actual average deployment of 7 correction officers compared with the budgeted average strength of 44 officers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$335.5	55.7%

79. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to the training consultants as a result of the non-utilization of consultants for most of the planned trainings owing to the difficulties in finding consultants with the required skills in the local market as well as the priority utilization of internal resources and individual contractors. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by the requirements for official supplies, services and equipment and information technology being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure and information technology, respectively, whereas the expenditure was recorded in consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$302.0	8.2%

80. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to the training-related travel owing to priority being given to internal training with the utilization of internal resources and the non-organization of several planned courses.

81. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by the unplanned outside mission travel in relation to: (a) regional meetings of the Force Commander on the regional quick reaction force and to meet the French military authorities; (b) medical escorts of patients on medical evacuation and travel to the Ebola preparedness and response meetings; (c) an extraordinary session and global meeting on Umoja implementation; and (d) requirements for the deployment of some military observers being initially budgeted under military observers, whereas the expenditure was recorded in the official travel non-training.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$3 720.6	10.9%

82. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to (a) alteration and renovation services, owing to the utilization of in-house resources for the construction of boundary walls and drainage line at Anonkoua Kote camp rather than planned outsourcing and the requirements for individual contractors being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas expenditure was recorded in other supplies, services and equipment; (b) similarly, maintenance services, owing to the recording of expenditure for electrical, construction and

plumbing materials under the field defence supplies and reduced maintenance services owing to the unplanned closure of eight sites; (c) utilities and waste disposal services, owing to the unplanned closure of the eight sites; and (d) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment, owing to the non-acquisition of ablution units and the non-purchase of planned miscellaneous tool kits as a result of the unplanned closure of camps.

83. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the residential security allowance and other security measures for international civilian staff being initially budgeted under international staff, whereas the expenditure was recorded under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$785.0)	(11.1%)

84. The variance is attributable primarily to the additional requirements with respect to (a) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the higher management fees in respect of the turnkey fuel contract for the ground transportation fuel; and (b) the rental of vehicles, owing to the rental of buses to support the Government in the deployment of 2,363 FRCI personnel during the parliamentary elections as well as to support troop rotation by the UNOCI movement control services in absence of the contingent-owned assets.

85. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by the reduced requirements with respect to liability insurance, owing to the reduction to the mission fleet of light passenger vehicles and repairs and maintenance as a result of the non-implementation of the planned outsourcing of maintenance services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$5 539.4	15.4%

86. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the reduced flight hours for the rental and operations of the Operation's fixed-wing (actual 1,664 hours compared with 2,541 hours budgeted) and rotary-wing aircraft (actual 3,512 hours compared with 4,613 hours budgeted), which also had an impact on petrol, oil and lubricants, landing fees and ground handling charges and air transportation services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$3 404.5	42.4%

87. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to public information services owing to (a) the reduced number of radio production and broadcasting services, printing and publishing services, as a result of delay in procurement for printing materials, as well as the lower number of sensitization events and workshops than planned, as a result of focus on election preparation activities; (b) commercial communications, owing to the delayed implementation of the lease line to United Nations Support Base in Valencia and Umoja-related activities; and (c) requirements for the commercial communications and spare parts initially budgeted under communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under acquisition of information technology equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$2 181.8)	(40.3%)

88. The variance is attributable primarily to the increased requirements with respect to (a) requirements for the commercial communications and spare parts initially budgeted under communications, whereas the expenditure was recorded under acquisition of information technology equipment; (b) information technology services, as a result of the mandatory migration of the Operation to the new Data domain replication system fire wall.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$352.7	25.7%

89. The variance is attributable primarily to the reduced requirements with respect to supplies, owing to the delayed procurement of the medical supplies such as blood, laboratory and dental drugs and consumables, which was offset in part owing to the acquisition of the medical equipment in response to the Ebola virus disease.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$1 215.4)	(3.8%)

90. The variance is attributable primarily to (a) increased requirements with respect to other freight and related cost owing to the requirement for the freight and repatriation of contingent-owned equipment as well as the requirements for individual contractors for construction services initially budgeted under military contingents and facilities and infrastructure respectively, whereas the expenditure was recorded in other supplies, services and equipment; and (b) loss on exchange owing to currency fluctuations.

91. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by the reduced requirements for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the lower number of the operations in fewer camps, as well as the lower number of mobile operations and weapon collection activities conducted.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

92. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$32,058,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to \$13,639,400 from interest revenue (\$1,142,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$940,800) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$11,556,000).