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Thirty-third report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2014 and requested me to provide a midterm report by 31 December 2013. The present report provides an update on major developments since my report of 26 June 2013 ([S/2013/377](#)), information on the implementation of the UNOCI mandate, refined strategic benchmarks to measure progress in the achievement of long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire and information on the ongoing analysis of the comparative advantages of UNOCI and the United Nations country team.

II. Political situation

2. President Alassane Ouattara and his Government continued to stabilize the situation in the country by taking steps to ease political tensions, alleviate insecurity and accelerate economic recovery. In a conciliatory gesture, on 5 August, the Government ordered the provisional release from prison of 14 high-ranking individuals associated with former President Laurent Gbagbo and the former ruling political party, the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), including Pascal Affi N'Guessan, FPI president; Michel Gbagbo, former President Gbagbo's son; Henri Dacoury-Tabley, former governor of the Bank of West African States; and Justin Koua, interim secretary of the FPI youth wing, who had been arrested on 7 June for allegedly endangering State security.

3. On 10 July, a court in Abidjan confirmed charges against 84 of 90 individuals affiliated with FPI, including 8 individuals who subsequently benefited from the provisional release. During the period under review, FPI demanded a blanket amnesty for its supporters detained in connection with the post-elections crisis. On 5 September, the Prime Minister announced that while a general amnesty would not be possible, individuals might be eligible for pardon. Subsequently, on 20 September, a presidential pardon was announced, leading to the release from prison of nearly 3,000 persons detained for non-violent offences committed during the post-elections crisis.

4. Discussions between the Government and the political opposition continued, including within the context of the permanent framework of dialogue, although FPI



declined to participate. Direct dialogue between the Government and FPI, which formally stalled in February, resumed on 24 September, at which time FPI proposed the establishment of a new dialogue mechanism to address the root causes of the conflict by involving the full spectrum of political stakeholders and civil society. In response, the Government urged FPI to participate in existing mechanisms but also expressed its openness to proposals that could help consolidate political stability and invited FPI to submit terms of reference for the proposed mechanism, which it did on 17 November. On 19 November, the President expressed skepticism about the proposal and indicated that the Government would provide suggestions on the national dialogue mechanism. On 9 December, the president of FPI and the secretary-general ad interim of the ruling Rassemblement des républicains (RDR) met to discuss ways to advance the political dialogue, invoking the memory of Nobel laureate Nelson Mandela as the inspiration for their renewed commitment to dialogue and reconciliation. Formal talks between the two parties had not been held in nearly a decade.

5. Some progress was also made in addressing the root causes of the Ivorian crisis, including land and nationality. On 23 August, the National Assembly amended separate laws on land tenure and nationality, which granted rural land owners an additional 10 years to establish their customary right to land and simplified procedures for naturalization. The new nationality legislation allows male foreign nationals to acquire Ivorian nationality through marriage and declaration, a right previously only granted to female foreign nationals. In addition, the Assembly adopted measures granting Ivorian nationality to individuals who have resided in Côte d'Ivoire since before 1972, as well as to their children. In October, Côte d'Ivoire acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

6. The two-year mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission ended on 28 September. On 21 November, the Chair of the Commission officially submitted the body's first report, which highlighted the tasks that remained to be completed prior to the submission of the final report to President Ouattara. Civil society organizations have expressed disappointment about the limited progress made by the Commission in taking forward aspects of the national reconciliation process, including with respect to truth-seeking, public hearings and reparations, although most national consultations were completed. Meanwhile, President Ouattara called for unity, reconciliation and forgiveness during his visit to Gbêkê region in late November.

7. As indicated in my previous report, the Supreme Court annulled the results of the 21 April elections in two municipalities and one region; in addition, elections were not held in another municipality owing to an incident. Repeat elections were held in Anyama, Bettié and Doropo municipalities, as well as in the Tchologo region, on 21 July. On 23 July, the Independent Electoral Commission announced the results of the elections: RDR had won in all four constituencies. The outcomes were accepted, except in Doropo, where a complaint filed by an independent candidate with the Supreme Court was subsequently rejected.

8. President Ouattara announced that the next presidential elections would be held in October 2015. On 3 July, the President declared his intention to run for re-election; no other political figure has publicly declared electoral ambitions yet. Former President Henry Konan Bédié was re-elected president of the Parti

démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI) on 6 October, and the party has announced its intention to put forward a candidate for the presidential elections, revealing tensions within the ruling coalition, the Rassemblement des houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix (RHDP), which includes RDR and PDCI. On 5 December, during a visit to Gbêkê region, the President publicly stated that he would like to be the only candidate representing RHDP and called on FPI to participate in the presidential elections. Meanwhile, in November, the president of FPI sought to mobilize FPI supporters through a fundraising campaign and an extended tour in western Côte d'Ivoire.

National and international justice

9. National and international efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators of violent crimes committed during the post-elections crisis continued, although the focus remained on persons affiliated with the former regime. On 23 October, the Government announced that the special investigative unit established in 2011 to investigate crimes perpetrated during the post-elections crisis would conclude its mandate in December 2013. The unit has not been perceived as being entirely impartial. Meanwhile, in July, 84 individuals loyal to former President Gbagbo and accused of crimes committed against the State during the crisis were transferred to the criminal courts for trial. However, as at 5 December, none of those legal proceedings were under way.

10. Meanwhile, major cases had stalled, including investigations into the killing of seven United Nations peacekeepers in Para in June 2012, as well as investigations into the attack on the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons in Duékoué in July 2012.

11. On 11 November, the International Criminal Court rejected the request of former President Gbagbo's defence counsel that Gbagbo be provisionally released pending trial. The Court argued that Gbagbo's continued detention was necessary in order to ensure the defendant's appearance before the Court and to prevent interference in the investigations.

12. On 20 September, the Government announced that former First Lady Simone Gbagbo, who remains in detention in Odienné, would face trial in Côte d'Ivoire, rather than in The Hague, for alleged crimes against humanity committed during the post-elections period and expressed its intention to submit a motion to the International Criminal Court requesting the dismissal of the warrant it had issued for her arrest on 29 February 2012. In its statement, the Government expressed its position that Ivorian courts are willing and capable of conducting a fair trial that would guarantee the rights of the accused. That motion was submitted to the Court on 30 September.

13. On 1 October, the International Criminal Court unsealed an arrest warrant against the former leader of the Young Patriots, Charles Blé Goudé, who has been detained at a secret location. The warrant for Mr. Blé Goudé, which charges him with personal responsibility for crimes against humanity committed as an indirect co-perpetrator between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011, was initially issued on 21 December 2011. As at 5 December, the Government had yet to respond to the request of the Court.

14. On 23 October, the military prosecutor announced that all military trials related to the post-elections crisis would be concluded by 2013 but, as at 5 December, none of those trials had even started. Meanwhile, President Ouattara set 30 November as the deadline for military personnel associated with former President Gbagbo to return to the country, at which point they would be classified as deserters. On 22 November, five military officers returned from Togo.

15. UNOCI continued to monitor the detention conditions of persons arrested in connection with the crisis, to ensure respect for their human rights. UNOCI visited Mrs. Gbagbo and found that her conditions of detention were acceptable; her health was being closely monitored. UNOCI visited Mr. Blé Goudé twice. Although some high-profile detainees are separated from other detainees, others share facilities and have raised concerns about their safety.

III. Security situation

16. Notwithstanding gradual improvements, the overall security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained fragile, particularly along the border with Liberia. The security situation was characterized by high levels of violent crime throughout the country, including banditry committed by elements of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), dozos (traditional hunters), former combatants and others, as well as recurrent incidents of intercommunity violence. During the period under review, some 365 incidents of armed robbery, including highway robbery at gunpoint, were committed. On 7 November, with support from UNOCI, the Government launched an operation to tackle insecurity by dismantling armed groups and removing illegal checkpoints.

17. No major attack targeting national security forces or government installations had been reported since January 2013, although incidents did occur, including at least 10 attacks against FRCI elements during the period under review. Incidents against FRCI elements along the Agboville-Adzope-Adzaguie triangle, an FPI stronghold, since October appear targeted, as those attacks coincided with developments at the International Criminal Court concerning former President Gbagbo. The lack of clarity about the role of the dozos also contributed to increased tensions with FRCI, police and gendarmerie, sometimes with fatal consequences. During the period under review, five armed confrontations between dozos and security forces were reported near Yamoussoukro and Toumodi. The Minister of Defence visited those locations and warned that such attacks would not be tolerated.

18. Delays in disarming former combatants also presented security risks. During the period under review there were at least 11 demonstrations or disturbances involving disgruntled former combatants. On 1 July, the convoy of the head of the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration was attacked while travelling from Ferkessédougou to Kong in northern Côte d'Ivoire, resulting in the death of a gendarme and the injury of two other persons. The identity of the perpetrators and their motives remain unknown.

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

former combatants and other elements in the border area. Reports continued about the uncontrolled cross-border circulation of weapons.

20. Land tenure issues and control over natural resources remain sources of intercommunal tensions, resulting in at least 12 violent clashes during the reporting period that led to loss of life, injuries and material damage, mostly in the west.

21. Meanwhile, the Government continued forcible eviction operations targeting illegal occupants in national parks and protected forests. The operation was launched in the Niégré forest, which is home to an estimated 100,000 people, many of whom are of foreign origin, as well as armed elements. The government-led humanitarian coordination committee provided oversight of the operations. An action plan to support the operation in Mont Péko national park, targeting 27,000 people, was developed with the support of humanitarian agencies, aiming to ensure application of international humanitarian and human rights laws while also establishing durable solutions for the protection of forests and the population.

22. Explosive remnants of war, as well as unsecured weapons and ammunition remained a threat. UNOCI and the Mine Action Service continued to assist the Government in refurbishing armouries and ammunition depots. Since June, the United Nations assisted in destroying 12,981 kg of unsafe and expired ammunition and 1,949 units of unexploded ordnance.

IV. Regional issues

23. President Ouattara, in his capacity as Chair of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), continued to engage actively in efforts to establish regional early warning and response mechanisms, among other things. In October, Côte d'Ivoire hosted an African Union retreat for special envoys and mediators on the occasion of the organization's fiftieth anniversary.

24. A comprehensive cross-border security strategy for States members of the Mano River Union was developed by ECOWAS and the Union, with support from the United Nations Office for West Africa and the United Nations peace operations in West Africa. Heads of State and Government of the States members of the Mano River Union endorsed the strategy on 25 October. Also in October, Côte d'Ivoire recommitted to establishing a transnational crime unit in the context of the West Africa Coast Initiative, involving Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

25. As indicated in my August report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) ([S/2013/479](#)), the situation along the Ivorian border with Liberia was relatively calm, although threats remain. The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia continued to strengthen their cooperation, both at the bilateral level and through a quadripartite framework involving UNOCI and UNMIL. From 16 to 19 October, the two Governments hosted a joint council of chiefs and elders in Zwedru, Liberia, which brought together more than 200 traditional chiefs, elders, civil authorities, women and youth representatives from both sides of the border, as well as Ivorian refugees living in Liberia, to discuss reconciliation, cross-border cooperation and conditions for return. President Ouattara and the President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, attended the closing session of the meeting, on the

occasion of which they reiterated their commitment to facilitating the return of Ivorian refugees.

26. Progress was also made on defence cooperation. In September, the chiefs of the defence staff of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, together with representatives of UNOCI and UNMIL, finalized a plan for joint security operations that would be implemented in two phases, in November 2013 and January 2014. Those operations have been suspended indefinitely, however, owing to financial challenges facing Liberian security agencies.

27. UNOCI and UNMIL continued to cooperate closely, including by exchanging information on reported cross-border trafficking in arms and ammunition, and through regular coordinated border patrols. The missions facilitated meetings between Ivorian and Liberian authorities, as well as UNOCI and UNMIL personnel. UNOCI also continued to monitor embargo violations in support of the work of the Government and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

V. Reform of security and rule of law institutions

28. Efforts were made to advance the security sector reform agenda. The secretariat of the National Security Council launched a security sector reform website and a quarterly magazine on security sector reform and conducted field missions with UNOCI support aimed at establishing inclusive community dialogue forums throughout Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, a consultative group met monthly with the international community to review progress.

29. UNOCI continued to support the National Security Council. Efforts were made to empower national stakeholders to enhance civilian oversight of the reform process, restore confidence and foster national dialogue. Training was provided for the National Assembly Defence and Security Commission, as well as for the media and civil society organizations. In addition, UNOCI supported the Ministry of the Interior and Security in developing draft laws and regulations on the organizational structure, jurisdiction and functioning of the national police, as well as the legal status of police personnel. A draft action plan for police reform was prepared in November. Some 179 training sessions were provided for over 6,937 law enforcement personnel on issues such as human rights, public order, community policing, police ethics, maritime policing, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, close protection, road traffic policing, forensics, judiciary police, information technology, drug law enforcement, terrorism and forgery. UNOCI and the United Nations country team provided training to some 500 members of the national security forces on the protection of civilians.

30. Since my last report, many challenges have been addressed. Oversight of the security sector has improved as a result of dialogue initiatives of the secretariat of the National Security Council, which has also increased its engagement and interaction with local authorities, including through awareness-raising campaigns. The secretariat has also decided to establish committees led by local prefects and comprising all local security actors throughout the country.

31. Notwithstanding the progress achieved, challenges remain owing to delays in the implementation of the national strategy for security sector reform. The expansion of security sector reform activities beyond Abidjan has been slow and a

serious confidence deficit remains within and between the security and defence forces. Mistrust also exists between security providers and the population; that mistrust results from mutually negative perceptions and insufficient resources to perform law-enforcement tasks effectively.

Justice and corrections

32. The situation of the judiciary continued to improve during the period under review. On 5 September, the court in Issia, in the west of the country, initiated judicial proceedings, bringing the number of operational jurisdictions to 39. However, challenges remain. The courts responsible for trying serious crimes did not convene, while financial constraints contributed to delays in bringing hundreds of cases to trial, contributing to low public confidence in the judicial system.

33. As at 5 December, 8,791 persons were detained in 33 prisons in Côte d'Ivoire. Prison security remains a challenge: 18 prison breaks involving 27 fugitives were recorded and 12 other security incidents occurred. Although the presidential pardon of 20 September alleviated some of the overcrowding, resources and capacity are needed to facilitate improvements in the longer term. To address infrastructure shortcomings, the Government announced that 15 new prisons would be built. UNOCI continued to provide support and technical advice to prison staff on regulations, prison management, security improvement and new prison procedures.

34. Efforts were made to improve the conditions of detention for juvenile offenders, including the creation of separate cells, health services and educational or vocational services to facilitate their long-term rehabilitation. During the reporting period, UNOCI monitoring and advocacy efforts with judicial authorities resulted in release in 35 cases.

VI. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

35. The process of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants continued to gather momentum during the period under review, even though the original target of disarming 30,000 former combatants by the end of 2013 could not be met. The Government extended the duration of the process to 30 June 2015, with a revised target for 2013 of 23,000 combatants. Meanwhile, the caseload of eligible former combatants increased from 66,777 to 74,068.

36. As at 5 December, 15,456 former combatants, including 1,002 women, had been disarmed and demobilized, while 5,838 weapons, 258,002 rounds of small arms ammunition and 6,800 items of explosive ordnance had been collected, registered and/or destroyed, with United Nations support. By early December, a total of 15,384 demobilized individuals had benefited from reinsertion and/or reintegration support in the public or informal sectors, of whom 5,459 had officially been reintegrated, including 2,002 into the prison administration, and 9,425 continued reinsertion training, including 2,000 into the customs service and 500 into the water and forestry service.

37. The national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration launched two new initiatives targeting the informal sector, in Bouaké, Korogho and Man. In October, another initiative was launched for 10,065 "self-reinserted" individuals to receive civic and professional training. As at December, approximately

8,000 former combatants had benefited from this project. In addition, UNOCI launched 12 community-based reinsertion initiatives.

38. Some 113 new disarmament and demobilization operations were conducted at the Anyama site near Abidjan, targeting mostly FRCI-associated groups and former Forces nouvelles elements. More limited operations were conducted in the west, with support from UNOCI. Since June, new disarmament field offices have opened in Boundiali, Ferké, Odiénné, San Pedro, Séguéla and Tabou, and communication and awareness-raising activities have been conducted throughout the country, with support from the United Nations.

39. The Mine Action Service assisted in the registration, stockpiling and destruction of weapons and ammunition, trained national security forces in weapons and ammunition management, and conducted armed violence reduction projects in communities near Guiglo. Twelve weapons collection operations conducted by the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Abobo, Anyama, Bouaké, Brobo, Dabakale, Danané, Languira, Tonkpi and Yopougon resulted in the participation of 322 civilians and the collection of 229 weapons, 1,087 explosives, 251 anti-personnel grenades and 12,422 rounds of small arms ammunition.

40. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process faced challenges owing to delays in finalizing a national programme and insufficient financial resources. Reinsertion and reintegration in particular remain challenging because of a lack of funding and employment opportunities. While reinsertion and reintegration efforts targeting the public and private sectors were made, including in respect of opportunities for education and in the informal sector, most progress was in employment in the public sector and self-employment.

VII. Extension of State authority

41. Civil servants have resumed their duties throughout the country, but poor infrastructure, limited resources and a lack of technical and professional capacity have undermined service provision. Some public infrastructure in the west was rehabilitated with funding support from the Peacebuilding Fund. While fiscal administration has been restored in most areas, operations and border surveillance were undermined by insufficient resources, understaffing and inadequate coordination.

42. Local authorities played an important role in addressing tensions and dealing with law enforcement and security challenges, including through security committees chaired by the prefects. Regional and municipal councils began to work on regional development and local governance, but challenges remained in terms of reconciliation, social cohesion and public order. Local authorities and community leaders pursued conflict resolution and dialogue initiatives, including through awareness-raising and early warning committees established in many areas of the country. So far, their interventions have been limited owing to insufficient resources and structural and procedural shortcomings.

43. The Government developed several strategic documents in support of social cohesion, though funding for implementation has not been forthcoming. The national policy on solidarity and social cohesion, launched in May 2013, to coordinate activities and reinforce the capacities of institutions and relevant

stakeholders to contribute to reducing tensions, has not been finalized, but a steering committee was created in September. Entities charged with promoting social cohesion and reconciliation have not yet established close coordination.

VIII. Human rights

44. Continued efforts were made to improve the human rights situation. The commissioners and staff members of the National Commission on Human Rights received training from UNOCI on international and regional mechanisms for human rights protection, as well as monitoring, investigation, documentation and reporting techniques. There were concerns, however, that the new Commission might lack the independence required by the Paris Principles. The Government endeavoured to bring national legislation into compliance with its commitments under international human rights standards by establishing committees mandated to propose amendments to criminal and civil codes, as well as codes of criminal and civil procedure. On 21 June, Côte d'Ivoire acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

45. Although progress was made, concerns remained about the human rights situation. Serious violations were documented by UNOCI throughout the country, including instances of summary execution, forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, ill-treatment, torture, racketeering and extortion, of which some were attributed to FRCI elements, dozors and former combatants. Since June, at least 16 persons were killed, 65 subjected to torture and ill-treatment, 3 reported missing and 73 arbitrarily arrested by FRCI or dozors. The excessive use of force by FRCI elements threatened the right to life, liberty and security of civilians. In most reported cases, the perpetrators were briefly arrested and detained but later released without being prosecuted. In some cases, security forces were reluctant to bring uniformed personnel to justice for fear of confrontation or retaliation, particularly when high-ranking officers were involved. UNOCI continued to advocate military justice reform so that there will be adequate investigations, prosecutions and judicial responses to alleged human rights violations by security forces.

Sexual violence

46. Reported incidents of sexual and gender-based violence increased since my last report. Since 15 June, 162 cases of rape, including 19 gang rapes and 4 assaults on boys, were reported. Sixty per cent of the victims were children. Continuing impunity for such violations is attributable to low prosecution rates, the reclassification of rape as "indecent assault" and the high cost of medical certificates confirming rape, as well as the practice of settling such cases outside of the formal justice system with assistance from traditional leaders.

47. UNOCI, together with the European Union, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is supporting a project aimed at improving access to justice, including through clinics providing free legal advice to victims of sexual violence in Bondoukou, Bouaké, Guiglo, Korhogo, Man and San Pedro. In addition, UNOCI and a team of United Nations experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict facilitated an initiative whereby Côte d'Ivoire had an opportunity to learn from the experience gained by Sierra Leone in fighting sexual violence, which revealed the need for enhanced

efforts in Côte d'Ivoire to mobilize the political will required to adopt a national strategy against sexual and gender-based violence and to reform the legal framework.

Child protection

48. Harmful traditional practices continued to be reported. Since June, 124 cases of female genital mutilation and 8 cases of forced or early marriage were documented, in addition to 7 cases of child trafficking for labour exploitation.

IX. Media

49. There was a resurgence of hate speech in some media outlets. In September, the Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to ensuring that public media outlets are accessible to all political stakeholders. Shortly thereafter, the national television broadcaster covered a political event held by FPI in Gagnoa. In November, a journalist was killed in Abidjan and another was kidnapped and released by unidentified individuals. UNOCI continued to carry out activities to strengthen professional ethics and enhance responsibility in the coverage of political and other sensitive developments. ONUCI FM continued to broadcast impartial and objective information across the country.

X. Economic situation

50. In 2012, the gross domestic product grew to 9.8 per cent, up from the negative growth of 4.7 per cent in 2011. Inflation, which was 9 per cent in 2011, fell to 3.6 per cent by February 2013. The resurgent economy is attributable in part to the political stability, financial support from international partners and the completion, in July 2012, of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. State revenues rose owing to an increase in the export of manufactured goods and of agricultural products such as rubber, palm oil and bananas, while cocoa exports are expected to increase by 2.8 per cent.

51. The growth potential of Côte d'Ivoire is likely to be enhanced by ongoing reforms, particularly those affecting the coffee, cocoa and electricity sectors, the judicial system, the business sector, public sector governance and basic social services. On 6 November, 13 former executives of cocoa and coffee companies, both private and public, were sentenced to 20 years in prison for embezzling public funds. On 22 November, it was recommended, in the framework of the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme, that the United Nations embargo on the sale of Ivorian diamonds be lifted.

XI. Humanitarian situation

52. The humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve but pockets of vulnerability remain. So far in 2013 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration have assisted the voluntary repatriation of more than 16,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, exceeding the target set for 2013. As at 5 December,

approximately 75,000 Ivorian refugees remained outside the country, of which 55,000 were in Liberia.

53. In order to enhance the protection of civilians, intensive training of FRCI elements was undertaken by protection-oriented agencies, including UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs under the leadership of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. UNOCI provided humanitarian escorts for convoys of Ivorian returnees and conducted patrols in areas of return. In addition, the sustainable reintegration of formerly displaced persons was supported by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, which implemented programmes in the west focused on the delivery of basic social services.

54. Pockets of malnutrition, food insecurity and a lack of basic services continued to affect vulnerable populations in the west and the north. Of the \$90 million requested for humanitarian interventions in 2013, only 30 per cent have been made available, impeding the delivery of necessary assistance to the most vulnerable. Meanwhile, as humanitarian relief is shifting to development support, a committee co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations was established in July with responsibility for coordinating all national and international humanitarian and development actors.

55. As indicated in paragraph 5 above, there is now an opportunity for hundreds of thousands of persons at risk of statelessness to acquire Ivorian nationality. However, UNICEF estimates that 2.8 million children remain unregistered and lack the birth certificates they need to have their rights respected.

XII. Safety and security of personnel

56. Criminal activity, including robbery and burglary, continued to pose the greatest threat to United Nations personnel, although armed elements and banditry too presented serious risks. Between 15 June and 5 December, five United Nations staff members were the targets of crimes involving firearms, while a further three were the target of non-weapon-related crimes such as burglary, theft and assault. Three United Nations staff members died as a result of illness.

XIII. Deployment of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Military component

57. As at 5 December, the strength of the UNOCI military component stood at 8,669 military personnel, including 8,481 troops and staff officers and 188 military observers, against an authorized ceiling of 8,837 personnel. The UNOCI military component was deployed in 10 battalions, including 4 in the west, 3 in the east and 3 in Abidjan, as well as enablers.

58. In consultation with the Government, UNOCI continued to plan the drawdown and reconfiguration of its military presence, which will consist of 7,137 military personnel by 30 June 2014, concentrating on high-risk areas. The 249 personnel providing security to members of the Government and key political stakeholders

will be withdrawn by 31 December, when Ivorian security agencies will assume these responsibilities.

59. UNOCI and UNMIL continued to support each other through inter-mission cooperation arrangements and enhanced joint and coordinated activities. As indicated in my previous reports on UNOCI and UNMIL, planners continued to develop options for the establishment, within the UNOCI authorized military strength, of a quick-reaction force configured and equipped to respond to incidents in Côte d'Ivoire. The force would also provide support in the event of a serious deterioration in the security situation in Liberia once UNMIL reaches its residual military strength in mid-2015, and to respond to other crises in the subregion, as required. I intend to provide a detailed proposal in that regard in my May 2014 report on UNOCI.

Police component

60. As at 5 December, the strength of the UNOCI police component stood at 1,241 personnel, including 435 individual police officers deployed throughout the country, as well as 806 officers in five formed police units deployed in Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa, Guiglo, Yamoussoukro and Tai. There were 32 women in the police component.

Civilian component

61. As at 5 December, 1,310 of the 1,463 posts approved by the General Assembly comprised international and national civilian personnel (including United Nations Volunteers), of which 25 per cent were women. Of the 575 staff members involved in substantive work (including security personnel), 185 were women.

62. During the reporting period, a number of strategic processes were undertaken with a view to aligning the civilian component with changing mission priorities while also enhancing its field presence in order to better support local authorities, particularly in the west and other sensitive areas.

Conduct and discipline

63. UNOCI continued its efforts to prevent any misconduct by UNOCI personnel and to ensure zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. This included training all categories of mission personnel, as well as carrying out risk assessments and information campaigns throughout the country. Between 15 June and 5 December, nine allegations of serious misconduct were reported and referred for investigation, including four allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse.

XIV. Strategic planning of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire

Benchmarks

64. In its resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council requested me to refine the strategic benchmarks set out in my last report by presenting detailed and actionable objectives to measure progress for the achievement of long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire and to prepare for transition planning. Following extensive consultations, in addition to the three benchmarks set out in my last report (security and stability; political dialogue and reconciliation; and justice and human rights), the United

Nations and the Government have agreed to a fourth benchmark: the consolidation and restoration of State authority. All of these benchmarks are key for sustaining peace and stability and were agreed to in close consultation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. The benchmarks and the associated actionable objectives agreed upon with the Government are set out in annex I to the present report.

Comparative advantages of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team

65. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), UNOCI and the United Nations country team have reviewed all of the mission's civilian functions with a view to identifying the partners most likely to eventually assume those responsibilities, as well as tasks that could already be handed over to the country team or the Government. This process involved establishing a United Nations task force mandated to map all mission activities, identify tasks for possible handover and develop strategies and mechanisms for taking the broader civilian transition process forward. Preliminary results have revealed areas where the country team could in the near future assume some of the responsibilities of UNOCI, in particular those related to gender, child protection and HIV/AIDS, as well as opportunities for increased synergies in areas such as juvenile justice and the rule of law. These are reflected in annex II of the present report, as are functions inherent to peacekeeping that are unlikely to continue after the mission withdraws from the country.

66. The process so far has revealed that most United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are scaling back their presence in Côte d'Ivoire owing to lack of voluntary funding to maintain current activities, much less assume additional responsibilities. Moreover, the presence of these entities outside of Abidjan is limited. Consequently, the civilian transition in Côte d'Ivoire will need to emphasize handing over the civilian functions of UNOCI to the Ivorian authorities while also looking for options for ensuring that the country team has the personnel and financial resources needed to assume additional tasks. There is a clear risk that, unless additional resources accompany the transfer of critical tasks to the country team, those tasks may no longer be performed at all, possibly undermining gains critical to the sustainability of peace and stability. The next steps in the process will include conducting a thorough analysis of the resources required for the country team to perform tasks transferred from UNOCI effectively, as well as the development of a resource mobilization plan.

67. Going forward, this process will be integrated into broader planning for the reconfiguration of the United Nations civilian engagement in Côte d'Ivoire, taking into account the elections in 2015, as well as opportunities to support the advancement of the reform and reconciliation efforts under way. Several factors are necessary to ensure an effective and sustainable transition from peacekeeping over time. The process so far has revealed the importance of strong Government ownership and leadership in the transition process. Therefore, planning must be done in close consultation with the Government in order to ensure alignment with national priorities, which the United Nations will support. Moreover, careful preparations will be required for UNOCI civilian functions that will eventually be handed over to the Ivorian authorities, which is likely to require support at the bilateral level and from other partners. I intend to provide updates on the civilian transition planning process in my future reports on UNOCI.

XV. Observations

68. The people and Government of Côte d'Ivoire continue to make progress towards lasting peace, stability and shared economic prosperity, and I remain optimistic about the country's prospects. There has been a marked improvement in the political and security atmosphere, which has translated into tangible gains for the country. President Ouattara and his Government are to be congratulated for providing the leadership that has contributed to these improvements.

69. Consolidating these gains to the benefit of the whole of society will require the shared commitment of all Ivorians to engage in meaningful and inclusive processes aimed at overcoming the political and social cleavages that remain. I welcome the conciliatory gestures made by the Government towards the opposition, and call on all stakeholders to renew their engagement in political dialogue in a spirit of mutual accommodation. Such dialogue is a key component of the broader process of national reconciliation, which requires the involvement of the full spectrum of Ivorian society, including civil society and women's groups.

70. With the 2015 elections, which will be a major milestone for the country, on the horizon, I urge all political stakeholders to expedite the process of implementing the reforms needed to enhance the legitimacy and fairness of the political system, including those pertaining to the composition of the independent electoral commission and the revision of the voter list. My Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire will continue to use her good offices to help facilitate an environment that is conducive to the conduct of peaceful, transparent and credible elections. In this respect, it is critical to ensure that all parties, including the media, avoid the use of inflammatory or provocative language, which could fuel resentment and violence.

71. Many other factors will influence how quickly the wounds of the past are healed, including issues related to land tenure, nationality and identity. I therefore welcome the recent legislation aimed at easing nationality restrictions and giving rural landholders additional time to establish their customary right to land, as well as the accession by Côte d'Ivoire to the international conventions on the prevention of statelessness and on the status of stateless persons. The dedicated commitment and resources to resolve such underlying grievances will be key to preventing future discontent and tensions.

72. Although the security situation has improved considerably, many worrying trends, such as violent crime and acts of banditry, remain. In many cases, these crimes are perpetrated by the very forces charged with protecting the population. I therefore welcome the Government's initiative to address the issue of armed elements and illegal checkpoints around the country. I also urge an acceleration of efforts to reform the security sector, including by putting in place an effective chain of command, a system of military justice and appropriate budgetary allocations, to ensure that law enforcement personnel are properly trained and equipped to perform their functions, which will help to build public confidence.

73. The President has set an ambitious target of disarming the full caseload of former combatants by June 2015, which will require commitment and support from all national and international partners. I urge for efforts to develop viable reintegration opportunities for former combatants be redoubled. I also call on the Government to produce a plan and budget for sustainable disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including concrete mechanisms for managing the

expectations of former combatants and mitigate the risks of interference in the process.

74. While efforts have been made to improve the judicial and corrections sectors, backlogs continue to contribute to long periods of pretrial detention. I hereby underscore the importance of making every effort to protect the rights of those persons who will stand trial in Côte d'Ivoire for crimes allegedly committed during the post-elections crisis. I reiterate my call for enhanced efforts to be made to ensure that transitional justice processes are implemented impartially, irrespective of political affiliation, and for representative civil authorities providing services to the population to be restored throughout the country.

75. I remain deeply troubled by delays in the investigation of major cases, such as the killing in June 2012 of seven United Nations peacekeepers and the attack on the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons in July 2012. I wish to reiterate the responsibility of the Government for bringing the perpetrators of those heinous crimes to justice and ensure restitution to the victims and their families.

76. I welcome the ratification by Côte d'Ivoire of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities but remain deeply concerned about continued human rights violations and abuses and an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. Urgent action is required to fight impunity for such crimes and ensure the protection of civilians, particularly women and children. Prevention and awareness-raising activities are important for reversing this negative trend.

77. Although the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their areas of origin is a welcome indicator of the improved situation, I remain concerned about the fragility of the situation in the border area with Liberia, which continues to pose a serious threat to the country and the subregion, and I welcome efforts taken to enhance security in these areas. At the same time, ensuring the sustainable integration of vulnerable returnees will require the Government, with support from its partners, to ensure that adequate humanitarian assistance and basic services are available in communities of return.

78. The countries of the region have made important progress in enhancing cooperation. I welcome the finalization of a cross-border security strategy by the Mano River Union. Good neighbourly relations and cooperation are critical for regional security. I am pleased that the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia have remained committed to increasing their collaboration, which UNMIL, UNOCI and both United Nations country teams will continue to support.

79. I welcome the collaboration between the United Nations and the Government that led to the elaboration of the benchmarks annexed to the present report. The process of analysing the comparative advantages of UNOCI and the country team has also been an important first step in the civilian transition planning process, one that has already revealed opportunities for enhanced synergies. Both processes aim to facilitate planning for the eventual transfer of UNOCI security and civilian responsibilities. There is a clear risk that, unless additional resources accompany the transfer of critical tasks to the country team, those tasks may no longer be performed at all, possibly undermining gains critical to the sustainability of peace and stability. I call upon all stakeholders, particularly bilateral partners and other donors, to provide adequate resources both to the country team and to efforts to build national capacity to facilitate this transition.

80. Every precaution must be taken to prevent any serious reversal of the hard-won gains made by peace operations in West Africa over the past decade. Careful and prudent planning is required to ensure that United Nations missions are adequately equipped to fulfil their mandated tasks. I therefore intend to provide, in my next report, recommendations on the configuration of the UNOCI military component for the period from June 2014 to the October 2015 elections in Côte d'Ivoire.

81. I wish to thank my Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire, Aïchatou Mindaoudou, for her leadership and all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel for their commitment to peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. I would also like to thank all troop- and police-contributing countries, the African Union, ECOWAS, the Mano River Union and other regional organizations, multilateral and bilateral partners, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and all other partners for their important contribution to consolidating security, peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

Annex I

Benchmarks

I. Political dialogue/national reconciliation

Benchmark: Sustainable progress towards national reconciliation through inclusive political and social dialogue and the establishment of a credible and peaceful electoral cycle starting in 2015

Indicators of progress

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 2013/14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public authorities have taken steps to ensure that the opposition has access to constitutionally recognized institutional mechanisms • War victims and damages are spelled out in a national policy document on reparation for and care of victims • The law on the funding of political parties is implemented effectively • Progress is achieved in the cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender in social and political dialogue through the promotion of a greater representation of women in political decision-making processes and the effective involvement of women in the sociopolitical life of the country • The electoral framework is reformed, including through a law on the establishment, organization and funding of an independent electoral commission • Social, legal or political measures are taken by national, regional and local authorities to reduce land and intercommunal conflicts • Repatriation of refugees and return of internally displaced persons is ongoing and refugees and returnees are reintegrated into their places of origin or areas of return without major incident • A new land law is adopted and effectively implemented in the management of land conflicts |
| 2014/15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus is achieved between the majority and the opposition in the framework of political dialogue, paving the way for national reconciliation with a view to adopting an inclusive approach to finding solutions to the political, economic and social problems of Côte d'Ivoire • Victims of war are identified in accordance with national policy and have started to receive redress and care. The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender in social and political dialogue continues, including through the promotion of greater representation of women in political decision-making processes and their effective involvement in the sociopolitical life of the country • An inclusive electoral census is conducted, leading to the updating of the voter list • A consensual electoral schedule is adopted and published in accordance with the election law • Social, legal or political measures taken are beginning to produce results by helping to reduce conflicts, including land and intercommunal conflicts • The repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons has been completed; these people have been supported in their places of origin or areas of return and have received the necessary social services for their successful reintegration |

- The land law is being implemented effectively by the State
- Evictions from classified forests, national parks and reserves continue in an organized manner, in compliance with the law

- 2015/16
- Ivorian institutions ensure the smooth running of elections (organization, funding, security, dispute management), with minimal international support
 - Victims continue to receive redress and care in a sustained manner
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender in social and political dialogue is gaining momentum, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in political decision-making processes and their effective involvement in the sociopolitical life of the country
 - Credible and peaceful general elections are held, creating a peaceful post-electoral context and facilitating the consolidation of the process of national reconciliation and normalization in Côte d'Ivoire
 - The land law is implemented effectively by the State
 - Evictions from classified forests, national parks and reserves continue in an organized manner, in compliance with law

II. Security and stability

Benchmark: *Sustained progress in the reduction of armed threats, the reintegration of 65,000 ex-combatants and the reform of national security institutions to address domestic and cross-border threats*

Indicators of progress

- 2013/14
- Stability and security in urban, rural and border areas of Côte d'Ivoire continue to improve through the actions of efficient and accountable national security forces
 - The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of 30,000 ex-combatants continues, with a real increase in the number of demobilized persons reintegrated into the socioeconomic fabric
 - Collection operations and the securing of small arms and light weapons continue, leading to a significant increase in the number of weapons registered by the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and local authorities
 - Community incentive and response activities under the armed violence reduction programme are making progress, leading to a real increase in the funding of community microprojects
 - Significant progress is being made in the sustainable implementation of the national security sector reform strategy and the national security strategy
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender is assured, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in decision-making processes of security sector reform and their effective involvement in the implementation of that reform
 - A plan of action for combating sexual violence stemming from the national strategy for combating gender-based violence is developed and implemented by national security institutions

-
- Mechanisms for the democratic control of defence and security forces are established and functional
 - In accordance with its subregional policy and cooperation agreements, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire strengthens its cooperation with neighbouring countries and regional partners in order to tighten security in border areas
 - Defence and security forces are trained to better understand and respect international humanitarian law and human rights
-
- 2014/15
- Ability of the Government to address security challenges at the border and in areas of tension and to protect civilians is strengthened
 - Roles and responsibilities of defence and security forces are clearly defined and the chain of command is well established, in connection with the protection of civilians
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender is assured, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in security sector reform decision-making processes and their effective involvement in the implementation of that reform
 - Significant progress is being made towards achieving the goals set out in the national security sector reform strategy, the national strategy for the reinsertion and socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants and the national security strategy (decentralization, democratic control etc.)
 - The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of the remaining 35,000 ex-combatants continues, with a more significant increase in the number of demobilized persons reintegrated into the socioeconomic fabric
 - The capacity of the National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons to define and lead the national policy against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and to prevent armed violence is strengthened
 - Defence and security forces act in keeping with international humanitarian law and human rights
-
- 2015/16
- Security forces are able to provide security for the general elections
 - The level of confidence between the security forces and the population has improved
 - Sectoral reforms are being implemented as scheduled in the national security sector reform strategy: the sectoral and decentralized committees responsible for monitoring the implementation of police, gendarmerie and army reforms are operational and military justice reform is being implemented
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender is assured, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in security sector reform decision-making processes and their effective involvement in the implementation of that reform
 - Democratic control of defence and security institutions is effectively exercised
 - The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of residual groups continues and is being completed successfully
 - The National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons is equipped to continue the operations of collecting and marking small arms and light weapons, as well as those related to incentive measures and responses to collections within the framework of security provision
-

III. Consolidation and restoration of State authority

Benchmark: Significant increase in State authority across the country through legitimate and accountable republican institutions at the central, regional and local levels

Indicators of progress

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 2013/14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most regional and communal councils have been installed, are effectively equipped with appropriate resources and are operating regularly and smoothly based on the principle of subsidiary, thereby allowing for the exercise of democracy at the local level, equitable distribution of growth and promotion of local development at all levels • Interregional socioeconomic disparities have been reduced with increased access to basic services in the most disadvantaged regions • Growing number of refugees and internally displaced persons and other persons in distress receive appropriate humanitarian assistance with a greater involvement of State institutions • Direct and indirect beneficiaries of reinsertion and community development programmes and projects designed primarily to find sustainable solutions are increasing • Ability of the authorities to implement the revised land law and the nationality law has improved • Mechanisms for implementing the national strategy against gender-based violence have been strengthened • Seven hundred thousand children affected by Act No. 2013-35 of 25 January 2013 have been registered • Special Order No. 2011-258 of September 2011 has been extended until July 2015 to enable all eligible children to be registered • New mechanisms for civil status declarations and the management of the civil status system have been adopted • The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender is assured, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in decision-making processes related to elections and local administration |
| 2014/15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of communities supported by community development and reinsertion programmes and projects promoting self-sufficiency increases throughout the country • More than two thirds of regional and communal councils have been installed, are effectively equipped with appropriate resources and are operating regularly and smoothly based on the principle of subsidiary, thereby allowing for the exercise of democracy at the local level, equitable distribution of growth and promotion of local development at all levels • Implementation of the land law continues, helping to resolve land and intercommunal conflicts and to preserve protected areas; implementation of the law on nationality too continues • The rate of local populations with access to basic public services (drinking water, electricity, health, education, civil registration and other administrative services) increases |

- One million children affected by Act No. 2013-35 of 25 January 2013 have been registered, bringing the total number of children registered under the Act to 1.7 million
- Significant progress is made in the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons, concomitantly with a significant drop in the number of persons needing humanitarian assistance
- Cooperation with and training of local customary and administrative authorities continue in order to increase their crisis-response capacities
- The number of civil registration services that implement the new declaration and management mechanisms increases
- Local mechanisms for the implementation of the national strategy against gender-based violence have been strengthened throughout the country
- The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in decision-making processes, is assured in the areas of community recovery, conflict management, local elections and rural land issues

-
- 2015/16
- The number of communities and beneficiaries of community development and recovery programmes and projects starts to decline, showing an improvement in the socioeconomic situation
 - All regional and communal councils have been installed, are effectively equipped with appropriate resources and are operating regularly and smoothly based on the principle of subsidiarity, thereby allowing for the exercise of democracy at the local level, equitable distribution of growth and promotion of local development at all levels
 - Almost all Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries have been voluntarily repatriated and internally displaced persons have returned and have been effectively reintegrated
 - Provision of public services is tailored more to the needs of the people, both qualitatively and quantitatively, according to the standards established by the State
 - Evictions from classified forests continue and are managed in a sustainable manner by competent authorities, in compliance with existing legislation, taking into account the recognized cultural needs of people in the areas concerned
 - National and local authorities are able to address the needs of the most vulnerable peoples, including those affected by natural disasters
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender, including through the promotion of a greater representation of women in decision-making processes, is assured in the areas of reinsertion, community recovery and access to basic public services
-

IV. Justice and human rights

***Benchmark:** Establishment and progressive functioning of an independent, accessible and impartial judicial system in accordance with international norms and standards*

Indicators of progress

- 2013/14
- Implementation of the national judicial and penitential reform plan is effective
 - Policy for the judicial protection of children has been adopted

- The National Human Rights Commission, the Truth, Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission and the National Social Cohesion Programme are equipped with adequate human, material and financial resources to fulfil their mandates efficiently
- Victims of sexual violence start to receive fair treatment in cases dealt with by the justice system and to obtain redress
- New judicial protection measures are available to victims and witnesses of sexual violence
- Session of the criminal court is held to judge crimes
- Increased number of perpetrators of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, who have been prosecuted and convicted in accordance with international norms and standards by the Ivorian judicial system (civilian and military) and have served their sentences
- Legal provisions on judicial assistance have been revised in order to set up a new access-to-justice mechanism
- National institutions and mechanisms ensuring the rule of law, justice, respect for human rights, gender equality and equity incorporate international norms and standards into their operations
- The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender, including through the promotion of better access by women to justice and human rights professions, is assured
- The number of ratified international human rights instruments and national texts aligned with international norms and standards increases

-
- 2014/15
- Judicial proceedings related to the post-electoral crisis are conducted in an equitable, transparent and impartial manner
 - Significant progress is being made in the implementation of the justice reform plan and there is an increase in the number of courts with a judge appointed and trained specifically on child protection and of police stations and gendarmerie brigades that have child protection focal points and that provide services in keeping with the guidelines of the judicial protection policy for children
 - The number of perpetrators of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, who have been prosecuted and convicted in accordance with international norms and standards by the Ivorian judicial system (civilian and military) and have served their sentences, continues to increase
 - The proportion of child victims of violence and human rights violations who have access to care by social services increases
 - A session of the criminal court is held to judge crimes
 - The electoral law, the organic laws creating the Court of Cassation, the State Council and the Audit Court, the law on the Supreme Judicial Council and the law on legal and judicial aid are passed by the National Assembly and the Government has started implementing them
 - Decree No. 69-189 of 14 May 1969, dealing with penitentiary regulations, has been revised
 - Institutions responsible for the regulation and protection of specific rights, including the rights to freedom of expression, of the press and of communication, have been set up or strengthened and are operational

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- Judicial institutions responsible for electoral disputes have been strengthened and are operational
 - The national human rights commission functions as a national advisory institution to the Government on respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, supports legislative reforms, conducts investigations, takes steps to prevent human rights violations and recommends sanctions
 - The conclusions and recommendations contained in the progress report of the Truth, Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission start to be implemented
 - Existing provisions relating to nationality, land, civil registration and the rights of persons and families are being implemented
 - The law on legal and judicial aid is being implemented
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender, including through the promotion of better access by women to justice and human rights professions, is assured
-

- 2015/16
- Major strides are made in the implementation of the justice reform plan
 - Improved accommodation capacity in prisons and correctional facilities and improved respect for the basic rights of detainees
 - The number of perpetrators of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, who have been prosecuted and convicted in accordance with international norms and standards by the Ivorian judicial system (civilian and military) and have served their sentences has increased once more
 - Session of the criminal court is held to judge crimes
 - Ivorian human rights advocacy organizations are working in safety and independence and are producing credible reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire
 - National institutions and mechanisms are ensuring the rule of law and respect for human rights, gender equality and equity, and are incorporating international norms and standards into their operations
 - Access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups, is being strengthened
 - The cross-cutting mainstreaming of gender, including through the promotion of better access by women to justice and human rights professions, is continuing and progressing
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Annex II

Comparative advantages of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team

<i>UNOCI mandated functions</i>	<i>Key related tasks</i>	<i>Key entity involved</i>	<i>Timing of handover from UNOCI (before or after the 2015 elections)^a</i>
I. Political environment			
1.1 Good offices	Advocate for an environment conducive to free, fair, transparent elections in 2015	UNOCI	—
1.2 Good governance	Hold capacity-building and training sessions, including for senior government officials at the national level	UNOCI UNDP	Before
	Hold advocacy and capacity-building sessions for national officials at the local level, including on human rights	UNOCI OHCHR UNFPA UNICEF	After
1.3 Conflict management, national reconciliation and political dialogue	Provide advice to national stakeholders on implementing the recommendations of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission	UNOCI/OHCHR UNDP	—
	Hold training sessions for local authorities on conflict management and confidence-building	UNOCI UNDP UNFPA	After
	Hold consultations with civil society, traditional chiefs, youth, women and religious groups to promote dialogue and reconciliation	UNOCI UNDP UNICEF UN-Women UNFPA UNHCR	After
	Enhance the participation of women in the reconciliation process through training, capacity-building and awareness-raising	UNOCI/OHCHR UNFPA UNDP UNFPA UN-Women	Before

<i>UNOCI mandated functions</i>	<i>Key related tasks</i>	<i>Key entity involved</i>	<i>Timing of handover from UNOCI (before or after the 2015 elections)^a</i>
1.4 Nationwide multimedia awareness-raising campaigns	Hold impartial round tables of political stakeholders; organize awareness-raising sessions for media and communication personnel with media regulatory bodies; raise awareness through community radio stations and other local media; conduct human rights awareness-raising campaigns	UNOCI	—
	Hold training sessions for national journalists on human rights, including women's and children's rights	UNOCI UNESCO UN-Women UNICEF UNFPA	Before
1.5 Transitional justice	Advocate for the adoption of a national strategy on transitional justice	UNOCI/OHCHR	—
1.6 Legislative capacity-building	Hold training sessions on human rights-based law making, security sector reform and criminal, civil and penitentiary law reform	UNOCI/OHCHR UNFPA	Before
1.7 Framework to address land and identity issues through revised legislation	Hold dialogue and awareness-raising activities	UNOCI	After
	Provide judicial and administrative guidance on the interpretation of land laws	UNOCI FAO	—
II. Access to rights			
2.1 Monitor, investigate and report on human rights violations	Monitor, investigate and report on violations of children's rights	UNOCI/OHCHR UNICEF	Before
	Provide advice on the effective processing of sexual and gender-based violence cases	UNOCI/OHCHR UNFPA UNICEF UN-Women	Before
	Build the capacity of civil society and law enforcement to monitor and investigate human rights violations and assist victims and vulnerable groups	UNOCI/OHCHR UNICEF UNHCR	Before

<i>UNOCI mandated functions</i>	<i>Key related tasks</i>	<i>Key entity involved</i>	<i>Timing of handover from UNOCI (before or after the 2015 elections)^a</i>
2.2 Combating impunity	Support amendments to the criminal code	UNODC	Before
	Provide advice on juvenile justice	UNICEF	Before
2.3 National human rights and humanitarian laws	Adhere to international laws pertaining to the rights of women, children, detainees and persons living with HIV/AIDS	UNOCI/OHCHR UNICEF UNFPA UNAIDS WHO	Before
2.4 Access to justice	Assist in reforming the legal aid system	UNOCI/OHCHR UNDP UNICEF UNFPA UN-Women UNHCR	Before
III. Security environment			
3.1 Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Provide support for disarmament and demobilization operations	UNOCI	—
	Provide support for ordnance disposal	UNOCI	—
	Provide support for reinsertion programmes	UNOCI UNDP FAO IOM UNIDO WFP	Before
3.2 Security sector reform	Build capacity of national security sector governance and oversight structures	UNOCI UNDP	After
	Strengthen capacity of national defence and security forces	UNOCI UNDP	After
3.3 Subregional security	Make cross-border security arrangements, with a focus on the border with Liberia	UNOCI	—
	Support the establishment of a transnational crime unit	UNOCI UNODC	After
	Ensure the safe return of Ivorian refugees	UNOCI UNHCR IOM	—

<i>UNOCI mandated functions</i>	<i>Key related tasks</i>	<i>Key entity involved</i>	<i>Timing of handover from UNOCI (before or after the 2015 elections)^a</i>
	Establish early warning systems, including local security sector reform committees	UNOCI UNDP UNHCR	Before

Abbreviations: UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Representative for Human Rights; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Representative for Refugees; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; WHO, World Health Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; WFP, World Food Programme; UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

^a The effective transfer of tasks to the specified United Nations agency, fund or programme is conditional, inter alia, on the availability of appropriate financial and human resources.

Annex III

United Nations Mission in Cote-d'Ivoire: military and police strength

(As at 5 December 2013)

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Military observers	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Police
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bangladesh	13	9	2 160	2 182	179	—
Benin	6	7	420	433	—	58
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	—	—	3	—	—
Brazil	4	3	—	7	—	—
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—	19
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	35
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—	21
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chad	2	1	—	3	—	19
China	6	—	—	6	—	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	—	—	—	13
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	24
Ecuador	2	—	—	2	—	—
Egypt	—	1	174	175	—	17
El Salvador	3	—	—	3	—	—
Ethiopia	2	—	—	2	—	—
France	—	6	—	6	—	13
Gambia	3	—	—	3	—	—
Ghana	6	7	500	513	—	4
Guatemala	5	—	—	5	—	—
Guinea	2	—	—	2	—	10
India	8	—	—	8	—	—
Ireland	2	—	—	2	—	—
Jordan	7	12	1 055	1 074	478	15
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	24
Malawi	3	2	5	10	—	—
Morocco	—	3	723	726	—	—
Namibia	2	—	—	2	—	—
Nepal	3	1	—	4	—	—

<i>Country</i>	<i>Military component</i>				<i>Police component</i>	
	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formed police units</i>	<i>Police</i>
Niger	5	5	932	942	—	37
Nigeria	5	—	—	5	—	4
Pakistan	11	13	1 374	1 398	149	—
Paraguay	7	2	—	9	—	—
Peru	3	—	—	3	—	—
Philippines	3	2	—	5	—	—
Poland	1	—	—	1	—	—
Republic of Korea	2	—	—	2	—	—
Republic of Moldova	3	—	—	3	—	—
Romania	6	—	—	6	—	—
Russian Federation	10	—	—	10	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	16
Senegal	10	7	487	504	—	48
Serbia	3	—	—	3	—	—
Togo	7	6	517	530	—	—
Tunisia	7	3	—	10	—	19
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	12
Uganda	5	2	—	7	—	—
Ukraine	—	—	38	38	—	8
United Republic of Tanzania	2	2	—	4	—	—
Uruguay	2	—	—	2	—	5
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	3
Yemen	9	1	—	10	—	3
Zambia	2	—	—	2	—	—
Zimbabwe	3	—	—	3	—	—
Total	188	96	8 385	8 669	806	435

