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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, safe and secure environment, humanitarian and human rights, peace consolidation, law and order and support.

The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#) for a final period until 30 June 2017. This period was divided into a mandate and withdrawal phase from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, which covered the finalization of the mandate and the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian personnel other than those required to carry out the Operation's closure tasks. During the mandate and withdrawal phase, the Operation was focused on the overall objectives of the mandate, namely to advance security and stability and to consolidate the Operation's legacy in line with the signed handover plan. During the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017, a dedicated team finalized all liquidation tasks, such as closure of facilities, removal of equipment and other administrative requirements, and the transition to the United Nations country team.

UNOCI incurred \$166,586,600 in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 96.9 per cent, compared with \$354,114,000 in expenditure and an implementation rate of 87.9 per cent in the 2015/16 period.

The financial performance of the Operation reflected reduced requirements for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to earlier than planned repatriation, and reduced requirements under operational costs due to lower than planned demand for aviation support and for communication and information technology services, as well as earlier than planned closure of camps. The overall reduced requirements were partially offset by increased requirements under civilian personnel, attributable to higher than planned payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	68 922.2	61 510.0	7 412.2	10.8
Civilian personnel	47 551.4	59 409.1	(11 857.7)	(24.9)
Operational costs	55 464.2	45 667.5	9 796.7	17.7
Gross requirements	171 937.8	166 586.6	5 351.2	3.1
Staff assessment income	4 802.7	5 950.3	(1 147.6)	(23.9)
Net requirements	167 135.1	160 636.3	6 498.8	3.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	171 937.8	166 586.6	5 351.2	3.1

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned^b (average)</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^c</i>
Military observers	137	97	82	15.5
Military contingents	2 601	1 503	1 397	7.1
United Nations police	339	263	223	15.2
Formed police units	420	394	366	7.1
International staff	251	185	170	8.1
National staff	545	311	294	5.5
United Nations Volunteers	89	55	48	12.7
Government-provided personnel	6	6	6	–

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Represents the planned average deployment based on the schedule in line with the drawdown plan presented in the budget report for the 2016/17 period (A/71/599), which was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/271 A.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and planned/approved monthly strength.

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

I. Introduction

1. The initial budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 February 2016 (A/70/753) in the amount of \$320,709,000 gross (\$313,254,500 net).
2. Subsequently, the Security Council by its resolution 2284 (2016) decided that the mandate of UNOCI should be extended for a final period until 30 June 2017.
3. In view of the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2284 (2016), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report of 4 May 2016 (A/70/742/Add.13, para. 11) recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in the amount of \$160,354,500 (equal to half of the proposed budget for 2016/17) for the maintenance of UNOCI for the six-month period from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016. The Advisory Committee looked forward to receiving from the Secretary-General a revised budget proposal for the 2016/17 period for the Assembly's consideration during the main part of its seventy-first session.
4. The General Assembly, by its resolution 70/272, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding \$153,046,000 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016.
5. The revised budget for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 2016 (A/71/599) and amounted to \$178,874,900 gross (\$174,072,200 net). It provided for an average of 97 military observers, 1,503 military contingent personnel, 263 United Nations police officers, 394 formed police unit personnel, 208 international staff, 366 national staff and 64 United Nations Volunteers as well as 6 government-provided personnel for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. The revised budget also provided for the average monthly deployment of 72 international staff, 37 national staff and 9 United Nations Volunteers for the closure period from 1 May to 30 June 2017.
6. In its report of 9 December 2016 (A/71/676, para. 45), the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of \$175,888,900 for the maintenance of the Operation for the 12-month period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of the amount of \$153,046,000 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 under the terms of Assembly resolution 70/272, representing an additional amount of \$22,842,900 (*ibid.*, paras. 12 and 45).
7. The General Assembly by its resolution 71/271 A appropriated \$18,891,848 in addition to the amount of \$153,046,000 already appropriated for the period from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016.
8. Accordingly, resources totalling \$171,937,848 gross (\$167,135,148 net) have been provided for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 under the terms of General Assembly resolutions 70/272 and 71/271 A. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

9. The mandate of UNOCI was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for

the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2226 \(2015\)](#), [2260 \(2016\)](#), [2283 \(2016\)](#) and [2284 \(2016\)](#).

10. The Security Council, in its resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#), endorsed the withdrawal plan of the Secretary-General, including phased force reductions, as recommended in his report of 31 March 2016 ([S/2016/297](#)). Taking into account the security conditions on the ground following the successful conclusion of the presidential election in October 2015 and the overall progress made in Côte d'Ivoire, including with respect to the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the Operation's security role, the Council requested the Secretary-General to implement the plan in close cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all relevant stakeholders.

11. In the same resolution, the Security Council further decided to extend the mandate of UNOCI for a final period until 30 June 2017 and authorized UNOCI until 30 April 2017 to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and its areas of deployment. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to complete by 30 April 2017 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNOCI components, other than those required to complete the Operation's closure and to finalize the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team.

12. The mandate for the period up to 30 April 2017 was established by the Council in its resolutions [2226 \(2015\)](#), [2260 \(2016\)](#), [2283 \(2016\)](#) and [2284 \(2016\)](#). Until 30 April 2017, the Operation provided in Côte d'Ivoire: (a) support for the protection of civilians; (b) political support for the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire; (c) support to security institutions and border-related challenges; (d) support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; (e) support for humanitarian assistance; (f) public information activities; and (g) protection of United Nations personnel. In this context, Côte d'Ivoire made notable progress towards political, social and economic stability. During the closure period until 30 June 2017, the Operation was focused on completion of liquidation activities and finalization of the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team.

13. 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 into the following components: safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace consolidation; law and order; and support. The accomplishments for the support component are provided for the mandate and withdrawal period until 30 April 2017 and for the closure period until 30 June 2017, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on the revised budget for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 ([A/71/599](#)).

14. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the revised 2016/17 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

15. During the performance period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General engaged with relevant stakeholders to facilitate an inclusive political dialogue, particularly with regard to the November 2016 constitutional referendum and the legislative election of December 2016.

16. During the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, following the start of the withdrawal of UNOCI uniformed personnel, emphasis was placed on political facilitation and the political support provided by the Special Representative. During this period, the Special Representative provided support in such areas as security sector reform, the reinsertion of the remaining former combatants and the mitigation of incidents of incitement to hatred or violence.

17. With regard to the protection of civilians, UNOCI was authorized to extend its support to the Ivorian security forces only in the event of a deterioration of the security situation that could risk a “strategic reversal” of peace and stability. Support by UNOCI to Ivorian security institutions was limited to the provision of advice and support, with a focus on the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy. In line with Security Council resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#), UNOCI military and police components provided advice and mentorship at the operational and command levels to the Ivorian defence and security forces, including on the monitoring and management of weapons. In addition, UNOCI was mandated to enhance the capacity of the Government and regional actors to address security challenges at the border. In this regard, UNOCI worked closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on inter-mission cooperation initiatives aimed at promoting cross-border engagement and border-related initiatives.

18. The official campaign for the constitutional referendum was conducted from 22 to 28 October 2016. On 30 October 2016, the referendum was held in a peaceful atmosphere and without any major incidents, notwithstanding minor disruptions in some 100 polling stations out of the 20,024 nationwide. On 4 November 2016, the Constitutional Council validated the results of the referendum announced by the Independent Electoral Commission, with 93.42 per cent voting in favour of the revised Constitution. Of 6,318,311 registered voters, a total of 2,678,601 cast their ballots, resulting in a voter turnout of 42.42 per cent. On 8 November 2016, the President promulgated the new Constitution.

19. Subsequently, on 18 December 2016, the country voted peacefully in the legislative election with no serious security incidents reported. Of the 6,318,311 registered voters, a total of 2,027,078 cast their ballots, resulting in a voter participation rate of 34.1 per cent, which was slightly lower than in the previous legislative poll, held in 2011 (37 per cent). In line with the new Constitution, members of the legislature were exceptionally elected for a four-year term instead of five years, until 2020, when all provisions of the new Constitution will come into force. Of the 254 newly elected members of the National Assembly, 225 are men and 29 are women (11.42 per cent).

20. On 9 January 2017, Guillaume Soro was re-elected as President of the National Assembly, and the Government of the Prime Minister, Daniel Kablan Duncan, resigned. On 10 January, in accordance with the new Constitution, the President appointed the former Prime Minister as First Vice-President of Côte d’Ivoire and Amadou Gon Coulibaly as Prime Minister. On 11 January, the new 28-member Government was formed, comprising 19 returning ministers, 6 of whom were women, and 9 new ministers. The Ministries for Human Rights and for Public Liberties were dissolved and 12 others were merged into six ministries. The Government has started to implement key provisions of the new Constitution, which are intended, inter alia, to establish a bicameral legislative system, enhance governance, engender equality and equity between Ivorian men and women and ensure an impartial justice system.

21. The security situation remained stable and continued to show signs of improvement, with an overall downward trend of security incidents since the beginning of 2016. Intercommunal conflicts, armed robberies, sexual and gender-

based violence and violence against minors, as well as other criminal activities, still contributed to insecurity in some parts of the country. While armed attacks in the south-west declined, tensions over land disputes have increased with the resumption of the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Liberia to western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. In the east, sporadic armed robberies and clashes between the local population and security forces were still reported. Social unrest, primarily in the form of public demonstrations and protests, occurred. There was a series of violent demonstrations and strikes in 2016 and early 2017 by students, lecturers and civil servants, triggered by hikes in electricity tariffs, education conditions and concerns related to salaries and pensions. The Government addressed those situations without any serious security incidents and, following negotiations with the Government, the protesters announced the end of their latest strike on 23 January 2017.

22. Following the terrorist attack in Grand-Bassam on 13 March 2016, the Government stepped up preventive measures and strengthened border controls to counter terrorist threats. On 6 April 2016, it adopted an action plan on the fight against terrorism. On 13 April, the Minister of the Interior and Security announced that 83 people had been arrested in connection with the Grand-Bassam attack. According to the Government, some of the suspects participated both in that attack and in ones carried out in Ouagadougou and Bamako.

23. Land disputes tended to be concentrated in areas along the country's western and eastern borders and in some northern areas. On 11 May 2016, 61 people were arrested in connection with the intercommunal violence of 24 March 2016 in Bouna, allegedly over disputed grazing areas and skirmishes for control of traditional power in the area, which left more than 30 people dead, 52 wounded and some 2,900 internally displaced, while another 2,000 people fled to neighbouring Burkina Faso. UNOCI deployed a 105-strong quick reaction force to Bouna to protect civilians, while the armed forces of Côte d'Ivoire established a temporary command post in the area to restore calm and enhance border control. On 29 March 2016, two soldiers were wounded in an attack by unidentified assailants against an army post near the village of Néro in the Tabou area, close to the border with Liberia. Skirmishes along the border with Mali in April, particularly in the villages of Ouellé and Débélé, in the Tingrela region, raised concern. The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Mali are coordinating efforts to counter cross-border insecurity, including terrorist activities. Although the incidents mentioned above happened before the performance period, their aftermath triggered monitoring and follow-up actions by UNOCI until its closure.

24. UNOCI worked in partnership with the United Nations country team, the Government and local administrators to ensure a timely and effective response to periodic incidents of intercommunal violence. From 6 to 8 December 2016, in Bouna, the Government, in coordination with the office of the Ivorian Ombudsman and with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNOCI, organized a high-level workshop to identify and find solutions to obstacles to social cohesion, further to the intercommunal violence of March 2016 in the area. An agreement was concluded, including on action to restore confidence between the population and security forces and on efforts to combat impunity for crimes committed during the violence and to establish early-warning mechanisms. In addition, UNOCI and the Government developed a transition framework for a social cohesion strategy and trained some 600 government administrators, including 190 women, at the National School of Administration on mediation and conflict prevention, who were deployed throughout the country at the conclusion of their programme in 2017.

25. There was a mutiny on 6 and 7 January 2017 by Ivorian soldiers, which was similar to the protests three years before on 18 November 2014 by the military over

unresolved grievances, such as unpaid allowances, promotions and housing subsidies. The mutiny began in Bouaké and spread quickly to Daloa, Daoukro, Ferkessédougou and Korhogo, reaching Abidjan on 7 January. The protest ended without any serious incidents following an agreement reached by the Government with the mutineers: the soldiers began receiving their pending allowances on 13 January. However, on 17 January, gendarmes and other personnel from the military training centre in Zambakro initiated another protest over the payment of compensation packages. Such protests were also reported in Abidjan, Bondoukou, Bouaké, Daloa, Ferkessédougou, Gagnoa and Man. On the same day, four soldiers were killed in Yamoussoukro as a group of disgruntled soldiers were attempting to seize arms and ammunition from a depot guarded by the Republican Guard. Following further negotiations, the Government reached an agreement with the new group of mutineers and the situation had returned to normal by the end of January. Similar disruptions by a faction of the Bouaké-based armed forces, mostly former members of the Forces nouvelles, took place from 12 to 14 May 2017. They claimed payments for their participation in the resolution of the 2010–2011 post-election crisis. Those disruptions subsequently spread to several parts of the country, causing the death of one person and injuring more than 20. Three ex-combatants were killed during the confrontations with the police. During the May 2017 incidents, a large cache of weapons was discovered.

26. On 25 October 2016, the final report and recommendations of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, presented to the President on 15 December 2014, were officially released during a public ceremony in Abidjan. The report includes a consolidated list of victims of crises in Côte d'Ivoire from 1990 to 2012, a proposal for national reparations and a draft reconciliation action plan. Alongside efforts towards national reconciliation and social cohesion, the Government continued with the restitution of illegally occupied properties to their rightful owners, mainly properties of the associates of the former President, Laurent Gbagbo, in Abidjan. Over the past three years, direct political dialogue between the Government and the former ruling party, the Front populaire ivoirien, have resulted in progressive conciliatory gestures towards the political opposition, such as the unfreezing of at least 16 bank accounts, return of some 700 properties, release of at least 70 detainees and the return of several prominent associates of Mr. Gbagbo. UNOCI has also supported national institutions and civil society in their efforts to promote intercommunal dialogue, national reconciliation and social cohesion. That process was completed in December 2016 when all social cohesion activities were taken over by the Ministry of Solidarity (now called the Ministry for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity), supported by the United Nations country team. Also in February and March 2017, all core human rights-related functions were subsumed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, as well as the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire.

27. Within the framework of the political facilitation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, further progress was achieved in the implementation of security sector reform and the reinsertion of former combatants. According to the national authority for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, a total of 69,506 former combatants, including 6,105 women, entered the national programme for disarmament and demobilization which had been implemented from 2012 to 2015, including 66,216 who were reinserted with the support of UNOCI. As at 30 May 2017, the reinsertion of 4,769 ex-combatants remained outstanding, out of which 3,015 ex-combatants had not been processed because they had stable jobs or were employed, already enrolled in training activities, not interested in the programme or unreachable. The remaining 1,754 ex-combatants received a reinsertion package from the Government. From 1 April to 30 June 2017, the implementation of the Government's resocialization programme, payment of transitional safety allowances and support for the vocational training component of the programme, with UNOCI

assistance, contributed to an increase in the number of former combatants in reinsertion initiatives. Some 2,000 former combatants who reside in Liberia are yet to join the national programme. The National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons continued community weapon collections, offering benefits to civilians in exchange for weapons and ammunition and involving local and traditional authorities in raising awareness within target groups.

28. The Operation's security sector reform initiatives, including confidence-building measures between the population and the Ivorian defence and security forces, have been assumed by the secretariat of the National Security Council, which also assumed activities with regard to weapons management, the residual caseload of former combatants and linking reinsertion to reintegration. Social cohesion and intercommunal dialogue initiatives were transferred to the Government and the United Nations country team. The Ministry of Defence and other related institutions are working to ensure the implementation and operationalization of the military programming law (2016–2020) and the law on the organization of the armed forces, which are to be implemented over the coming five years. In addition, under the law on the organization of the armed forces, the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire were officially renamed as the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire on 14 November 2016. Côte d'Ivoire's bilateral and international partners also stepped in to support reform of the uniformed services, including on weapons and ammunition management. The civilian disarmament efforts of the Government were supported by its partners and the United Nations country team.

29. Since June 2016, the hearings in the trial of Mr. Gbagbo and the former Minister of Youth, Blé Goudé, before the Court have been closed to the media in order to protect witnesses. With respect to national transitional justice proceedings, on 31 May 2016 the trial of the former First Lady, Simone Gbagbo, for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during the post-election crisis of 2010 and 2011 began before the Criminal Court of Abidjan and was open to the public and the media. The trial was suspended from 8 to 18 July 2016 owing to the hospitalization of the defendant, and from 1 August to 10 October owing to the court's recess. Since November 2016, the trial has been adjourned several times.

30. During the reporting period, UNOCI through its Communications and Public Information Section continued to monitor and help prevent and mitigate incidents of incitement to hatred and violence. In February 2017, the Operation's radio station, UNOCI FM, was successfully transferred to the Government, which is now operating it as Radio de la paix.

31. The human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire has been improving with human rights violations significantly decreasing from the post-election crisis of 2010 and 2011. UNOCI investigated the human rights abuses that had been committed during the March 2016 intercommunal violence in Bouna. It established the circumstances surrounding the killing of at least 27 persons, including four women and two boys, allegedly by dozors, with most of the victims belonging to the Fulani, Koulango and Malinké ethnic groups. At least 117 people, primarily dozors, were arrested. UNOCI also provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of the National Human Rights Commission, the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire/UNOCI joint human rights mechanism and local human rights civil society organizations. In particular, UNOCI supported the National Human Rights Commission in developing its complaints management manual and its strategic plan for the period 2017–2020. The Operation also continued to support human rights mainstreaming with the mapping of the human rights education needs of the police and gendarmerie academies. On 1 July 2016, the mandate of the Independent Expert on the enhancement of capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the

field of human rights was extended by the Human Rights Council for a final one-year period, until 30 June 2017.

32. By its resolution 2283 (2016), the Security Council decided to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures concerning arms and related materiel in paragraph 1 of resolution 2219 (2015), first imposed in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), as well as the travel and financial measures imposed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), as subsequently renewed, including in paragraph 12 of resolution 2219 (2015).

33. United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes helped the Government to meet the humanitarian needs of some 3,500 people displaced by the intercommunal violence in Bouna in March 2016, most of whom had returned to their places of origin by July 2016. By 31 July 2016, the last of some 25,000 illegal occupants of the Mont Peko National Park were moved from their settlements, completing a government-led evacuation. Notwithstanding a year-long awareness-raising campaign, the evacuation created humanitarian needs for those displaced, including 18,300 children and 24,000 people from receiving communities. Joint assessments revealed acute needs in food security, health, water, sanitation and shelter. The response was coordinated through the Enlarged Coordination Committee and a specific local committee established in Duékoué. Given that the affected population were predominantly from Burkina Faso, a Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire joint commission was established in October 2016 to discuss the repatriation. On 8 September 2016, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire reopened its borders with Guinea and Liberia, which had been closed in 2014 as a precautionary measure during the outbreak of Ebola virus disease. In December 2015, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was able to resume the voluntary repatriation of Ivoirian refugees through a humanitarian corridor.

34. UNOCI incurred \$166,586,600 in expenditures for the reporting period from the approved resources of \$171,937,848, which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$5,351,200, representing a gross budget implementation rate of almost 96.9 per cent, compared with the budget implementation rate of 87.9 per cent achieved during the 2015/16 period. Lower requirements in the 2016/17 period were primarily attributable to the earlier than planned repatriation of uniformed personnel, as well as lower than projected operational costs relating to the closure of camps and premises, as well as lower demand for aviation support and communication and information technology services. The overall reduced requirements were partially offset by higher than anticipated payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station.

C. Mission support initiatives

35. The Security Council, through its resolution 2284 (2016), requested the Secretary-General to complete by 30 April 2017 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required for the completion of the Mission's closure and for the finalization of the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team.

36. During the performance period, the support component provided logistical, administrative and security support to UNOCI throughout its mandate period, as well as coordination of the drawdown and liquidation. This included repatriation of uniformed personnel, separation or repatriation of civilian personnel and processing their final payments at the time of separation from service, disposal of assets, dismantling of camps and closing of UNOCI premises.

37. In order to facilitate the rapid drawdown, UNOCI established a transition and liquidation task force, chaired by the Chief of Staff, which consisted of senior managers from all substantive and mission support components. The task force was crucial in enabling the Operation to plan and execute a successful liquidation. The gradual drawdown of uniformed personnel was essential, given the magnitude of effort and time needed to close the camps and sites.

38. All international staff and United Nations Volunteers were repatriated in accordance with the major benchmarks of the drawdown process and the liquidation plan. The majority of substantive and support staff were repatriated or reassigned by 30 April 2017, while only those staff undertaking liquidation activities, including administrative requirements and liaison with senior government officials, remained in the mission area until 30 June 2017.

39. The UNOCI training plan for 2016/17 was oriented towards capacity-building to enhance staff competencies with a focus on national staff members. UNOCI organized training, *inter alia*, on entrepreneurship, leadership and management and information technology. This training received positive feedback and was in high demand for more sessions from both national and international staff members. The training courses were followed up by coaching sessions and took place both in Abidjan and in the sectors. Leadership, business management and entrepreneurship training helped some of the staff members to finalize their personal plans and set up their own businesses. Tailored language training, computer certifications and correspondence-writing sessions were also organized.

40. Job fairs took place in September and December 2016. For the job fair held in December 2016, support was sought from the office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General to ensure the participation of as many United Nations organizations as possible. Following discussions with the President of Côte d'Ivoire regarding possible employment opportunities for UNOCI personnel, the employment profiles of 156 national staff were provided to the Government.

41. On 1 July 2016, UNOCI was present at 63 locations across Côte d'Ivoire. The locations ranged from individual team sites to large, multifunctional locations such as logistic bases and headquarters, with associated police and troop accommodations, and UNOCI FM radio premises. Due to the large number of sites remaining at the beginning of the final year of the Operation and the closure period of just two months, UNOCI comprehensively revised its plan for camp closure and developed a detailed workflow chart for handing over the premises, ranging from cessation of operations and repatriation of personnel to clean-up and certification.

42. In September 2016, UNOCI also established contact with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to coordinate the handover of UNOCI sites located on government-owned land, as well as the handover of the UNOCI FM radio station with two studio facilities and 24 transmitter sites. Focal points were identified within the Government and in UNOCI to ensure effective coordination.

43. Locations were handed back to local prefects after the final inspection, which the prefects attended. Sites on privately owned land were handed back to the owners. The UNOCI FM sites were handed over to the focal point in the Office of the President. UNOCI security remained at each site until the day of handover, often supported by local gendarmes, owing to security challenges and the risk of pilfering and theft.

44. Asset disposal activities had to be performed within a narrow time frame as the Operation started extensive repatriation of uniformed personnel in February 2017 and civilian personnel in March 2017. An asset disposal team was established, which conducted a mapping exercise and streamlined the write-off process. This enabled

UNOCI to finalize disposal of assets in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Liquidation Manual. The fact that the camps had been vacated facilitated the process, as the assets were no longer required for operational purposes.

D. Regional mission cooperation

45. Several events were held to strengthen regional cooperation to combat terrorism, including quadripartite initiatives among UNOCI, UNMIL and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. From 10 to 13 May 2016, the Mano River Union held a series of meetings in Côte d'Ivoire to finalize a memorandum of understanding on maritime security and a framework for counter-terrorism. On 27 May 2016, a summit of the West African Economic and Monetary Union considered the topic of fostering collective regional security. Regional cooperation on maritime security improved following the signing on 1 June 2017 of a bilateral agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on border control and on settling their maritime boundary dispute through dialogue.

46. On 8 September 2016, Côte d'Ivoire reopened its borders with Guinea and Liberia, following the end of the international health emergency surrounding the Ebola virus disease. Local community-based conflict prevention mechanisms under the Mano River Union joint border security and confidence-building units in the Zwedru-Toulépleu and the Tabou-Harper axes were reactivated in June and August 2016, respectively. During the reporting period, efforts were focused on improving information-sharing and confidence-building among the population, local authorities and security forces on both sides of the borders.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

47. Together with the Government, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners, UNOCI mapped the international community's support for Côte d'Ivoire with regard to challenges remaining in key tasks that would continue after the Operation's withdrawal. On 17 October 2016, UNOCI, the Government and the United Nations country team signed a handover plan identifying key residual functions and implementation partners, together with the necessary resource requirements. The plan highlighted a joint programme for peace consolidation in the post-UNOCI period, which took into account the existing "One United Nations" programmatic framework for Côte d'Ivoire and the new national development plan for the period 2016–2020. In addition, the United Nations country team developed proposals for programmatic activities, which were aligned with the mandate of UNOCI in the areas of social cohesion and national reconciliation, community disarmament, cross-border stabilization, security sector reform and human rights, with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence.

48. In terms of support for peace consolidation in the country, the Peacebuilding Fund has provided \$12 million since 2015.

49. Further cross-border initiatives were mainstreamed into a project on cross-border cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for sustainable peace and social cohesion, supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, UNOCI and UNMIL, to be implemented in the southern area of the border between the two countries. From 1 to 4 November 2016, UNOCI hosted a mission of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and UNDP conflict prevention experts to consider options and challenges for continued support for the concerned Governments and the Mano River Union joint border security and confidence-building units in the western

border areas with Liberia. Following the departure of UNOCI, UNOWAS has assumed responsibility for monitoring developments in the country within the context of its regional mandate.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: safe and secure environment

50. As detailed in the framework set out below, the overall security situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve with a decrease in the number of security-related incidents over the reporting period. The enhancement of security measures in the lead up to, during and after the October 2016 constitutional referendum and the December 2016 legislative election contributed to the low number of security incidents countrywide. The continuation of enhanced law enforcement measures since the 13 March 2016 terrorist attack in Grand-Bassam also contributed to the significant drop in security incidents. There were no reported armed attacks along the border with Liberia in the west during the reporting period owing to the deployment of the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire and gendarmerie reinforcements to those areas. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and the security forces in particular, have maintained their national and regional responses against terrorism, in collaboration with subregional, regional and multilateral partners.

51. Insecurity remained, however, due to intermittent inter- and intracommunal conflicts, armed robberies, sexual and gender-based violence and violence against minors, as well as other criminal activities. Tensions over land issues, although they have decreased in comparison with previous reporting periods, have intermittently recurred since the resumption of the repatriation programme for refugees from Liberia to the western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Incidents involving former combatants and dozos also fuelled tension among the population.

52. In this context, during the first half of the reporting period UNOCI supported local defence and security forces through mentoring on operational activities aimed at ensuring security and safety, as well as reinforced patrols in their areas of deployment, as these forces enhanced their security roles in other key areas across the country, such as in the north, east and north-east. UNOCI forces withdrew from areas in the west in January 2017, where the local defence and security forces had fully assumed their security role.

53. UNOCI and UNMIL cross-border activities continued until early 2017, aimed at strengthening security and building confidence in the border areas in support of the subregional border security strategy of the Mano River Union. Owing to competing priorities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, only one meeting was held among UNOCI, UNMIL and defence and security authorities and experts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia via video teleconference, to enhance coordination, joint operations and information sharing for a better management of border and maritime security and to fight against violent extremism.

54. Through the Mine Action Service, UNOCI continued to support the national authorities to safely collect, register, secure and dispose of weapons and ammunition, including clearing explosive remnants of war. The Mine Action Service also assisted the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in coordination with other partners, in the implementation of civilian disarmament operations and community weapon collection programmes. Following the official end of the mandate of the Coordination, Follow-up and Reinsertion Cell in August 2016, UNOCI continued to support the Government to address residual disarmament, demobilization and reintegration matters through advisory support.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Reduction in major incidents of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2014/15: 10 reported major incidents; 2015/16: 2 reported major incidents; 2016/17: 1 reported major incident)	Achieved. During the 2016/17 period, one major incident took place, in Bouaké on 22 July 2016, when ex-combatants infiltrated a demonstration and caused injuries	
Improved discipline and accountability of the security and defence forces, inter-agency cooperation and internal organization of security institutions (2014/15: 140 reported violations; 2015/16: 20 reported violations; 2016/17: 15 reported violations)	There were 27 reported violations by elements of the security and defence forces. The cases were addressed through the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire-UNOCI joint human rights mechanism to fight against impunity within the defence forces. On 6 January and 13 May 2017 army mutinies broke out in Bouaké, Korhogo, Daloa, Daoukro, Odienné, Man and Abidjan over pay, promotions and living conditions. The mutineers returned to their barracks after their demands over back pay and bonuses were met	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
43,200 routine patrol person-days (12 patrols x 8 troops x 3 battalions x 150 days), including all planned operations/exercises, to increase visibility vis-à-vis the creation of an environment conducive to safety	36,504	Routine patrol person-days The lower number of routine patrol person-days was attributable to earlier than expected final repatriation of UNOCI military contingent personnel in accordance with Security Council resolution 2284 (2016)
7,500 military long-range patrol person-days (125 troops per patrol x 4 days x 3 patrols per month x 5 months)	6,264	Long-range patrol person days The lower number of long-range patrol person-days was attributable to earlier repatriation of UNOCI military contingent personnel in accordance with Security Council resolution 2284 (2016)
1,488 flight hours (607 hours for 2 Mi-171 helicopters and 881 hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters), which are focused mainly on air reconnaissance/air patrols (including the border region), but also include force deployment and extractions, casualty evacuation, support for United Nations police and military observer patrols and other military air operations	815	Flight hours The lower output was attributable to unserviceability of one Mi-17 rotary-wing aircraft for 2 months (December 2016 and January 2017) and early repatriation of troops, which affected the Operation's capacity to conduct air patrols
5,400 military observer mobile short-range patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 2 patrols per day x 9 team sites x 150 days)	6,480	Short-range patrol person-days The short-range patrols were undertaken from July to December 2016. Higher than expected output was due to concerted efforts to support the national law enforcement and security forces with their security initiatives related to the October 2016 constitutional referendum and December 2016 legislative election

4,320 military observer long-range patrol person-days (4 military observers per patrol x 24 patrols a month x 9 team sites x 5 months)	4,320	Long-range patrol person-days Long-range patrols were conducted as planned
Provision of advice, training and logistical support to the Ivorian armed forces, with special attention to their relationship with the local population and the need to comply with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, through daily joint planned patrols and bimonthly tripartite meetings among the UNOCI military component, the French Forces and the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire at the headquarters and regional levels	Yes	12 tripartite meetings at the central level, 24 tripartite meetings at the regional level, 5 refugee escort joint patrols and 15 joint exercises on the protection of civilians were conducted at the headquarters and regional levels
Provision of assistance to a total of 184 incoming visitors (4 persons x 2 days x 23 weeks) during visits by official delegations from troop-contributing countries, Ivorian security forces, United Nations agencies or any other organizations or institutes	37	Visitors UNOCI provided assistance to visitors from official delegations of troop- and police-contributing countries, United Nations Headquarters, agencies and other institutions and Member States. The lower number of visitors was due to the closure of UNOCI
Conduct of 20 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 400 Ivorian armed forces personnel on military operations, including command and control	Yes	As part of the initiatives pertaining to defence sector reform, 20 train-the-trainer sessions were conducted, as were 3 training seminars in the military regions and a command post exercise in Abidjan in which 400 members of the Ivorian armed forces participated
Training of 20 senior Ivorian armed forces personnel on thematic defence issues through their participation in officer-level military training courses in established military academies outside Côte d'Ivoire	No	Due to time and operational constraints related to early repatriation of troops and the overall UNOCI drawdown it was not possible to organize activities towards this output
6 quick-impact projects dedicated to improve the command and control structure in support of security during elections	8	Quick-impact projects In order to ensure the command and control capabilities in support of security, 2 extra quick-impact projects were added in the area of strengthening operationalization of military and crisis management. The 8 projects resulted in the operationalization of 4 military operations and crisis management centres in all 4 Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire military regions (Abidjan, Daloa, Bouaké and Korhogo)
Participation in 4 meetings on regional and inter-mission security cooperation, with a view to protecting civilians and supporting the implementation of the subregional strategy for the Mano River Union	1	Meeting on regional and inter-mission security cooperation Only 1 quadripartite meeting was held via video/teleconference in August 2016 on the draft operational concept for border cooperation between the Ivorian and Liberian armed forces due to other priorities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. The lower level of output was due to the fact that the operational concept

		document was not completed, despite efforts by the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI and UNMIL to meet in Monrovia with the Liberian armed forces
2 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	1	<p>Integrated assessment mission</p> <p>Only 1 integrated mission was jointly conducted by the military, police and civilian components due to the transition of UNOCI, the closure of field offices and the early repatriation of troops and police. The UNOCI military contingent personnel who were engaged in the assessment missions were repatriated by the end of January 2017</p>
2 comprehensive baseline needs assessments on capacity gaps at border points of entry and strengthening the operational capacity of 4 prioritized border points of entry in 2 border areas conducted through 2 capacity-building workshops, conducted by UNDP	Yes	2 rehabilitation needs assessments carried out at the border posts in Pékan Barrage (Toulépleu) and Gbinta (Danané) and two permanent committees were set up. 100 beds and 100 mattresses were purchased and delivered to the 2 border posts
3 stakeholders engagements on rights and protection issues for sustainable peace and social cohesion in the border areas, ensuring the representation of women, youth and mobile populations in these engagements, conducted by UNDP	Yes	<p>3 stakeholders engagements, including youth, mobile populations and women, on rights and protection issues for sustainable peace and social cohesion in the border areas</p> <p>Training of 62 members of the prefectural corps, security forces and community leaders, youth and women leaders from Danané and Toulépleu, to identify and strengthen existing community conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in order to strengthen social cohesion at the local level</p>
Identification and strengthening of existing community conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)		
Facilitate 4 data/information collection and sharing sessions, conducted by UNDP	1	<p>Data collection and sharing session</p> <p>Facilitation of 1 data/information collection and sharing session, resulting in the training of 108 focal points. Lower level of output was attributable to the combining of 4 sessions into 1 due to time and operational constraints</p>
Support 10 joint patrols along the border, conducted by UNDP	Yes	Support was provided to 10 joint patrols conducted by Ivorian and Liberian forces along the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia border
Support small-scale socioeconomic activities for women and youth associations in the border areas, conducted by UNDP	Yes	<p>Support of social, economic and cultural activities included trade fairs, football games, traditional wrestling and open houses organized by the police and customs officials and was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 women and youths from 12 villages in Danané and Zouan-Hounien • 700 women and youths from 8 villages in Toulépleu • 300 women and youths in 10 villages in Danané

5 workshops for 25 local authorities, security forces, border management agents and key governmental actors (judiciary police officers, civil registration officers, health workers, magistrates and social workers) in border areas on human rights, gender, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution, and the equipping of local authorities and security forces; 1 capacity-building workshop for 50 women and youth representatives and security actors, with the aim of building public confidence in the security actors and developing and implementing an accompanying awareness-raising campaign, conducted by IOM	No	IOM as an implementing partner completed a training needs assessment and started with activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of border guards, such as provision of training, infrastructure and equipment. Lower level of output was due to time and operational constraints
Organizing of and support for at least 3 meetings to share information and strengthen the capacity of local administration and security agencies, with a view to enhancing cross-border security and increasing intra-community and cross-border engagements, conducted by IOM	Yes	8 training sessions held for 62 members of the prefectural corps, security forces, community leaders, youth and women leaders from Danané and Toulépleu to strengthen social cohesion at the local level with the support of the General Directorate for Territorial Administration and the Ministry for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity. Higher level of output was due to the demand for the activity
Establishment of channels for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies along the border, establishment of joint border committees to organize cross-border activities and provision of support to community-based organization-to-organization cross-border sociocultural exchanges and sporting activities, as well as community-based security and law enforcement activities, to contribute to community stabilization and cohesion in the border areas. Organization of joint visits and review meetings (one in Côte d'Ivoire and one in Liberia) to assess the progress of work and lessons learned in cross-border community stabilization and cohesion in the border areas, conducted by IOM	Yes	Completion of a training needs assessment and activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of border guards, such as infrastructure, equipment and training
Provision of technical advice to national authorities for 90 per cent of their requests for assistance in clearing explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance	Yes	<p>The Mine Action Service, in response to requests for assistance in assessing, clearing and disposing of unexploded or abandoned ordnance, executed 12 explosive ordnance disposal tasks and safely destroyed over 2 tons of unstable or obsolete ammunition</p> <p>The Mine Action Service also supported national authorities, through the provision of technical advice, to establish the country's explosive ordnance disposal</p>

		rapid response capability, enabling Côte d'Ivoire's own security forces to coordinate the explosive threat response countrywide
Provision of support to the national authorities for the marking and storage of arms and strengthening the community disarmament coordination mechanism through meetings, advisory support and awareness-raising activities, conducted by UNDP	Yes	2,148 weapons held by the armed forces and police (1,034 from the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire and 1,112 from the police) have been marked, which will enhance their traceability
Provision of support to strengthen the mechanism for coordinating and piloting community disarmament, including preparation of a report on compliance with the International Small Arms Controls Standards, conducted by UNDP	Yes	<p>A nationwide platform of actors for better coordination of community disarmament initiatives and to spearhead initiatives for reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons was launched and training was provided to members of the decentralized committees of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons</p> <p>Successful implementation of decentralized communication activities led to the collection of 148 additional illicit weapons and 42 community microprojects have been rolled out, with the support of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Five armouries were rehabilitated in line with international standards</p>
Provision of and support to community disarmament through the implementation of 20 responsive community activities for 500 individuals who have laid down their arms voluntarily and the implementation of 15 responsive community activities for 3,000 community members in the target zones, conducted by UNDP	Yes	Validation of 42 microprojects for 970 individuals who have laid down their arms have been completed. These projects allowed additional individuals, in target areas, to voluntarily lay down their arms
5 community disarmament projects to assist the rehabilitation and equipping of the decentralized commissions of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons, conducted by UNDP	Yes	5 community disarmament projects have been rehabilitated and equipped in Agnibilékrou, Bouaké, Oumé, Vavoua and Zoukougbeu. 25 members of these 5 commissions have been trained

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of operational security committees at the local level, including prefects, Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire, gendarmerie, police, customs, general councils and mayors (2014/15: 46; 2015/16: 75; 2016/17:100)

Achieved. 108 Joint Security Committees established, in each of the 108 departments of Côte d'Ivoire, subsuming the support provided to increase the number of local security committees

In addition, 31 regional security councils have been established, in each of the 31 regions of Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support, including capacity-building activities, to 24 local security committees during monthly meetings	Yes	UNOCI provided support to the secretariat of the National Security Council to continue sensitization efforts at the local level and delivery of training to prefects and other local authorities on the security sector reform process and local security governance challenges UNOCI also provided advice to the secretariat of the National Security Council on the operationalization of the regional security councils as strategic coordination bodies at the local level, mirroring the National Security Council at the central level, for better security coordination, coherence and effectiveness of local security governance
Conduct 16 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 240 personnel and 150 one-day mentoring sessions for at least 1,000 personnel of the national law enforcement agencies on topics related to protection of civilians, including child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and community policing	11	Train-the-trainer sessions were conducted for 273 personnel and 72 one-day mentoring was conducted for 804 personnel. Mentoring activities and all operational activities ceased on 31 January 2017, hence the lower-than-expected output

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

55. As detailed in the framework set out below, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire has improved significantly since the end of the post-electoral crisis, with the number of verified human rights violations and abuses decreasing. Despite a number of reports of restriction of freedoms and civil rights in the lead-up to the October 2016 constitutional referendum and December 2016 legislative election, no human rights violation was reported on voting day or immediately thereafter, which in itself represented a positive indicator for the country. A contributing factor was the concerted human rights outreach activities between the National Human Rights Commission and UNOCI, which were undertaken in the period leading up to and immediately after both processes, aimed at contributing to their peaceful conduct.

56. A key area of focus during the reporting period was enhancement of the technical knowledge and skills of the National Human Rights Commission, in preparation for the transfer to the Commission of the Operation's human rights monitoring, reporting and capacity-building functions. A total of 11 training activities were convened in Abidjan and across Côte d'Ivoire. Similarly, in the area of child protection, the Operation's work was transitioned to national and international partners which work on issues affecting children in conflict with the law. For the fight against sexual and gender-based violence, including support to the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire to address conflict-related sexual violence issues, the Operation's work was transitioned to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

57. The National Human Rights Commission continued to progressively open and operationalize its 31 regional offices in Aboisso, Bouaké, Duékoué, Korhogo, Man, San Pedro, Divo, Abengourou, Bondoukou, Gagnoa, Daoukro, Dimbokro, Boundiali, Daloa, Agboville, Bouna, Bouaflé, Guiglo, Séguéla, Odienné, Ferkessédougou,

Toumodi, Sassandra, Soubré, Katiola, Minignan, Mankono, Touba, Adzopé, Bongouanou and Dabou. It also successfully established a platform to monitor the human rights situation during the constitutional referendum and legislative election, allowing it to make its own independent observations of the conduct of both processes. UNOCI provided technical advice to the Commission in the development of its 2017–2020 strategic plan.

58. With regard to transitional justice, although the President committed to publish the report of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims, it remained to be made public. The report included a consolidated list of victims of the crises in Côte d'Ivoire, a national reparation policy proposal and a draft reconciliation action plan. UNOCI provided technical support and financial assistance to the National Commission in the three areas covered in the report.

59. As part of its transition activities, the human rights capacities of Ivorian State and non-state authorities to promote and protect human rights were enhanced, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women. The enhancement of the human rights provisions of the 2016 Constitution attests to Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to its human rights obligations.

60. On the humanitarian front, there was progress in the implementation of more durable solutions with regard to the situation of the population evicted from Mont Peko, most of whom were originally from Burkina Faso. The Ministry for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity, with the help of members of the Enlarged Coordination Committee, developed the first draft of a relocation and voluntary repatriation action plan with a cost of \$500,000, targeting the 9,000 nationals of Burkina Faso who have expressed their willingness to return to their country.

61. As at June 2017, 15,460 Ivorian refugees registered by UNHCR remained in Liberia, in addition to refugees in other countries in West Africa.

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

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of perpetrators of serious human rights violations, documented by UNOCI, who are systematically brought to the attention of the civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2014/15: 111; 2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 100)

60 human rights violations were documented from July to December 2016. Out of these 60 cases, only three were brought to the attention of judicial authorities. As part of the transition, from January to March 2017 all human rights violations brought to the attention of UNOCI were referred to the National Human Rights Commission for action, with UNOCI assisting the Commission in the documentation of human rights cases. Hence the lower-than-planned output

Continued strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission through training (2016/17: 10)

Achieved. Continued strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission's institutional and operational capacity through advice and joint activities. 11 training sessions were held at the Commission's headquarters in Abidjan and at the regional levels

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 thematic report on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 3 quarterly briefings to the diplomatic community and human rights reports to the Security Council, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution 2284 (2016)	Yes	<p>A thematic report on rape crimes and their prosecution in Côte d'Ivoire was jointly released on 11 July 2016 by UNOCI and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p> <p>UNOCI jointly with the National Human Rights Commission convened 2 briefings for the diplomatic community in November 2016 and February 2017. With the transition of UNOCI, the last briefing was prepared and hosted by the National Human Rights Commission without any direct involvement of UNOCI</p> <p>Human rights reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire ceased in accordance with Security Council resolution 2283 (2016)</p>
Organization of 6 monthly meetings of the UNOCI/Ivorian military/National Human Rights Commission joint human rights mechanism at the national and regional levels	Yes	<p>9 monthly meetings of the UNOCI/Ivorian military/National Human Rights Commission joint human rights mechanism at the national and regional levels. Higher output was due to the concerted effort by UNOCI to ensure the smooth transition of the work of the mechanism from UNOCI to the National Commission</p> <p>In addition, 4 capacity-building workshops were jointly organized by UNOCI and the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire in September and October 2016 to prepare newly appointed focal points of the armed forces to the joint human rights mechanism, representing the four military regions of Côte d'Ivoire</p>
Organization of 5 meetings with the Ministry for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims and other relevant partners to advocate for the implementation of the national strategy for reconciliation and social cohesion, an inclusive reparations programme and follow-up to the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims	Yes	<p>5 meetings were organized with the Ministry for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims to advocate and discuss modalities for the implementation of the national strategy for reconciliation and social cohesion</p> <p>1 additional workshop for the development of an operational plan for inclusive implementation of the reparations process in Côte d'Ivoire was held in August 2016, organized by the Ministry with the support of UNOCI and the International Center for Transitional Justice. This was followed in October 2016 by a high-level conference on transitional justice, aimed at ensuring continuity in coordination among relevant partners on transitional justice issues, after the closure of UNOCI. It was organized by the Center, UNDP and UNOCI with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims</p>

Training on human rights documentation and reporting for 50 members of the National Human Rights Commission and 1 capacity-building seminar for 20 human rights defenders	Yes	7 workshops conducted between September and November 2016 by UNOCI for regional commissioners of the National Human Rights Commission, funded by the Canadian Embassy in Côte d'Ivoire and OHCHR. 6 preparatory meetings were held with the National Human Rights Commission on how to design, plan and implement human rights training activities. The UNOCI field offices also participated in several meetings with the 31 regional offices of the National Human Rights Commission on the delivery of these training courses at the local level, reaching 248 regional human rights commissioners. 1 capacity-building seminar for a group of 35 human rights defenders on their role in the 2016 constitutional review process
Provision of assistance in the development of human rights curricula for the national police, the gendarmerie and the National School of Administration to address training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for government authorities and officials	No	<p>In March 2017, UNOCI supported the organization of an informative session on the integration of human rights education at the police and gendarmerie academies, culminating in the delivery of an evaluation report on the subject to the police and gendarmerie national commands</p> <p>Collaboration with the National School of Administration did not yield the expected results owing to the School changing its curriculum and priorities</p>
Provision of support for the organization of a consultation by the Ministry of Justice on the reform that aims to bring the legislation of Côte d'Ivoire into conformity with its human rights obligations, with the participation of at least 10 human rights experts	Yes	<p>1 workshop in July 2016, supported by UNOCI, on the reform of the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure, with a view to ensuring their conformity with Côte d'Ivoire's human rights obligations</p> <p>1 workshop in March 2017 by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, supported by UNOCI, to evaluate Côte d'Ivoire's implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review and human rights treaty bodies. Specifically, the workshop assessed progress in the execution of the national action plan to implement the recommendations and facilitate the compilation of information for Côte d'Ivoire's next review</p>
Provision of technical advice through 8 monthly meetings with the National Human Rights Commission for the implementation of its action plan on promotion and protection activities and 1 seminar on institutional reform of the Commission	16	<p>Monthly meetings</p> <p>Meetings and working sessions were held between the National Human Rights Commission and UNOCI to develop the Commission's strategic plan for 2017–2020, which was finalized and adopted by the General Assembly of the Commission. It included proposed institutional reforms. Following the adoption of the strategic plan, UNOCI supported the Commission in the convening of a round table event in December 2016 where the Commission presented its strategic plan to its partners and the donor community. A similar presentation was made by the Commission to the United Nations country team in February 2017. Higher level of output was due to high demand for the activity</p>

Training for the National Human Rights Commission and lawyers associations on women's rights and dissemination of the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, provided by UN-Women	Yes	1 training conducted for the staff of the National Human Rights Commission and lawyers associations on the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and on resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security
Organization of 4 monthly meetings with human rights non-governmental organizations for the development of effective monitoring and advocacy strategies	Yes	1 capacity-building seminar for a group of 35 human rights defenders on their role in the 2016 constitutional review process 3 monthly meetings of the human rights forum organized by the National Human Rights Commission and supported by UNOCI brought together civil society actors to share information and strategies
Monitor, verify and follow up on at least 50 reported cases of human rights violations and abuses	60	Reported cases From July to December 2016, UNOCI monitored, verified and followed up on 60 reported incidents of human rights violations. Out of the 60 cases, only three were brought to the attention of judicial authorities. There was a higher level of output due to the contribution of the human rights monitoring work in particular of the regional offices of the National Human Rights Commission
Organization of 1 training session for Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire human rights focal points	Yes	4 training sessions were conducted in each of the military regions of Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan, Daloa, Bouaké and Korhogo) to strengthen the capacity of 82 new military focal points, including 1 woman, of the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire/National Human Rights Commission/UNOCI joint mechanism and 65 representatives of the regional offices of the Commission, including 12 women
4 quick-impact projects for the strengthening of the human rights capacity of human rights stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	4 quick-impact projects were implemented for the benefit of human rights stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire, including the equipping of the National Human Rights Commission and its regional offices
1 training session for members of the Platform for Combating Gender-based Violence on how to use the Gender-based Violence Information Management System and on the prevention of sexual violence, 1 workshop to review the activities of the Platform and non-governmental organizations on gender-based violence and validate the report, and production of media paraphernalia, provided by UNFPA	Yes	1 training for members of the Platform for Combating Gender-based Violence on how to use the Gender-based Violence Information Management System and on the prevention of sexual violence

20 peer-group discussions countrywide on the prevention and prosecution of sexual violence crimes, provided by UNFPA	12	Peer-group discussions Training workshops on the Gender-based Violence Information Management System for a total of 360 members of gender-based platforms have been organized. Lower level of output was due to time and operational constraints
2 community awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence, with a view to supporting State efforts to combat it, provided by UNFPA	Yes	3 community awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence were held in the communes of Abobo, Yopougon and Port-Bouët. An additional follow-up programme was held for the dissemination of materials. Higher level of output was due to an observed need to extend the campaign to an additional commune
2 UNFPA human rights projects to equip social centres, national non-governmental organizations, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and Child Protection and the Ministry of the Interior and Security, with a view to assisting national efforts in the fight against gender-based violence	Yes	2 projects to equip social centres, national non-governmental organizations and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and Child Protection and the Ministry of the Interior and Security were implemented with the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to assisting national efforts in the fight against gender-based violence
Commemoration of the adoption of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) through an open-day event, provided by UNFPA	Yes	UN-Women, in coordination with the National Human Rights Commission, held awareness-raising activities on resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security
30 awareness-raising and 30 monitoring activities on grave violations against children and support for assistance to child victims, provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	No	The planned activities were not implemented, as UNICEF withdrew as an implementing partner

Component 3: peace consolidation

63. As detailed in the framework set out below, through political facilitation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNOCI continued its support to the Government in encouraging the participation of all stakeholders in the constitutional review, electoral, national reconciliation and social cohesion processes. Specifically, UNOCI efforts were focused on promoting and facilitating inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation by engaging with local authorities, traditional and religious leaders, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders throughout the country; providing assistance and support for the resolution of intercommunal conflicts; supporting social cohesion through continued advice and support to the Ministry for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims, the National Programme for Social Cohesion and the General Directorate for Territorial Administration; implementing quick-impact projects in support of the Special Representative's political facilitation and other mandated priorities; and developing and implementing joint projects with the United Nations country team in the areas of social cohesion and reconciliation. In particular, the Special Representative used her political facilitation role to encourage the participation of women and youth in the constitutional review and electoral processes.

64. During the reporting period, Côte d'Ivoire took full charge of its security responsibilities, exhibiting enhanced confidence during the constitutional referendum

and legislative election processes. Implementation of three key pieces of legislation pertaining to the organization and planning of national law enforcement and security and defence institutions and forces was slow to begin but had commenced. Under the guidance of the National Security Council, the regional security councils in all 31 regions of the country were operational, putting into effect the decentralization of security sector reforms at the local level. Civil society was also involved in the security sector dialogue platforms, formerly administered by UNOCI but successfully transitioned to the secretariat of the National Security Council in February and March 2017. UNOCI continued its support to the reform process through a range of activities, including targeted training, technical advice to the secretariat of the National Security Council, joint capacity-building activities with the United Nations country team under the auspices of the security sector reform working group formerly chaired by UNOCI, as well as support by UNOCI military and police components in the reform initiatives of the defence, security and law enforcement institutions and forces.

65. The Mine Action Service continued its collaboration with national authorities on the proper and effective securing of weapons and ammunition. Capacity-building activities also continued aimed at supporting the improvement of expertise in the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire and the national police and gendarmerie on the management of explosive threats, stockpile management and the disposal of surplus or expired weapons and ammunition.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards national reconciliation and strengthened social cohesion, and an improved political environment

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Enhanced capacity and accountability of the Parliament by active participation of parliamentarians in standing committees and the adoption of essential laws (number of laws adopted: 2014/15: 37; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 35)

Following the December 2016 legislative election, the new legislature is in the process of putting together the parliamentary committees and the Bureau of the National Assembly. The election of the members of the Bureau was held on 5 April 2017

Political dialogue between the Government and the opposition continues, with a view to addressing issues of national interest, including national reconciliation, constitutional review and legislative elections

Achieved. The Ministry for Political Dialogue and Institutional Relations continued to host meetings under the framework for permanent dialogue and meetings with individual opposition political parties, including the Front populaire ivoirien. The constitutional review and referendum and the legislative election were peacefully and successfully conducted

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Political support, dialogue and facilitation to strengthen national reconciliation, including through the organization of 6 high-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders, and regular dialogue with communities and local authorities for increased early-warning capacity

Yes

As part of political facilitation activities, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General maintained regular contact with national and local authorities at relevant levels, as well as with community leaders and opposition figures. 6 high-level meetings were held between the Special Representative and the main Ivorian stakeholders

8 meetings with presidents and other members of parliamentary committees, with a view to strengthening parliamentary activities that contribute to reconciliation and social cohesion	Yes	12 meetings were held with relevant Members of Parliament, including members of parliamentary committees, in the lead-up to and after the December 2016 legislative election. The meetings focused on issues pertaining to the Operation's mandate, including reconciliation. The higher level of output was due to the vital importance of this activity to mandate implementation
5 intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation sessions in hotspot areas of Abidjan and western and north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, organized by UNDP	Yes	5 workshops were conducted in Azaguié, Sassandra, Divo, Bogouiné and Oress-Krobou
Development of an early-warning system and an integrated conflict management database for use by local communities and authorities, organized by UNDP	Yes	Communication tools (such as laptops, mobile phones and phone credit) were acquired for local communities and authorities, to support their early-warning mechanism work
Design and implementation of a platform for the coordination of actors involved in the national reconciliation process and social cohesion, organized by UNDP	Yes	A platform for coordination comprised of representatives from ministries, the General Directorate for Territorial Administration and non-governmental organizations was established to consolidate the coordination of interventions pertaining to the reconciliation process and social cohesion
1 workshop to strengthen the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors involved in the national reconciliation process and social cohesion, organized by UNDP	Yes	3 regional workshops were held for governmental and non-governmental actors to encourage their active participation and strengthen their capacity. Higher level of output was due to the high demand for the activity
National consultation with 300 women from across Côte d'Ivoire on the role of women in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding, including a public information campaign, organized by UN-Women	No	The national consultation with 300 women from across Côte d'Ivoire could not be organized in time but a public information campaign was conducted on the role of women in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding with production of related paraphernalia (such as leaflets, radio vox-pops, posters, etc.)
Capacity-building for 50 women leaders, 5 workshops for 100 persons in 5 regions, 20 women-to-women discussions and 10 experience-sharing meetings with women from different regions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation, organized by UN-Women	No	50 women leaders were trained and 4 workshops targeting 100 persons were held in 4 regions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation 1 workshop was held in Azaguié for 100 local traditional and religious leaders, women, youth and local authorities on challenges to social cohesion and mitigating measures. The lower level of output was due to time and operational constraints
3 advocacy initiatives for the involvement of women and 5 initiatives on supporting women's participation in national initiatives on peacebuilding and social cohesion, organized by UN-Women	Yes	6 initiatives and a workshop were conducted on the involvement of women and their participation in national efforts on peacebuilding and social cohesion

1 social cohesion project for the construction of a market with a children's area that will engender peaceful co-existence between communities and support for women's groups in 2 communes that are engaged in small business, implemented by UN-Women	Yes	<p>A market with a children's area was completed in Danané to promote peaceful co-existence between communities</p> <p>15 quick-impact projects were implemented (including a youth centre, rehabilitation of a school and the establishment of a community radio station) to strengthen social cohesion</p>
Organization of 2 women-to-women discussion sessions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation and 10 experience-sharing sessions among women from different regions of Côte d'Ivoire, and support for 30 women's advocacy initiatives for the involvement of women in national action on peacebuilding, social cohesion and support for women's participation, organized by UN-Women	Yes	<p>34 women parliamentarians participated in 2 women-to-women discussions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation</p> <p>UN-Women trained 54 women, including 27 women parliamentarians, one mayor and 19 women leaders on women's participation in activities to strengthen national reconciliation and social cohesion</p>
Design and implementation of multimedia activities to inform various audiences of the transition of the Operation and the new engagement of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire, including proactive outreach to national and international media, and the broadcasting by UNOCI FM of information related to the transition and the withdrawal process	Yes	<p>Proactive outreach to national and international media and broadcasting by UNOCI FM were conducted on information related to the transition and withdrawal process</p>
Daily production and broadcasts by UNOCI FM of relevant thematic programmes and news reports until March 2017 and the transfer of the UNOCI broadcasting capacity, UNOCI FM, to the Government	Yes	<p>UNOCI FM was officially handed over on 1 March 2017. It became Radio de la paix, a new radio station headed by the Fondation Félix Houphouët-Boigny pour la recherche de la paix</p>
25 quick-impact projects in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including the rehabilitation of public or communal infrastructure in support of social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Yes	<p>69 quick-impact projects were implemented in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and in support of the transition to the Government, supported by the United Nations country team</p> <p>Among them, 17 projects were implemented in support of the Ministry for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity to take over UNOCI activities related to human rights, mediation centres, land issues, social cohesion and support to schools and health centres</p> <p>15 projects were implemented through UNFPA in support of schools, health centres and women's and youth associations in localities where social cohesion is fragile</p> <p>14 projects were implemented by UNOCI in support of the national police and gendarmerie, including the</p>

		creation of 8 dedicated offices in police commissariats to assist women victims of sexual violence
		8 projects were implemented to rehabilitate and equip the military regional command and control centres of Korhogo, Bouaké, Daloa and Abidjan
		7 projects in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
		6 projects were implemented by UNOCI and UNDP in support of the handover of UNOCI activities to the National Human Rights Commission, as well as in support of the parliament of youth and women's associations
		2 projects were implemented in support of the Ministry of the Interior to take over UNOCI activities related to the consolidation of data on local conflicts and conflict management tools, through the provision of training and information technology equipment to 27 regional and national state authority offices
20 UNDP social cohesion projects to strengthen social and communal bonds in hotspot areas of Côte d'Ivoire, organized by UNDP	10	Social cohesion projects The lower level of output (reduction from 20 to 10 social cohesion projects) was due to operational and time constraints
16 social cohesion projects (through the Civil Affairs/Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration joint secretariat) in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the consolidation of reconciliation and social cohesion in high-risk areas identified by UNOCI	Yes	16 social cohesion projects have been launched during the period 2016/17 in sensitive regions such as Gagnoa, Divo, Oumé, Duékoué and Dania These projects involved former fighters and community members in the rehabilitation and construction of a youth club, community centre and health centre. A total of 179 former militia members and ex-combatants have been successfully reinserted into their communities

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

The national security sector reform monitoring and coordination body is decentralized and 4 (1 in each of the military regions) of the 31 established regional security councils are fully operational

Achieved. Regional security councils have been officially created in all 31 regions, but are yet to be equipped to become fully operational

Civil society and security institutions are actively engaged in national dialogue and the monitoring of the implementation of security sector reform at the local and national levels (2016/17: 3 civil society organizations are actively engaged)

Achieved. Non-state actors continue to increasingly get involved in monitoring implementation of various security reforms. The secretariat of the National Security Council continues to hold the consultative group meetings aimed at coordinating and monitoring implementation progress. Both state and non-state security sector reform actors are involved in dialogue and information sharing initiatives such as the brown bag lunch series and targeted seminars

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Preparation of a national strategy for democratic oversight of the security sector by the secretariat of the National Security Council and creation of 2 national committees to facilitate the implementation of the Military Programming Law and the Internal Security Programming Law	No	Terms of reference for the development of a strategy for democratic control have been prepared and validated with the assistance of UNOCI and UNDP. UNDP is ready to provide financial and technical support for the activity, which is pending final review and clearance from the secretariat of the National Security Council
5 workshops for security actors to strengthen their capacity with regard to democratic control, organized by UNDP	Yes	<p>3 workshops were held, which trained 72 members of the media, 47 Members of Parliament who are members of the Parliamentary Defence and Security Committee, and 35 members of the Chamber of Kings and Traditional Chiefs</p> <p>4 workshops on democratic oversight with regional prefects</p> <p>1 seminar with magistrates/judges on democratic governance of the security sector</p> <p>2 workshops with the media on their role</p> <p>The higher than expected results were achieved because of the request from national partners for a focus on parliamentarians, local authorities, the judiciary, media and the Chamber of Kings and Traditional Chiefs</p>
The regional security councils are operational and support local security governance	No	Regional security councils have been officially created in all 31 regions and a seminar to empower prefects was organized with senior government officials and UNOCI leadership chaired by the secretariat of the National Security Council. However, the regional security councils have yet to be equipped and made fully functional. Support was provided to 10 regional security councils in developing local security governance (investigating officer, data collection and analysis, transport, etc.)
Support to 5 regional security councils in developing regional security diagnostics, including on information-gathering, data collection, data analysis and investigations, organized by UNDP	Yes	<p>Support was given to 5 regional security councils, in Korhogo, Bouaké, Divo, Gagnoa and Bouna</p> <p>1 additional regional security council was added in line with the existing 6 civil-military councils through support from the Peacebuilding Fund</p>
Advisory support to and the organization of 20 training activities for local security actors on their roles and responsibilities, organized by UNDP	Yes	<p>Training was conducted for 55 members of 10 civil-military councils in Korhogo, Bouaké, Divo, Gagnoa, Bouna, Danané, Toulépleu, Bloléquin, Taï and Zouan</p> <p>5 activities with the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire and the gendarmerie on civil-military relationships</p> <p>5 training activities with the police and the population on civil-military relationships</p>

		<p>1 workshop with the media on civil-military relationships</p> <p>The lower than expected results were because national actors were trained in groups owing to the short implementation timeline and the unavailability of some national actors</p>
Dissemination at decision-making and strategic levels of key messaging on transformative security sector reform at the critical juncture of the Operation's transition	Yes	<p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General through her good offices with country senior leadership and monthly meetings with representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of the European Union sent key messages on the importance of sustaining support for security sector reform in the medium and long term at the half way point in the 10-year security sector reform national strategy. Furthermore, UNOCI maintained its inclusive dialogue platform with all security sector reform stakeholders allowing a smooth transition to UNDP and other partners</p>
Conduct of 5 awareness-raising sessions countrywide on security sector reform in support of implementation by national authorities of the national security sector reform strategy, organized by UNDP	Yes	<p>10 awareness-raising sessions were held, benefiting 272 community leaders and members of the defence and security forces</p> <p>The higher than expected output was due to the availability of resources, which allowed an increase in the number of awareness-raising sessions from 5 to 10, covering the west, south-east and central-west areas of Côte d'Ivoire</p>
Organization of 1 nationally led interactive session for the Security and Defence Commission of the National Assembly to improve its capacity to exercise collaborative leadership, negotiate and mediate	Yes	<p>An interactive session for the Security and Defence Commission of the National Assembly was organized with the support of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung foundation</p>
Support to the creation of a nationally led forum among the participants and partners of the "brown bag lunch meetings"	Yes	<p>Brown bag lunches have been successfully transferred to partners, including the Government, UNDP, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung foundation, the secretariat of the National Security Council and the Centre for Research and Action for Peace</p>
Support to the organization by the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire of 5 interactive sessions aimed at building the trust and confidence of the population	No	<p>1 interactive session was organized by the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire. The Ministry of Defence, which took over the activity, could not find sufficient financial resources to continue implementing the planned activities</p>
Support to the organization of one interactive session by the gendarmerie on the admission of new female personnel	No	<p>The Government, which took over the activity, could not find sufficient resources to implement the activity</p>

Facilitation of at least 2 civil-military initiatives, with a view to contributing to a change in perception among the population and their security providers	Yes	In Daloa and Bouaké 9 civil-military committees were established to promote dialogue between civil society and the military
Rehabilitation of 17 selected armouries in compliance with international security standards; provision of advisory and training support to the gendarmerie, police and Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire on physical security and stockpile management, explosive ordnance disposal, improvised explosive device destruction and other specialized topics; and monitoring the implementation of stockpile management procedures in the context of support to relevant authorities in reducing the threat posed by unsecured ammunitions storage infrastructure and unsafe ammunition storage practices	16	<p>Armouries</p> <p>The Mine Action Service rehabilitated 16 weapon and ammunition storage facilities out of the 17 planned rehabilitation tasks. Rehabilitation works for one site were cancelled since the beneficiary entity, the police, prioritized other works at the same site</p> <p>The Mine Action Service also organized a refresher workshop for all Ivorian defence and security forces on procedures to follow for weapons and ammunition collection and explosive ordnance disposal call out, as part of the capacity-building plan. This sparked renewed interest from personnel responsible for explosive ordnance disposal of the national defence and security forces trained by the Service, which organized a technical working group to discuss future tasks and responsibilities for explosive ordnance disposal after the departure of the Service</p> <p>The Mine Action Service conducted an explosive ordnance disposal level 2 training session for 21 personnel of the police, the gendarmerie, the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire and the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons. The training allowed additional personnel from the Ivorian defence and security forces to receive an explosive ordnance disposal qualification and to enhance the oversight of current national instructors</p> <p>Training was provided to 33 members of the national security forces in improvised explosive device destruction and 32 received training in improvised explosive device mitigation</p> <p>The Mine Action Service also facilitated a national baseline assessment on weapons and ammunition management to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in establishing a baseline of existing national systems in line with the international standards. As a result of the exercise, a road map and a set of recommendations were drafted to provide specific guidance for the strengthening of the national framework for weapons and ammunition management</p>

Component 4: law and order

66. As detailed in the framework set out below, UNOCI continued to support the Ivorian law enforcement agencies throughout the country by strengthening their institutional and operational capacities through co-location, technical advice and assistance. Until 31 December 2016, UNOCI police also conducted day and night

patrols alongside local police and the gendarmerie, which contributed to restoring public confidence in the national law enforcement agencies.

67. Through capacity-building activities with the national police and the gendarmerie, including training, coaching and mentoring, UNOCI contributed to improving the ability of law enforcement agencies to maintain public order. The UNOCI police component provided technical advice in the development of the national security plan with regard to a secure environment for the October 2016 constitutional referendum and December 2016 legislative election, which contributed to the efficient provision of a secure environment for both processes by the law enforcement agencies. In line with the UNOCI transition plan, capacity-building on basic policing activities with regard to democratic policing principles, community policing, criminal investigations and related forensics, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, child protection and violent extremism, among other matters, were transitioned to international non-governmental organizations and donor partners.

68. The national police and gendarmerie were fully deployed in all 109 stations, including a newly created police station in the east of the country, and equipped with basic office furniture and crowd control equipment provided by the Government or by UNOCI through its quick-impact projects. Gender desks, to ensure the delivery of law enforcement services to women and children, were also established in nine police and three gendarmerie stations. The Government progressively equipped the police and gendarmerie with patrol vehicles and communication and riot control equipment. Given the Government's various priorities during the second half of 2016, including the constitutional referendum and legislative election, UNOCI supported the ongoing operationalization of the West Africa Coast Initiative Transnational Crime Unit, in support of Côte d'Ivoire's regional security initiatives, through technical advice on the implementation of relevant regulations and policies.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

The national police and gendarmerie units are operational, refurbished and fully equipped throughout the country (2014/15: 308 out of 308; 2015/16: 328 out of 328; 2016/17: 330 out of 330)

Achieved. All national police and gendarmerie units are operational throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Decreased number of major incidents during demonstrations throughout the country (2014/15: 5 incidents with persons killed; 2015/16: 3 major incidents; 2016/17: 2 major incidents)

Achieved. Two major incidents were recorded, both of which involved soldiers of the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire who engaged in a revolt to demand payment in January and May 2017

Decreased number of reported serious crimes including armed and highway robberies (2014/2015: 1,050 armed robberies reported (baseline); 2015/16: 893 armed robberies; 2016/17: 670 armed robberies)

Achieved. Reported cases of armed robberies significantly decreased owing to the robust security stance of national law enforcement and security forces in public places

200 cases of armed robberies were recorded by United Nations police from July 2016 to January 2017. The United Nations police ceased operational activities on 31 January 2017

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2,745 United Nations formed police unit patrols (3 units x 5 patrols x 183 days) and escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel, upon request, in the performance of their duties within the respective areas of deployment	No	1,145 United Nations formed police unit patrols. The lower than expected output was because the three formed police units ceased operational activities on 23 January 2017
Provision of co-located support and technical assistance at the command level to the restructuring and strengthening of the national police and gendarmerie	Yes	Co-location continued with the police and gendarmerie headquarters until 31 January 2017, to assist in the restructuring and strengthening of the command level of the national police and gendarmerie
Provision of advice and mentoring, through co-location with national police and gendarmerie counterparts on the reorganization and re-equipping of the central and regional police and gendarmerie structures	Yes	Advice and mentoring were provided through co-location with national police and gendarmerie counterparts on the reorganization and re-equipping of the central and regional police and gendarmerie structures and especially the command levels
Provision of advisory and mentoring support to the national forensic police services with regard to crime scene management, criminal identification and archiving of criminal files	Yes	Advice and mentoring were provided. The National Forensic Police Unit was partially equipped through a quick-impact project
Assistance to the national focal points in developing relevant regulations and procedures for the operationalization of the Transnational Crime Unit in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	The Transnational Crime Unit became operational as of December 2016 to strengthen national criminal intelligence capabilities and cross-border cooperation
Provision of advisory support and technical assistance to the police on the development and integration of the community police concept within the national police of Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with international standards	No	The output was not achieved owing to other priorities of the national police during the reporting period
Establishment of a structure for the national coordination and combating of crimes against women and children, including the establishment of special investigation units within both the police and gendarmerie	No	The output was not achieved owing to other priorities of the national police during the reporting period
9 quick-impact projects to assist in the rehabilitation and equipping of gendarmerie and police facilities	Yes	9 quick-impact projects (to create gender desks) were implemented in 9 police and 3 gendarmerie stations
2 meetings with UNMIL and MINUSMA police counterparts in the framework of inter-mission cooperation	1	Meeting. The lower than planned achievement was due to other priorities of the Ivorian authorities during the reporting period

Component 5: support (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

69. During the reporting period, the support component of UNOCI provided efficient and cost-effective logistical, financial, administrative and security support in the implementation of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the implementation of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Efficient and effective logistical, administrative and security support for the Operation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Provision of adequate operational support for the completion of the Operation's mandate	Achieved. The Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team provided adequate support during the mandate and withdrawal period of UNOCI	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Repatriation of up to 2,601 military contingent personnel, 137 military observers, 339 United Nations police officers and 420 formed police personnel	Yes	The majority of uniformed personnel was repatriated on 16 February 2017 in order to prepare the camps occupied by military and police personnel for handover to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire or private owners
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	77 verification reports for 9 troop- or police-contributing countries were generated as a result of verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel
Storage and supply of 305 tons of rations (equivalent to 28 days of United Nations reserve stock and 28 days of operational stock), 35,000 packs of combat rations (equivalent to 14 days in contingent locations and 7 days of warehouse stock), 157,500 litres of bottled water (equivalent to 14 days in contingent locations and 7 days of warehouse stock) for military contingent and formed police personnel in 7 locations	No	Less rations and water were stored and supplied to uniformed personnel owing to their early repatriation and utilization of existing stock
Administration of an average strength of 638 civilian staff, comprising 208 international staff, 366 national staff and 64 United Nations Volunteers	No	Administration of an average of 591 civilian staff during the mandate and withdrawal period: 190 international staff, 344 national staff and 56 United Nations Volunteers. The lower number is due to earlier than planned repatriation or separation of civilian personnel
Repatriation of up to 169 international staff and 75 United Nations Volunteers and separation of 482 national staff	Yes	Repatriation of 147 international staff and 76 United Nations Volunteers and separation of 414 national staff during the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary actions

Yes

The implementation of the conduct and discipline programme was achieved through activities aimed at preventing misconduct, enforcing United Nations standards of conduct and assisting victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as a transfer of essential conduct and discipline functions to various United Nations partners prior to the Operation's closure on 30 June 2017. All new personnel on arrival at UNOCI received the required induction training courses on conduct and discipline and on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, 60 per cent of UNOCI personnel received refresher training on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse

UNOCI informed mission managers and commanders in 20 training sessions about their responsibility to create an environment free of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Operation also conducted 85 risk assessment visits to all mission locations to identify, assess and mitigate risks of misconduct associated with the different categories of UNOCI personnel. Furthermore, UNOCI informed the host population on matters relating to conduct and discipline during outreach events and other field visits. The Operation also produced and aired radio spots with key messages on UNOCI FM and provided information related to conduct and discipline on its public website

All received allegations were handled in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures and within the prescribed timelines. In addition, UNOCI processed all open earlier misconduct allegations. As a result, there were no open misconduct cases pending with the Operation on the day of its closure

In view of its imminent liquidation, the Operation also reorganized its community-based complaint reception mechanism in collaboration with other United Nations partners to ensure that members of the local population could report alleged misconduct and raise paternity claims implicating former UNOCI personnel after the closure of the Operation on 30 June 2017. The Operation continued to offer support and refer all identified victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to relevant service providers during the reporting period. Prior to its closure, the Operation transferred its victim assistance function to the United Nations country team to ensure the continuity of ongoing victim assistance

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance, repair and renovation, and preparation for handover, of 25 camps and 8 independent team sites during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and continued maintenance, repair and renovation of 19 premises during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017

Yes

All the 63 sites were maintained during the mandate and withdrawal period. 58 out of 63 sites were handed over by 30 April 2017

Provision of sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Sanitation services were provided for all premises, including cleaning, sewage and garbage collection and disposal in 63 camps in Abidjan, sector west and sector east
Operation and maintenance of 18 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 13 locations	Yes	All the water purification plants were operated and maintained during the mandate and withdrawal period. The number decreased progressively owing to handover of camps and disposal of water purification plants
Operation and maintenance of 117 United Nations-owned generators at 25 camps and 8 independent team sites	Yes	The number decreased progressively owing to handover of camps and disposal of generators
Storage and supply of 1.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	1.0 million	Litres Storage and supply of 1.0 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators. The variance is attributable to the reduced requirements with respect to petrol, oil and lubricants due to the reduction of uniformed personnel, the closure of camps in the context of the overall drawdown and the closure of the Operation
Maintenance and renovation of 12 airfields in 12 locations and 3 aviation fuel farm sites in 3 locations	Yes	The number decreased progressively owing to handover of airfields
Operation and maintenance of 7 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants	Yes	Up to 7 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants were operated and maintained. The number decreased progressively owing to handover of camps and disposal of water purification plants
Completion of an infrastructure construction project comprising a wastewater dumping site and an access road in Daloa to ensure mitigation of the environmental impact of the Operation on the local community	Yes	Project was completed by 30 April 2017 and the site was handed over to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 543 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 14 armoured vehicles, through 4 workshops in 3 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and 424 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 14 armoured vehicles, through 4 workshops in 3 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	638	United Nations-owned vehicles Operation and maintenance of up to 638 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 16 armoured vehicles, through 4 workshops in 3 locations during the mandate and withdrawal period. The number of vehicles decreased progressively owing to closure of camps and disposal of assets
Supply of 1.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	1.2 million	Litres The variance is attributable to the reduced requirements for ground transportation services owing to the reduction and repatriation of uniformed and civilian personnel and closure of camps in the context of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation

Final maintenance in preparation for disposal by commercial sale, disposal as scrap or donation to the Government of 443 vehicles by 31 March 2017	Yes	Vehicle maintenance activities were carried out, albeit on a reduced scale owing to the Operation's drawdown, so as to keep the fleet in good mechanical condition to support operational activities and to prepare ground transportation vehicles for disposal
Final maintenance in preparation for disposal by transfer to other United Nations missions by 30 April 2017 of 49 United Nations vehicles assigned to support the administrative closure team	57	Vehicles 57 instead of 49 vehicles were operated and maintained until 23 May 2017 to support the administrative closure team. The change in the number of vehicles was required owing to increased operational activities involving visits to camps being closed and asset disposal sites by different teams
Operation of a daily shuttle service 5 days a week and a taxi service 6 days a week for an average of 453 United Nations military and civilian personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and an average of 209 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	A daily shuttle service was operated 5 days a week and a taxi service was operated 6 days a week for an average of 525 United Nations personnel per day to and from work

Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 military-type aircraft, in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa) during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016; 1 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing military-type aircraft in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa) through 14 January 2017; 1 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing through 31 January 2017; 3 rotary-wing through 14 February 2017; and 1 rotary-wing through 28 February 2017	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing aircraft. One fixed-wing aircraft ceased operation in December 2016 and the second in January 2017 Operation and maintenance of 5 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 military-type (Mi-17SH) and 1 commercial (Mi-8MTV), in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa) 2 (Mi-17SH) rotary-wing aircraft were repatriated in January and the last 3 rotary-wing aircraft (2 Mi-17SH and 1 Mi-8MTV) left in February 2017
Supply of 1.66 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	1.0 million	Litres 1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for the air operations of UNOCI in the operational area and to various locations outside the UNOCI area for VIP flights and casualty evacuations The lower consumption of aerial fuel was attributable to: (a) the implementation of new boarding policies for personnel using United Nations flights, which reduced the overall number of flights performed; (b) the cancellation of military requirements (reconnaissance and other tasks); and (c) the process of closure of the Operation, leading to the cessation of regular flights and earlier de-positioning of aircraft

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Satellite network Support and maintenance were provided for 1 Earth station hub for the provision of voice, fax, data and video communications until 30 April 2017
Support and maintenance of 22 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 32 telephone exchanges and 24 microwave links during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 22 VSAT systems, 22 telephone exchanges and 19 microwave links during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	22 VSAT systems, 32 private automatic branch exchange systems (PABX) and 24 microwave links were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017. Support and maintenance were provided for 1 VSAT, 5 microwave links and 4 PABX for the period from 1 March to 30 April 2017
Support and maintenance of 256 high-frequency radios, 46 high-frequency base radios, 20 very-high-frequency (VHF) radios, 1,653 ultra-high-frequency (UHF) radios and 24 UHF repeaters and transmitters during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 169 high-frequency radios, 16 high-frequency base radios, 16 VHF radios, 1,209 UHF radios and 6 UHF repeaters and transmitters during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	Support and maintenance were provided for 256 high-frequency (HF) mobile radios, 46 HF base radios, 1,653 UHF radios, 24 UHF repeaters and 20 VHF air band radios until 28 February 2017. Support and maintenance were provided for 16 HF mobile radios, 6 UHF repeaters and 1,209 UHF hand-held radios until 30 April 2017
Support and maintenance of 24 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities	Yes	24 FM transmitters and 4 radio production facilities were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017
Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the camps and team sites to be closed during the mandate period	Yes	Decommissioning and recovery of information and communications technology assets for liquidation from various camps in the country commenced in January 2017 and was completed on 30 April 2017

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 19 physical servers, 153 virtual servers, 1,063 desktop computers, 635 laptop computers, 415 printers and 230 digital senders in 33 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 6 servers, 101 virtual servers, 619 desktop computers, 457 laptop computers, 200 printers and 30 digital senders in 12 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	19 physical and 153 virtual servers, 1,063 desktop and 635 laptop computers and 230 digital senders in 33 locations were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017 6 physical servers, 101 virtual servers, 619 desktop and 457 laptop computers, 200 printers and 30 digital senders in 12 locations were supported and maintained until 30 April 2017
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Support and maintenance of 25 local area networks (LAN), 1 wide area network (WAN) and 1 metropolitan area network for 1,380 users in 33 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 12 LAN, 1 WAN and 1 metropolitan area network for 942 users in 12 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	25 LAN, 1 WAN and 1 metropolitan area network for 1,380 users in 33 locations were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017 12 LAN, 1 WAN and 1 metropolitan area network for 942 users in 12 locations were maintained and supported until 30 April 2017
Support and maintenance of 19 wireless networks during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 4 wireless networks during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	19 wireless networks were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017 4 wireless networks were supported and maintained until 30 April 2017
Support and maintenance of 1,650 email accounts during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 1,200 email accounts during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017	Yes	1,650 email accounts were supported and maintained until 28 February 2017 1,200 email accounts were supported and maintained until 30 April 2017
Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the camps and team sites to be closed during the mandate period	Yes	Decommissioning and recovery of ICT assets for the liquidation of the Operation was completed on 30 April 2017

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level II troop-contributing country clinic in Daloa until 5 August 2016; 1 level I clinic in Daloa and 1 level I clinic in Bouaké until 31 December 2016; 6 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 6 locations and 3 level I police-contributing country clinics in 3 locations until 28 February 2017; 5 locally contracted level II clinics in sector west and sector east and 3 locally contracted level III clinics in Abidjan until 30 April 2017; and 1 level I-plus United Nations-owned clinic in Sebroko/Abidjan through 31 March 2017	Yes	United Nations-owned clinics in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké provided level I medical capabilities to support UNOCI operations and deliver care to personnel deployed in Abidjan and the sectors until 31 December 2016 for the Daloa and Bouaké clinics and 31 March 2017 for the Abidjan clinic A level II clinic in Daloa provided by a troop-contributing country and locally contracted level II clinics provided in-mission level II medical capabilities to support UNOCI operations and guarantee continuity of care for troop and police contingents and other uniformed personnel deployed in the sectors until 5 August 2016 for the clinic provided by a troop-contributing country and until 30 April 2017 for the locally contracted clinics Locally contracted level III hospitals in Abidjan provided in-mission level III medical capabilities to support UNOCI operations and guarantee continuity of care for troop and police contingents and other uniformed personnel until 31 May 2017
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Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 2 level IV hospitals in 2 locations	Yes	A network of ground and air assets guaranteed 24-hours a day, 7 days a week, evacuation capacities 1 military hospital in South Africa, through a contract held by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, provided level IV medical capabilities (rehabilitation and definitive care) to support UNOCI operations and guarantee continuity of care to troop and police contingents and other uniformed personnel until 31 May 2017
Maintenance of the capacity to provide support in medical emergencies, including the coordination of response to Zika virus	Yes	UNOCI maintained its ability to respond to medical contingencies and implemented a strategy to combat the transmission of Zika virus, which contributed to preventing its spread and mitigating its impacts on UNOCI staff and their dependants
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education for all mission personnel, HIV/AIDS voluntary confidential counselling and testing services	Yes	Sensitization programme were carried out and voluntary confidential counselling and testing services were provided in UNOCI
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area, including 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all premises through access control, patrols inside and outside the perimeter fences as well as monitoring of closed-circuit television systems
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for up to 250 residences	Yes	112 information sessions on security awareness and residential surveys were conducted at 2 facilities (AK Camp and Sebroko). The lower-than-expected number of sessions was attributable to a decrease in the number of personnel due to the liquidation of UNOCI
Conduct of a total of 75 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	Yes	2 warden training sessions and 4 briefings were provided. The lower number of security training sessions was attributable to the lower number of personnel due to the liquidation of UNOCI

Component 5: support (closure period, from 1 May to June 2017)

70. By the end of June 2017, all UNOCI regional locations as well as the premises in Abidjan were closed, with completion of the environmental clean-up at each site, and handovers were conducted with the local government representatives or the land owners. Assets from the locations were also disposed of, including conducting bidding processes for sale of assets or transfer to other missions where appropriate. Staff still on board were repatriated back to their respective home countries, or to other missions if they were offered another assignment. A significant amount of administrative, financial and human resources work was completed during this period, while residual administrative functions were transferred to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for completion.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient completion of administrative liquidation of the Operation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Completion of site handover records, including handover/takeover certification indemnifying UNOCI from environmental and other liabilities	Achieved. Environmental clearance certificates were signed for each location by UNOCI and the local government or private land owner	
Execution of the approved asset disposal plan	Achieved. The asset disposal plan was executed in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules	
Closure of Operation claims, legal issues and procurement and financial activities	Achieved. Procurement cases were closed, along with legal cases, while residual activities have been handed over to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

Service improvements

Implementation of environmental protection measures at all locations vacated by the mission, including collection and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by the mission in an environmentally friendly manner and restoration of all sites to their original condition	Yes	Environmental consultancy services were used in the liquidation activities in order to ensure an unbiased evaluation of environmental clean-up of sites. UNOCI received an operation-wide environmental clearance certificate signed by UNOCI and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. With the assistance of the Global Service Centre, UNOCI conducted bioremediation of oil in the soil as part of the commitment to leave UNOCI military and civilian sites environmentally clean upon departing Côte d'Ivoire
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Civilian personnel

Administration of a support team comprising up to 82 international staff, 63 national staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	The liquidation team consisting of 83 international and 68 national staff and 13 United Nations Volunteers commenced its duties on 1 May 2017
Repatriation of up to 82 international staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	All the remaining UNOCI civilian personnel were repatriated or separated from service by 30 June 2017

Administrative processes

Closure of 109 contractual arrangements with vendors	Yes	As at 30 June 2017, there were no active contracts
Settlement of all justified financial liabilities of the Operation, closure of 10 claims and conclusion of legal issues	Yes	Third-party claims and legal issues were resolved
Reconciliation, verification and closing of two local bank accounts	Yes	Reconciliation and verification of the two local bank accounts was completed

Premises maintenance and handover period

Maintenance and preparation for handover of 5 main premises in Abidjan	Yes	The main premises were maintained during the liquidation period and handed over to the Government of the host country and private owners
Operation and maintenance of 111 generators	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 111 generators
Disposal of an estimated 11,834 items of property, plant and equipment with an estimated value of \$26.8 million and an estimated 3.2 million items of inventory assets with an estimated value of \$20.6 million through transfer to peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities, commercial sale and disposal, and donation to host Governments and non-governmental organizations	Yes	17,640 of the 18,167 United Nations-owned assets were disposed of through transfer to peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities, commercial sale and disposal, and donation to host Governments and non-governmental organizations
Clearance of all military compounds from explosive items after troop withdrawal	Yes	All military compounds were cleared of explosive items

Ground transportation

Operation, final maintenance and preparation for further disposal through transfer to other United Nations missions by 30 June 2017 of 51 United Nations vehicles assigned to support the administrative closure team	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 49 vehicles
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Communications and information technology

Support and maintenance of 1 server, 227 laptop computers, 40 printers, 2 local area networks (LAN) for 200 users in 2 locations, 6 wireless networks and 220 email accounts	Yes	Support and maintenance of 2 servers, 247 laptop computers, 40 printers, 2 LAN for 220 users in 2 locations, 6 wireless networks and 240 email accounts
Maintenance of 1 satellite link, Internet service provider connectivity and primary Department of Field Support applications	Yes	Maintenance of Internet service provider connectivity and primary Department of Field Support applications. No satellite link was maintained
Provision of information technology and communications client support to a maximum of 282 individual users inclusive of individual contractors	Yes	Provision of information technology and communications client support to a maximum of 302 individual users inclusive of individual contractors

Medical

Medico-administrative support to the UNOCI administrative closure team during the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017	Yes	9 medical staff provided medico-administrative support. In line with the drawdown plan, the Medical Section progressively decommissioned medical units. United Nations-owned level I clinics in Bouaké and Daloa were closed on 31 December 2016. A team from the Sebroko location was dispatched to those two localities to support the disposal of assets and the archiving of medical files. Activities in the level I-plus clinic in Sebroko were further reduced on 28 February 2017, with the departure of the majority of the staff. Residual activities comprised some occupational health activities (recruitment/reassignment medical examinations), emergency care, technical support for UNMIL medical evacuations to Abidjan level III hospitals and medico-administrative support until the Operation's closure
Technical support to the United Nations country team in the settling of joint medical services for the United Nations country team during the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017	No	The United Nations country team did not envisage the creation of a joint United Nations medical clinic after departure of UNOCI

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all established compounds and individual residences	Yes	During the closure period, security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for United Nations premises
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III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	3 185.2	2 900.5	284.7	8.9
Military contingents	47 228.7	42 079.8	5 148.9	10.9
United Nations police	8 806.0	7 398.8	1 407.2	16.0
Formed police units	9 702.3	9 130.9	571.4	5.9
Subtotal	68 922.2	61 510.0	7 412.2	10.8
Civilian personnel				
International staff	34 387.9	43 566.6	(9 178.7)	(26.7)
National staff	10 844.0	12 255.5	(1 411.5)	(13.0)
United Nations Volunteers	2 271.6	3 183.1	(911.5)	(40.1)
General temporary assistance	—	364.7	(364.7)	—
Government-provided personnel	47.9	39.2	8.7	18.2
Subtotal	47 551.4	59 409.1	(11 857.7)	(24.9)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	503.0	615.5	(112.5)	(22.4)
Official travel	1 991.0	1 906.6	84.4	4.2
Facilities and infrastructure	18 042.8	14 140.9	3 901.9	21.6
Ground transportation	3 036.5	2 234.6	801.9	26.4
Air transportation	12 462.0	8 796.2	3 665.8	29.4
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	2 961.1	1 939.9	1 021.2	34.5
Information technology	3 819.0	2 213.1	1 605.9	42.1
Medical	665.5	469.2	196.3	29.5
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	9 983.3	11 222.4	(1 239.1)	(12.4)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	2 129.1	(129.1)	(6.5)
Subtotal	55 464.2	45 667.5	9 796.7	17.7
Gross requirements	171 937.8	166 586.6	5 351.2	3.1
Staff assessment income	4 802.7	5 950.3	(1 147.6)	(23.9)
Net requirements	167 135.1	160 636.3	6 498.8	3.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	171 937.8	166 586.6	5 351.2	3.1

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

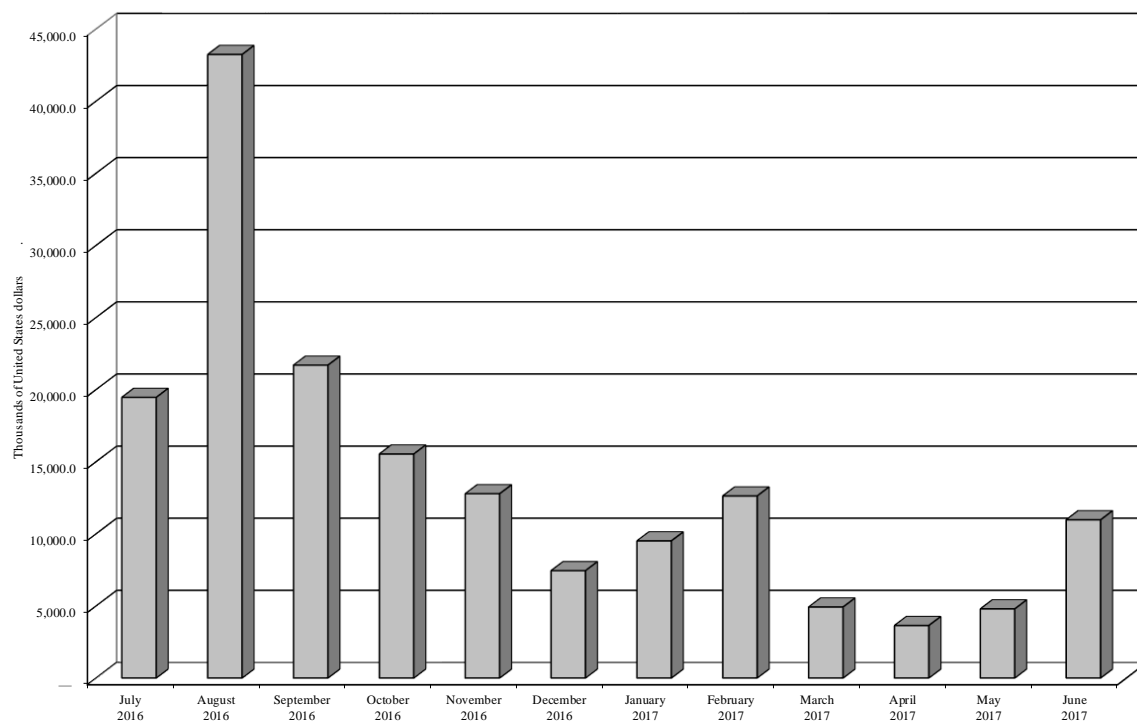
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Original distribution	Appropriation	
		Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	68 922.2	(3 741.7)	65 180.5
II. Civilian personnel	47 551.4	11 858.8	59 410.2
III. Operational costs	55 464.2	(8 117.1)	47 347.1
Total	171 937.8	–	171 937.8
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			6.9

71. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, Civilian personnel, to cover the cost of: (a) increased requirements for civilian personnel resulting mainly from payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station; (b) higher-than-budgeted actual average allowance for United Nations Volunteers.

72. The redeployment of funds from group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs, were possible owing to the lower-than-budgeted number of military and police personnel deployed during the performance period as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of uniformed personnel from the Operation to facilitate its closure; and lower than planned requirements for aerial and ground transportation support and communication and information technology.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



73. The spending peak in August 2016 was mainly attributable to the recording of obligations for reimbursements to contributing Governments for the services rendered by their military contingents and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment, self-sustainment and air operations.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	886.3
Other/miscellaneous revenue	5 407.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	10 275.3
Total	16 568.8

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	7 468.4		
Formed police units	1 834.5		
Subtotal	9 302.9		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	4 312.5		
Formed police units	887.3		
Subtotal	5 199.8		
Total	14 502.7		
Operation factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to Operation area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.80	1 October 2016	1 October 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	2.00	1 October 2016	1 October 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.90	1 October 2016	1 October 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.00–4.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	21 567.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	21 567.1

^a Includes Government-provided land and facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$284.7	8.9%

74. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the earlier repatriation of military observers than initially planned. The majority of UNOCI military observers were repatriated in February 2017 instead of in March 2017 as anticipated. The actual average vacancy rate for the mandate and withdrawal period was 15.5 per cent compared with the zero per cent budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$5 148.9	10.9%

75. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to earlier repatriation of military contingent personnel than initially planned. The majority of UNOCI military contingent personnel were repatriated in February 2017 instead of in March 2017. The actual average vacancy rate for the mandate and withdrawal period was 7.1 per cent compared with the zero per cent budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 407.2	16.0%

76. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to earlier repatriation of United Nations police officers than initially planned. The majority of the United Nations police officers were repatriated in February 2017 instead of in March 2017. The actual average vacancy rate for the mandate and withdrawal period was 15.2 per cent compared with the zero per cent budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$571.4	5.9%

77. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to non-procurement of rations due to utilization of rations being held in stock as well as lower than budgeted cost of final repatriation of the formed police units.

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>	
International staff	(\$9 178.7)	(26.7%)

78. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-budgeted payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station. In addition, settlement of claims with respect to education grants from prior periods contributed to increased requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1 411.5)	(13.0%)

79. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-budgeted payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$911.5)	(40.1%)

80. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted average United Nations Volunteer allowance and higher than planned cost of repatriation of United Nations Volunteers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$364.7)	—

81. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the cost allocated to UNOCI with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance mainly related to support activities for Umoja Cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	8.7	18.2%

82. The reduced requirements were attributable to earlier than planned repatriation of the Government-provided personnel in the context of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$112.5)	(22.4%)

83. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to additional requirements for consultancy services to support the closure of the Operation with respect to environmental clean-up.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$3 901.9	21.6%

84. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to closure of camps in the context of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation, which resulted in lower-than-budgeted costs of security service, alterations and demolition services as well as petrol, oil and lubricants for generators.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$801.9	26.4%

85. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for spare parts, repairs and maintenance due to utilization of existing stock, and lower consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants as a result of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$3 665.8	29.4%

86. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the implementation of new boarding policies for personnel using United Nations flights, reducing the overall number of flights performed, lower demand for aviation support and repatriation of air assets in line with the Operation's drawdown.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 021.2	34.5%

87. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower than planned needs for commercial communications and public information activities, in the context of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$1 605.9	42.1%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower requirements for information technology services as a result of the overall drawdown and closure of the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$196.3	29.5%

89. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to fewer purchases of medical supplies as a result of the utilization of existing stock, partially offset by additional requirements for medical evacuation of staff to South Africa.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$1 239.1)	(12.4%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to additional requirements with respect to the costs of implementation of programmatic activities in line with the Operation's mandate. This is partially offset by lower freight-related costs as a result of the lower volume of equipment acquired than planned in the context of the overall drawdown and the Operation's closure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	(\$129.1)	(6.5%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable to a higher-than-planned level of activities with respect to implementation of quick-impact projects. In view of the drawdown phase, the Operation undertook a reprioritization of quick-impact projects following an assessment to new projects in support of social cohesion and conflict resolution.

V. Financial position of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 June 2017

92. As shown in the table below, \$79,547,000 in cash was available in the special account of UNOCI as at 30 June 2017 and \$57,209,000 in cash was required to cover total liabilities recorded at the same date in the Operation's accounts. Credit due to Member States for the 2016/17 financial period amounted to \$21,920,000, including the unencumbered balance of \$5,351,200 and other income of \$16,568,800.

93. Accordingly, there was a cash surplus of \$418,000 in the Operation's accounts as at 30 June 2017.

Summary of financial position as at 30 June 2017

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
I. Cash assets	79 547
II. Cash requirements (liabilities)	
Contribution payments received in advance	55
Unliquidated obligations, including prior-period obligations	14 643
Other accounts payable and liabilities	42 511
Subtotal	57 209
III. Net cash available (I less II)	22 338
IV. Credits due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2017	
(a) Unencumbered balance	5 351
(b) Other income	
Interest income	886
Other/miscellaneous income	5 407
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	10 275
Subtotal, other income	16 569
Total credits due to Member States for 2016/17 (a+b)	21 920
V. Cash surplus (shortfall) (III less IV)	418

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

94. 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 \$5,351,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$16,568,800 from investment revenue (\$886,300), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$5,407,200) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$10,275,300).

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/271 including requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (Resolution 71/271)

Decision/request

Requests the Secretary-General to settle all the outstanding claims with regard to death and disability compensation and to report thereon in his next report. (para. 11)

Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to implement the programmatic activities, as mandated, and to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made to transfer the residual activities of the Operation to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report. (para. 12)

Action taken to implement decisions/requests

Claims for compensation for all uniformed personnel in the event of death and disability are processed in line with the guidelines established by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/177 as detailed in the report of the Secretary-General on death and disability benefits (A/52/369). In an effort to expedite the settlement process, on receipt of a notification of a casualty from UNOCI, the Secretariat proactively contacts the permanent missions concerned to provide guidance on the procedure for submission of the related claims. Cases occur when the settlement of claims take longer than three months. This happens in cases when a board of inquiry is necessary to establish all the facts for the Force Commander or Police Commissioner to ascertain that the death or disability was mission-related and not due to gross negligence or wilful misconduct or when a full autopsy report is required for the Secretariat to make a medical determination. In cases of disability claims, it is noted that some disability claims may remain in processing for a relatively longer period because the final determination by the Secretariat cannot be made until the latest medical report detailing the final resulting degree of permanent loss of function and impairment is fully described, after all treatments and maximum achievable medical rehabilitation are completed, in order for a determination of compensation to be made.

As part of the UNOCI transition plan, the United Nations country team and its partners continued to implement the residual programmatic activities in the areas of national reconciliation, gender-based violence, community disarmament and support for security sector reform and Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire cross-border social cohesion. Together with the Government, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners, UNOCI mapped the international community's support for Côte d'Ivoire with regard to challenges remaining in key tasks that would continue after its withdrawal and, on 17 October 2016, UNOCI, the Government and the

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decisions/requests*

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to fully comply with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Operation takes effective measures to reduce its environmental footprint during its closure, including the restoration of premises to their original status, as appropriate, while absorbing the associated costs. (para. 13)

Emphasizes the importance of the Operation's quick-impact projects, in particular the facilitation and strengthening of social cohesion and national reconciliation, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to ensure their timely implementation and to report thereon. (para. 14)

Requests the Secretary-General to rigorously pursue and complete the liquidation of assets, as planned, in accordance with regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, including engaging with the authorities regarding potential donations and taking account of lessons learned, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report. (para. 16)

United Nations country team signed a handover plan for UNOCI identifying key residual functions and implementation partners, together with the necessary resource requirements. The plan provides for a \$50 million joint programme for peace consolidation in the post-UNOCI period, which took into account the existing "One United Nations" programmatic framework for Côte d'Ivoire and the new national development plan for the period 2016–2020. In addition, the United Nations country team developed proposals for programmatic activities, which are aligned with the Operation's mandate for the 2016/17 period, in the areas of social cohesion and national reconciliation, community disarmament, cross-border stabilization, security sector reform and human rights, with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, in terms of support for peace consolidation in the country, the Peacebuilding Fund has provided \$12 million since 2015.

The Operation established three hub-based core teams to manage the closure of camps and the disposal of assets, in addition to termination procedures for civilian staff. A number of environmental initiatives were completed by UNOCI, including creating templates for environmental inspections and environmental clearances for uniformed personnel. The Operation benefited from the technical support of the United Nations Logistics Base in ensuring compliance with the United Nations environmental policy on disposal of assets. Committed to handing over environmentally clean premises, UNOCI performed an independent evaluation of all sites. Subsequent to the closure of camps and premises, environmental clearance certificates were issued and signed by the host Government and the UNOCI senior management before handover to local authorities.

Quick-impact projects were given priority during the reporting period, with an emphasis on projects identified by the Operation for implementation in the areas of social cohesion and reconciliation.

During the liquidation period, the Operation established a cross-functional asset disposal team. The Operation benefited from the assistance of the United Nations Logistics Base for asset disposal inventory and the environmental clean-up process for camp closure, as well as providing technical guidance to staff on asset disposal in all areas. A working group was created on the disposal of assets by gift or sale at nominal value led by the Special Representative of the

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decisions/requests*

Commends the efforts undertaken to prepare national staff for the transition to future professional careers outside the Operation by conducting training and hosting job fairs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to report on progress made in this regard in the context of the final performance report. (para. 17)

Secretary-General. The objective of the working group was to consider and assess any possible financial, legal, ethical, political and/or reputational risks to the Operation and to the United Nations as a whole that could arise as the result of the disposal of assets by gift or sale at a nominal price.

The required information is provided in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the present report.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

([A/71/676](#) and General Assembly resolution [71/271](#))

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee notes the planning for the phased withdrawal, handover activities and the liquidation by UNOCI and welcomes the activities undertaken by the Operation in that regard. The Committee urges the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all the uniformed and civilian components of the Operation and the closure of the Operation as requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#). (para. 9)

In line with Security Council resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#), UNOCI completed the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components and the final liquidation and closure of the Operation's activities by 30 April 2017 and 30 June 2017 respectively.

The Advisory Committee expects that the Secretary-General will take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of the Operation personnel, premises and installations following the withdrawal of the Operation's uniformed components. (para. 10)

During the liquidation period, the Chief Security Adviser remained in the Operation until 30 June 2017. UNOCI continued to employ 220 security guards until 9 June 2017, when security for the main and last compound was handed over to the host Government. Staff who remained after 30 April 2017 had the possibility of receiving security services at their residences. During the liquidation period (1 May to 30 June 2017), the Security Investigation Unit completed investigations into 19 cases of theft and one traffic accident, all which have been closed.

Considering that the proposed scale-up activities and programming of the United Nations country team is scheduled to take place during the withdrawal and closure of UNOCI, the Advisory Committee trusts that more detailed information on the project governance and reporting will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the revised budget for UNOCI for 2016/17. The Committee recommends that the Assembly request that the Secretary-General put in

The required information is provided in paragraph 47 of the present report.

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

place sufficient measures to ensure that the implementing agencies are held accountable for the implementation of the proposed activities, along with the necessary programmatic and financial reporting requirements. In addition, the Committee requests that detailed information on the implementation of the projects be provided in the Operation performance report for the relevant period. (para. 29)

The Advisory Committee stresses that the Operation must draw from the lessons learned from other operations with a view to ensuring the timely and appropriate liquidation and closure process in compliance with all applicable regulations and rules. The Committee expects that the Secretary-General will provide detailed information in that regard, including on any outstanding claims, in future performance reports of the Operation. (para. 36)

The Advisory Committee trusts that the liquidation of assets will be conducted in compliance with financial regulation 5.14. (para. 38)

Lessons learned from other peacekeeping missions have been continually used in applying the measures and practical planning in liquidating missions. It was observed, for example, that third-party claims and litigation issues should be given priority before the closure of the Operation, as should cases such as vendor disputes if any had been received by a mission.

UNOCI assets were disposed of in compliance with financial regulation 5.14:

- (a) Equipment in good condition that conformed to established standardization or was considered compatible with existing equipment was redeployed to other peacekeeping operations or placed in reserve to form start-up kits for use by future missions; UNOCI transferred about 27 per cent of its assets, with a purchase cost of \$24,065,903 and a depreciated value of \$10,936,868, to 18 other missions;
- (b) Equipment not required for current or future peacekeeping operations was redeployed to other United Nations activities funded from assessed contributions, provided that there was a demonstrated need for the equipment;
- (c) Equipment not required for current or future peacekeeping operations or other United Nations activities funded from assessed contributions but which may be useful for the operations of other United Nations agencies, international organizations or non-governmental organizations was sold to such agencies or organizations; 2.3 per cent of UNOCI assets, with an inventory value of \$1,124,822 and a net depreciated value of \$310,473, was sold to the United Nations country team;
- (d) Equipment or property not required or which it is not feasible to dispose of in accordance with subparagraphs (a), (b) or (c) above or which is in poor condition is subject to commercial disposal in accordance with the procedures applicable to other United Nations equipment or property; the UNOCI asset disposal team organized 11 sales in 4 locations in

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee stresses the importance of compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 31 of its resolution [70/286](#). Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that lessons learned from the closed peacekeeping operations with respect to environmental clearance activities should be applied by the Operation. (para. 44)

a period of 6 months, which was a remarkable achievement. UNOCI was able to generate \$6,848,228 as revenue from commercial sales from 1 July 2016 to 15 June 2017;

(e) Any assets which have been installed in a country and which, if dismantled, would set back the rehabilitation of that country are provided to the duly recognized Government of that country in return for compensation in a form to be agreed by the Organization and the Government.

A report on the final disposition of assets for each liquidated peacekeeping operation is submitted to the General Assembly when the last assets shipped to other peacekeeping missions and the United Nations reserve are received and processed. UNOCI gifted 3,856 items of United Nations-owned equipment, with an inventory value of \$32,706,743 and a net book value of \$6,263,807, to the Government.

UNOCI military and engineering personnel were responsible for collecting all waste at the UNOCI locations. Wastes were picked up by scrap contractors. The Environment Unit conducted inspections of the scrap contractors used to dispose of or recycle waste to ensure their processes were in line with United Nations environmental policies. UNOCI recycled 61 tons of sensitive documents through a pulping contractor making egg carton trays and incinerated 120 tons of mixed and hazardous wastes, also through a contractor. All medical waste was incinerated in Daloa and Abidjan at United Nations-owned and operated incinerators. The Operation used environmental clearance certificate examples from other missions as the basis for the one issued by UNOCI.

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ([A/71/886](#) and General Assembly resolution [71/271](#) B)

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee is of the view that the information on expenditures for the increased staff costs still lacks clarity and trusts that additional information will be provided to the General Assembly during its consideration of the Secretary-General's performance report. (para. 7)

For the 2016/17 period, the increased staff costs are mainly attributable to payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service and outstanding education grants from the current and prior financial periods.

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee trusts that all outstanding claims will be settled expeditiously. (para. 20)

Known and pending claims were reviewed and settled expeditiously by UNOCI to the fullest extent possible prior to the closure of the Operation. Post-closure, existing and newly identified UNOCI claims continue to be managed and processed by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and by United Nations Headquarters.

The Advisory Committee expects that the liquidation of assets will be conducted in compliance with regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. (para. 24).

The Operation confirms that the liquidation of assets was conducted in accordance with the established Department of Peacekeeping Operations Liquidation Manual, and all the relevant Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

The Advisory Committee trusts that updated quantitative information on current liabilities as well as potential outstanding education grants will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the Secretary-General's performance report. (para. 27)

An extensive exercise had been conducted to capture all current liabilities, such as outstanding education grants payable, as part of the 2016/17 year-end closure of the Operation. This exercise continues for both known and new claims.

Following the expeditious departure of UNOCI staff members from the Operation, the processing and management of claims is being conducted by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe supported by United Nations Headquarters. Accordingly, the review and recording of liabilities continues.

It should be noted that the financial year-end closure process for UNOCI was given an extended time period, and a significant number of liabilities for claims were closed during the finalization of the 2016/17 peacekeeping financial statements.

As noted above, efforts were undertaken to complete the recording and settlement of liabilities by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe with substantial support from the Field Personnel Division and the Office of Programme Planning Budget and Accounts.

The Advisory Committee trusts that the Operation will contribute lessons on environmental clean-up to the centralized repository, which is being compiled to provide guidance for future mission withdrawal and closure processes. (para. 28)

During its final year of operation, UNOCI actively shared its experience with UNMIL, which will be expected to complete its liquidation activities by 30 June 2018. UNMIL hosted a delegation of staff members from UNOCI involved in liquidation who shared their experiences and lessons learned, which were analysed to help during the upcoming liquidation of UNMIL. In addition, UNMIL sent a team of two staff members to UNOCI, who took note of lessons learned. All lessons learned from UNOCI have been integrated into UNMIL liquidation planning and processes.

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee reiterates that the Operation must draw lessons learned from other closed operations with a view to ensuring a timely liquidation in compliance with all applicable regulations and rules (see [A/71/676](#)). (para. 29)

The Operation drew lessons learned from other closed operations to ensure timely liquidation. The Operation confirms that the liquidation of assets was conducted in accordance with the established Department of Peacekeeping Operations Liquidation Manual. During the final year of operation, UNOCI took into consideration lessons learned from previous liquidations.
