

Annexe 7

Confidentielle

Rapport sur les Forces Nouvelles

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**

**International
Criminal
Court**



Le Bureau du Procureur

The Office of the Prosecutor

Prepared by	OTP Investigations Division
Date	10 January 2014
Subject	FAFN/FRCI November 2010 – May 2011

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE	2
2. INTRODUCTION.....	2
3. ORIGIN OF THE FAFN/FRCI	2
4. STRUCTURE AND COMMANDING OFFICERS	5
5. PERSONNEL.....	7
6. AFFILIATION TO OUATTARA.....	9
7. WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT	10
8. AREAS OF DEPLOYMENT	11
9. OPERATIONS.....	13
10. FINAL OBSERVATIONS.....	20
ANNEX 1	21
ANNEX 2	22

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. On 3 June 2013, the Pre-Trial Chamber I requested the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP"), *inter alia*, "to consider providing, to the extent possible, further evidence or conducting further investigation with respect to the following issues: 1. The position(s), movements and activities of all armed groups opposed to the "pro-Gbagbo forces" (for example Commando Invisible and Forces Nouvelles) in Côte d'Ivoire (including particularly in and around Abidjan) between November 2010 and May 2011, including specific information about confrontations between those armed groups and the "pro-Gbagbo forces" between November 2010 and May 2011".¹

2. INTRODUCTION

2. The *Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles* ("FAFN"), later renamed into the *Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire* ("FRCI"), were an armed force associated to the pro-OUATTARA camp during the post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire from December 2010 to May 2011.
3. They were organised on the model of conventional ground forces with a General Staff located in Bouaké and 10 military zones headed by Zone Commanders.
4. From 2002 to the early 2011, the FAFN/FRCI controlled the north of Côte d'Ivoire. Following the electoral stand-off of November 2010, they launched a vast offensive against government forces and, by early May 2011, they took control of the entire territory of the country.

3. ORIGIN OF THE FAFN/FRCI

5. Since the death of Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY in 1993, Côte d'Ivoire has often been divided on the question of "Ivoirité". This concept was introduced in the 1990s by Henri KONAN BÉDIÉ and tended to discriminate against people originating from the Muslim north of the country, often excluding them from the right to vote or stand in elections.

¹ ICC-02/11-01/1-432

This issue has been a significant factor in exacerbating conflict on ethnic grounds in Côte d'Ivoire.²

6. On 19 September 2002, the *Mouvement Patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire* (MPCI), a movement founded by Guillaume SORO led the attempted coup d'état against Laurent GBAGBO, the President of Côte d'Ivoire (GBAGBO). On 22 December 2002, the MPCI merged with two other opposition movements, the *Mouvement pour la justice et la paix* (MJP) and the *Mouvement patriotique ivoirien du grand ouest* (MPIGO), and called itself the *Forces Nouvelles* (FN) with its armed wing the *Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles* (FAFN).³
7. On 26 January 2003, after a mediation process facilitated by the French authorities, the government of Côte d'Ivoire and the FAFN signed the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accords⁴ which officially halted the conflict between the FAFN and the government forces and created the buffer zone called the "Zone of Confidence".⁵ This buffer zone was largely under the control of United Nations peacekeepers ("UNOCI") and the French Force *Licorne*.⁶
8. Witnesses P-0009 and P-0044 confirm that after the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accords⁷, in January 2003⁸, Côte d'Ivoire was divided into Northern (also known as CNO) territories held by the FAFN, covering 60% of Ivory Coast, and Southern territories controlled by the government forces (FDS), covering 40% of the national territory.⁹ Annex 1 is a map of Côte d'Ivoire

² Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale sur les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme en Côte d'Ivoire du 19 septembre 2002 au 15 octobre 2004, CIV-OTP-0008-0848 at 0859, at 0879-0880, at 0905-0906; International Crisis Group, « Côte d'Ivoire : Le pire est peut-être à venir », 24 mars 2005, CIV-OTP-0002-0725 at 0731-0733; LandInfo, "Côte d'Ivoire: Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict", 2 November 2006, CIV-OTP-0012-0075.

³ Report, HRW, Côte d'Ivoire: Ensure Security, Protect Expression, Movement Constitutional Council's Overrule of Election Results Raises Risk of Violence, 04/12/2010, CIV-OTP-0003-0028, at 0012; Mémoire sur la crise postélectorale en Côte d'Ivoire, LMP, undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0150, at 0209, p. 60-61; News article, France Info, Guillaume Soro, 27/07/2012, CIV-D15-0001-2434; Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 2.

⁴ Accord de Marcoussis du 24 janvier 2003, 24/01/2003, CIV-OTP-0051-2135.

⁵ Accord de Marcoussis du 24 janvier 2003, 24/01/2003, CIV-OTP-0051-2135, Report, Chatham House - Côte d'Ivoire's Forces Nouvelles, Sep. 2007, CIV-OTP-0051-2031, p. 15; Report, ICG - Can the Ouagadougou agreement bring peace, 27/06/2007, CIV-OTP-0051-1993, p. 9.

⁶ Report, Chatham House - Côte d'Ivoire's Forces Nouvelles, Sep. 2007, CIV-OTP-0051-2031, p. 4-5.

⁷ Witness statement, P-0044, CIV-OTP-0014-0601 at 0602 and 0615.

⁸ Report, Chatham House - Côte d'Ivoire's Forces Nouvelles, Sep. 2007, CIV-OTP-0051-2031, p. 6, 16.

⁹ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 166; Witness statement, P-0009, CIV-OTP-0011-0324 at 0335-0336 and Exhibit 1 / Côte d'Ivoire Admin map CIV-OTP-0006-0161; Witness statement, P-0044, CIV-OTP-0014-0601 and Exhibit # 1/ Côte d'Ivoire Admin map Regions, Department and Sous-Prefectures, CIV-OTP-0006-0038.

representing the division of the territory between the FN-held North and the government-held South.

9. Despite the Linas–Marcoussis accords and the signature of a ceasefire agreement on 3 May 2003, hostilities resumed briefly in November 2004 when pro-GBAGBO forces bombarded FAFN positions.¹⁰ Under the Peace Accords Pretoria I of 06 April 2005 and Pretoria II of 29 June 2005, it was agreed that the FAFN would be disarmed and that 600 elements of the FAFN would be trained by ONUCI forces in order to be integrated into the CIV police and gendarmerie. This was one of the measures proposed to encourage the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and ensure security in the North of Côte d'Ivoire, as a means to facilitate the presidential election which was due to be held in October 2005.¹¹ However, the presidential election did not take place in 2005 and the country remained divided.
10. On 04 March 2007, Laurent GBAGBO and the Secretary General of the FN, Guillaume SORO, signed the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement which led to SORO's appointment as Prime Minister. The Agreement also created a *Centre de Commandement Intégré* (CCI)¹², grouping together the FAFN and FDS army Chief of Staff. This new joint command was headquartered in Yamoussoukro and it had the responsibility of unifying the two armies into a new, restructured force covering the whole of the country. The CCI also took charge of the disarmament process (under the supervision of the UNOCI and the Force Licorne) and on 14 September 2007 it put in place mixed brigades comprising FDS, FAFN and UN troops that were responsible for the security in the buffer zone.¹³
11. However, the disarmament process was not completed and neither the FAFN nor the various militia groups in Côte d'Ivoire were effectively disarmed.¹⁴ The presidential election which had been scheduled for 2008 was repeatedly postponed until GBAGBO convened the Electoral College on 5 August 2010. The first round of the presidential election was held on 31 October 2010 and the second round on 28 November 2010.¹⁵ In order to

¹⁰ International Crisis Group, « Côte d'Ivoire : Le pire est peut-être à venir », 24 mars 2005, CIV-OTP-0002-0725 at 0736-0738; UN Security Council, "Third Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Côte d'Ivoire", 9 December 2004, CIV-OTP-0052-0526 at 0528-0530.

¹¹ Accord de Prétoria, 06 avril 2005, CIV-OTP-0051-2154 at 2156-2157; Accord de Prétoria II, 29 juin 2005, CIV-OTP-0051-2162.

¹² Accord politique de Ouagadougou, 04/03/2007, Chapter III, CIV-OTP-0051-2167 at 2173 and 2174; Presidential Decree - Décret No. 2007-82 du 16 mars 2007 portant création du Centre du Commandement intégré (CCI), CIV-OTP-0051-1981.

¹³ Report, Chatham House - Cote d'Ivoire's Forces Nouvelles, Sep. 2007, CIV-OTP-0051-2031, p. 29.

¹⁴ Transcribed Statement P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0712-R01 at 0752-0759, l.1446-1693.

¹⁵ Journal officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, 9 décembre 2010, [CIV-OTP-0018-0047](#) at 0048; Mission d'Observation Electorale de l'Union Européenne, RAPPORT FINAL / ELECTION

secure the electoral process, the FAFN worked with the FDS and ONUCI in the supervision of the first and second rounds of the election. Under this arrangement, a number of FDS elements went to the North of CIV and a number of FAFN elements went to Abidjan and other areas in the South of CIV, with the role of securing the election process.¹⁶

12. On 30 November 2010, due to the start of the electoral crisis, the CCI structure was dismantled and the FDS and the FAFN personnel were requested to return to their respective units.¹⁷ However, a number of FAFN elements which came to Abidjan to secure the elections went to the *Hôtel du Golf* instead of returning north.¹⁸ On 17 March 2011, at the peak of the military clashes between the FAFN and the pro-GBAGBO forces, the newly elected president, Alassane OUATTARA, created the FRCI consisting of the FAFN and FDS elements that had deserted their units.¹⁹ At the time of its creation, the FRCI maintained the command and control structure of the FAFN, it was staffed essentially by the FAFN commanding officers and was placed under the authority of Guillaume SORO who was by then appointed Minister of Defence.²⁰

4. STRUCTURE AND COMMANDING OFFICERS

General Staff

13. The General Staff of the FAFN, and later of the FRCI, was situated in Bouaké.²¹ The Chief of General Staff was Gen. Soumaïla BAKAYOKO, who occupied that position from 17 September 2003²² until 07 July 2011, when

PRESIDENTIELLE 31 OCTOBRE- 28 NOVEMBRE 2010, 28 January 2011, CIV-OTP-0052-0003 at 0033-0038.

¹⁶ Transcribed Statement of P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0556-R01 at 0569-0570, 1.511-527; Transcribed Statement of P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0770-R01 at 0785-0787, 1.530-607.

¹⁷ Message, Head of CCI (Centre de commandement intégré), 29/11/10, CIV-OTP-0047-0480, at 0481.

¹⁸ Transcribed Statement of P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0830-R01 at 0843-0844, 1.466-467.

¹⁹ La Lettre du continent, ADO-Soro : un exécutif de combat, 07/04/2012, CIV-OTP-0042-0382, at 0407 ; Report, HRW, Bien loin de la réconciliation, 20/11/2012 (estimated), CIV-D15-0001-3599, at 3607.

²⁰ Report, UNHRC, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, p. 7, para. 21, CIV-OTP-0002-0573 at 0579; Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para 21.

²¹ Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para. 20.

²² Organigramme Forces Nouvelles 2004, électronique document collected at the Presidential Palace, original source probably Force Licorne, 11/09/04, CIV-OTP-0035-1266 at 1267.

he assumed command of the General Staff of the regular forces of Côte d'Ivoire.²³ His deputy was Issiaka OUATTARA aka Wattao.²⁴

Operational Zones

14. The territory under control of the FAFN was subdivided in 10 Zones. Each zone was controlled by a Zone Commander (Com'zone) who exercised military and administrative powers within his zone.²⁵

Zone 1 (Bouna)	commanded by Morou OUATTARA aka Atchengué,
Zone 2 (Katiola)	commanded by Hervé TOURÉ aka Vétcho,
Zone 3 (Bouaké)	commanded by Chérif OUSMANE aka Papa Guépard,
Zone 4 (Mankono)	commanded by Zoumana OUATTARA aka Lieutenant Zoua,
Zone 5 (Séguéla)	commanded by Zakaria KONÉ aka Djacki (replaced by Issiaka OUATTARA aka Wattao ²⁶),
Zone 6 (Man)	commanded by Losseni FOFANA aka Loss,
Zone 7 (Touba)	commanded by Dramané TRAORÉ aka Dramane Touba,
Zone 8 (Odienné)	commanded by Ousmane COULIBALY aka Ben Laden,
Zone 9 (Boundiali)	commanded by Gaoussou KONÉ aka Jah Gao,
Zone 10 (Korhogo)	commanded by Martin FOFIÉ KOUAKOU. ²⁷

15. Evidence suggests that the staffing of Zones command positions was stable and did not change significantly between 2006 and 2011. There is exception to this: In Zone 5 Com'zone Zakaria KONÉ was removed from his position, from May 2008 until March 2011, following an alleged conflict with Guillaume SORO and Wattao.²⁸ During his absence his duties were performed by Issiaka OUATTARA aka Wattao.²⁹

²³ News article, Jeune Afrique, undated, CIV-OTP-0051-1978; Note d'information, Ministry of Interior, undated (probably mid-January 2011), CIV-OTP-0047-0539.

²⁴ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 5.

²⁵ Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para. 20.

²⁶ Report, International Crisis Group, Africa Briefing, No. 62, 02/07/2009, CIV-OTP-002-0762, at 0773.

²⁷ Report, Rapport final de Groupe d'experts sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 09/10/2009, CIV-OTP-0021-8258, at 8273 and at 8274 ; Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, footnote 3 ; Report, HRW, They Killed Them Like It Was Nothing The Need for Justice for Côte d'Ivoire Post-Election Crimes, 01/10/2011, CIV-OTP-0004-0072, at 0182 and at 0183; News article, RFI, Des figures de l'ex-rébellion dans la nouvelle organisation de l'armée ivoirienne, 04/08/2011, CIV-D15-0001-1681 ; Note d'information, Ministry of Interior, undated (probably mid-January 2011), CIV-OTP-0047-0539, at 0539 and at 0543 ; News article, Le Patriote, Ex-rébellion - Qui sont ces Com'zones qui troublent le régime, 18/04/2009, CIV-D15-0001-1676 ; News article, Jeune Afrique, Quand Koné empêche Soro de dormir, 10/12/2008, CIV-D15-0001-3780.

²⁸ News article, Jeune Afrique, Quand Koné empêche Soro de dormir, 10/12/2008, CIV-D15-0001-3780, News article, Abidjan.net, 02/01/2012, CIV-D15-0001-3865, News article, Slate Afrique, Ces chefs de

Restructuring in March 2011

16. With the creation of the FRCI, in March 2011, the FAFN commanding structure was slightly modified. The FAFN General Staff was renamed to FRCI tactical HQ, still commanded by Gen. Soumaïla BAKAYOKO. The authority of the HQ was divided into four "*fuseau*" (axes/directions) commanded by:

- Gen. Michel GUEU (*fuseau* North-West)
- Gen. Soumaïla BAKAYOKO (*fuseau* North-East),
- Col. Fnu OUATTARA, probably Col. Karim OUATTARA (*fuseau* Abidjan-East)
- Col. Gaoussou SOUMAHORO (*fuseau* Abidjan-West)³⁰

17. Additionally, Gen. GUEU was performing the duties of Deputy Chief of Staff and Advisor on military issues at the Ministry of Defence; and Col. SOUMAHORO also held the position of Head of Operations at the FRCI General Staff.³¹

18. The four *fuseaux* were divided into 10 Tactical Groups corresponding to the 10 FAFN Operational Zones.³²

5. PERSONNEL

Strength

19. As set out below, the Prosecution is currently in possession of limited evidence about the strength of the FAFN/FRCI forces which is insufficient to establish with accuracy the strength of these forces.

20. In 2004, French military intelligence estimated the strength of FAFN to be between 19,000 and 20,300 elements.³³ In 2006, the ONUCI estimated that the FAFN had more than 42,000 combatants.³⁴

guerre qui ont porté Ouattara au pouvoir, 21/04/2011, CIV-D15-0001-3848, New article, Jeune Afrique, Le règne des seigneurs du Nord, 15/12/2009, CIV-OTP-0042-0173.

²⁹ Note d'information, Ministry of Interior, undated (probably mid-January 2011), CIV-OTP-0047-0539, at 0539 and at 0543.

³⁰ Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para 21 and footnote 4.

³¹ Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para 21 and footnote 4.

³² Report, Conseil des droits de l'Homme, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0573, at 0579, para 21 and footnote 4.

21. According to a report of *La Majorité présidentielle* (LMP, the pro-GBAGBO alliance) in 2010 the FAFN had 50,000 elements³⁵. The International Crisis Group stated that by March 2011 the FAFN were “about 10,000 men” strong.³⁶
22. When the FRCI was created in March 2011, its personnel were primarily drawn from the FAFN, mostly from 5,000 elements, known as *Volontaires pour l'armée nouvelle*, that were partially in barracks and ready to integrate the national forces of the Ivory Coast as foreseen by the Fourth Complementary Political Agreement of Ouagadougou in December 2008 (Ouagadougou 4).³⁷ They were reportedly supplemented by 4,000 FAFN elements foreseen to join the Gendarmerie and Police (according to the Pretoria and Ouagadougou 4 Agreements),³⁸ as well as by former FAFN combatants remobilised for the occasion and a number of new recruits that joined the FRCI as it was progressing towards Abidjan.³⁹
23. According to one cited source there were nearly 8,000 FAFN/FRCI elements active in Abidjan alone.⁴⁰

Composition

24. According to the UN Security Council report of June 2011, the FRCI was “an unconventional, amorphous and poorly resourced force. It is comprised of a mixture of former Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles

³³ Electronic file extracted from drives found in the Presidential Palace, Abidjan, undated (2004), CIV-OTP-0035-1108.

³⁴ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, *Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique*, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 4.

³⁵ Mémorandum sur la crise postélectorale en Côte d'Ivoire, LMP, undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0150, at 0163, p. 14 ; Intelligence note, Direction des renseignements généraux, Ministry of Interior, 16/08/2010, CIV-OTP-0045-0321.

³⁶ Report, International Crisis Group, *A Critical Period for Ensuring Stability in Cote d'Ivoire*, 01/08/2011, CIV-OTP-0003-0791 at 0798.

³⁷ Fourth Complementary Political Agreement of Ouagadougou, Article 6, 22/12/2008, CIV-OTP-0051-2191 at 2195; News article, Radio France Internationale, *Premier pas vers une armée unifiée*, 21/01/2010, CIV-OTP-0052-0651 ; News article, Le Fasso.net, *Côte d'Ivoire /Sortie : 5.000 ex-combattants des FAFN bientôt dans l'Armée Nouvelle de Côte d'Ivoire*, 22/01/2010, CIV-OTP-0052-0643; News article, blog, *Après les attaques répétées: Ouattara veut frapper au sein des FRCI*, 31/08/2012, CIV-OTP-0052-0645; Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, *Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique*, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 15-16.

³⁸ Accord de Pretoria, 06/04/2005, CIV-OTP-0051-2154, at 2156 ; Fourth Complementary Political Agreement of Ouagadougou, Article 3, 22/12/2008, CIV-OTP-0051-2191 at 2193; Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, *Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique*, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 15-16.

³⁹ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, *Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique*, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 15-16.

⁴⁰ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, *Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique*, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 15-16.

(FAFN), some former FDS personnel who defected before Mr. GBAGBO's arrest and many untrained young men who were recruited during the FRCI offensive."⁴¹

25. A former spokesperson of the Force Licorne (during the approximate period of 2003-2005), described the FAFN as a group of gangsters rather than a serious army.⁴²

26. Several sources indicate that the ranks of the FAFN/FRCI included fighters who were nationals from the neighbouring countries of Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea.⁴³

27. In addition, there is some evidence of the presence of Liberian mercenaries among pro-OUATTARA forces. Reportedly there were approximately 300 mercenaries recruited in the period January-March 2011; and they were active in the West of the Ivory Coast under command of the FAFN/FRCI commander Eddy MINDI.⁴⁴

28. The Human Rights Council provides an uncorroborated estimate of 4,500 foreign mercenaries in the pro-OUATTARA camp.⁴⁵

6. AFFILIATION TO OUATTARA

29. FAFN's political and identity claims⁴⁶ matched those of OUATTARA's political supporters (RHDP, RDR and PDCI). In addition, the 03 December 2010 annulment of votes in the northern departments of Ivory Coast⁴⁷, by

⁴¹ Report, UN Security Council, Twenty-eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire, 24/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0003-0123, at 128, para 27.

⁴² Transcript of interview of Georges PEILLON, 13/01/2013, CIV-D15-0001-3437.

⁴³ Mission report, DGNP, 01/12/10, CIV-OTP-0045-0077, at 0080; Note de renseignement, Renseignements généraux, 10/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0605, at 0606; Note, Direction de surveillance du territoire, 18/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0047-0397 ; Transcript of interview, P-0069, CIV-OTP-0017-0246, at 0261, line 527-534.

⁴⁴ Message, Commander of Theatre to CEMA, 18/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0615; Report, UN Group of Experts, Final Report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of Security Council resolution 1961 (2010), 07/12/2011, CIV-OTP-0027-0304, at para. 76- 79; Report, Human Rights Council, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Cote d'Ivoire, CIV-OTP-0002-0573 at 0581, para 31.

⁴⁵ Report, Human Rights Council, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Cote d'Ivoire, CIV-OTP-0002-0573 at 0581, para 31.

⁴⁶ To obtain identity cards and exercise the same civil rights as other Ivorians. Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 166.

⁴⁷ Report, HRW, They killed them like it was nothing: the need for justice for Côte d'Ivoire's post-election crimes, 05 October 2011, CIV-OTP-0004-0072 at 0099.

the Constitutional Council, was perceived as yet another denial of the “Ivorian” identity denounced by the 2002 FAFN rebellion.⁴⁸

30. On 04 December 2010, Guillaume SORO, the outgoing Prime Minister and the FAFN Secretary General, resigned from the GBAGBO government and was appointed as the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in OUATTARA's new government.⁴⁹

7. WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

31. Open source photographs reportedly representing the FAFN/FRCI, suggests that this force was armed mostly with light infantry weapons such as: AK-47, machine guns and rocket propelled grenades (RPG). This is corroborated by evidence describing FAFN operations in Bouaké, Douékoué and several other locations.⁵⁰
32. The Ivorian Police and ONUCI reports suggest the use of armoured vehicles by the FAFN/FRCI (eight were spotted in Bouaké in late 2010).⁵¹
33. The 2013 UN Group of Experts reported on FAFN acquisitions of support weapons such as four ZPU-4, six ZPU-2 and four ZPU-1 heavy machine guns. Additionally, with respect to ammunition, it documented the

⁴⁸ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 166.

⁴⁹ La lettre du continent, ADO-Soro : un exécutif de combat, No. 609, 07 April 2011, CIV-OTP-0042-0382 at 0406 ; Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 166; Report, UNSG, Twenty-seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, S/2011/211, 30 March 2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0010 at 0014.

⁵⁰ Daily information report, *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information*, 10/01/ 2011, Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0371 at 0377; Note d'information, Réunion des Commandants de Zone à Korhogo, 01/01/2011 (estimated), Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0539 at 0540 ; 16 December 2010, 40 FAFN soldiers armed with AK47 with three armed vehicles were heading to Duekoue. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 17/12/2010, CIV-OTP-0044-0852 at 0857; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 26 January 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1012 at 1016; On 14 December 2010, FAFN combatants armed with FLG, RPG7 on board of pick-up mounted of 12.7 arrived in N'Gattadolikro in response to FDS interception of 4000 persons that were supposed to participate in the RTI rally. PC ETAT MAJOR DGPN: Election Présidentielle – Second Tour. Tableau récapitulatif chronologique des événements: période du 22/11/2010 au 07/02/2011, Undated, collected from DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0793 at 0893 ; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 16/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1173 at 1178; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 11/02/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1059 at 1062; UNOCI, 'Note sur les exactions attribuées aux FRCI depuis le 31 mars 2011', undated, CIV-OTP-0044-1639 at 1640.

⁵¹ Report, PC Etat-Major DGPN: élection présidentielle-second tour, Tableau récapitulatif des événements : période du 22/11/2010 au 07/022011, undated probably Feb. 2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0793 at 0803, 0839 and 0857 ; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 17 December 2010, CIV-OTP-0044-0852 at 0857; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 26 January 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1012 at 1016.

presence of F-1 hand grenades, shells for 60 mm and 82 mm mortars, RPG-7 rockets and 14.5 mm ammunition.⁵²

8. AREAS OF DEPLOYMENT

8.1. In Abidjan

34. In early December 2010, Alassane OUATTARA, ex-president Henri Konan BEDIÉ and Prime Minister Guillaume SORO⁵³ were based at the *Hôtel du Golf*.⁵⁴

35. Several witnesses state that the FAFN were stationed in the *Hôtel du Golf* during the election crisis.⁵⁵ This is corroborated by documents originating from the pro-GABAGBO camp.⁵⁶

⁵² Report, UN Panel of Experts, 17/04/2013, CIV-OTP-0042-0686, at 0042-0702.

⁵³ News article, *Nouvel Observateur*, *Heure par heure*, La marche des pro-Ouattara sur la RTI et la primature a Abidjan, 16/12/2010, CIV-D15-0001-0244 at 0247; On 14 December, according to police nationale, G. SORO instructed FAFN to escort around 4000 persons that were supposed to join the RTI rally of 16 December. PC ETAT MAJOR DGPN: Election Présidentielle – Second Tour. Tableau récapitulatif chronologique des événements: période du 22/11/2010 au 07/02/2011, Undated, collected from DGPN. CIV-OTP-0045-0793 at 0893.

⁵⁴ Witness statement, P-0169, CIV-OTP-0029-0323, at 0327, para 20 ; Witness statement, P-0239, CIV-OTP-0037-0425, at 0446, para 144 ; Report, Amnesty International, Ils ont regardé sa carte d'identité et l'ont abattu, retour sur six mois de violences post-électorales en Côte d'Ivoire, CIV-D15-0001-3091, at CIV-D15-0001-3138 ; Document, La Majorité Présidentielle, Mémoire sur la crise postélectorale en Côte d'Ivoire, CIV-OTP-0001-0150, at 0211 ; News article, *France 24*, L'armée ivoirienne au cœur de la rivalité entre Gbagbo et Ouattara, 14/12/2010, CIV-OTP-0003-0521 ; News article, *Ivoire Vox*, Crise ivoirienne, La gifle la supercherie révélée, 06/02/2011, CIV-OTP-0021-2950, at 2952.

⁵⁵ Transcript of interview, P-0321, CIV-OTP-0046-0886, at 0046-0891 and 0046-0892, line 183-191; Witness statement, P-0238, CIV-OTP-0048-1503, at 1530, para. 129; Witness statement, P-0218, CIV-OTP-0040-0446, at 0459, para 71; Transcript of interview, P-0069, CIV-OTP-0017-0186, at 0192, line 208-212 and 222-228.

⁵⁶ On 10 January 2011, police nationale estimated that in total 1,575 FAFN members would have been present in *Hôtel du Golf*: 600 rebels of Guepard Company of Cherif Ousmane, 475 rebels of Anakanda company of Issiaka Ouattara aka Wattao and 500 rebels of "Fanssara" company of Fofié. The rebels would be 90% of foreigners that came from Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Note de renseignement, Ministry of Interior, Direction des Renseignement Généraux, 10/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0605 at 0606, CIV-OTP-0047-0368 at 0369; Minutes of Simone Gbagbo meeting mention that 850 rebels and 2000 RHDP civilians stay in the *Hôtel du Golf*. Minutes of meetings titled 'Présidence de la République, Cabinet de la première Dame, Compte rendu de la réunion de Cabinet N 01 du Jeudi 13 Janvier 2011' 14/01/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0018-0210 at 0212 ; Allégations de crimes contre l'humanité en Côte d'Ivoire, undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0226 at 0234-0235 and Mémoire sur la crise postélectorale en Côte d'Ivoire, undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0150 at 0213, compiled by Geraldine ODEHOURI-BROU, legal advisor of (former) President Gbagbo and transmitted to OTP on 31 March 2011; Note sur le blocus de l'Hôtel du Golf, 24 January 2011, document found in Presidential residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0028 at 0028 ; Minutes of Simone Gbagbo meeting mention that 850 rebels and 2000 RHDP civilians stay in the *Hôtel du Golf*. Minutes of meetings titled 'Présidence de la République, Cabinet de la première Dame, Compte rendu de la réunion de Cabinet N 01 du Jeudi 13 Janvier 2011' dated 14 January 2011, CIV-OTP-0018-0210 at 0212.

36. The FAFN present at the *Hôtel du Golf* made part of the contingent deployed in Abidjan in the framework of the CCI, with the task of participating in securing the electoral process, as foreseen by the provisions of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement. After the elections, instead of returning to Bouaké, one part of the FAFN contingent redeployed to the *Hôtel du Golf*.⁵⁷
37. The number of FAFN personnel stationed at the hotel is reported to have been between 300 and 1,575 elements, depending on the source.⁵⁸
38. Their composition and commanding officers is unclear. However, one intelligence report of the government forces reported a presence in the *Hôtel du Golf*, on 10 January 2011, of 475 rebels from Wattao's "Anakonda Company", 600 rebels from Cherif OUSMANE's "Guépard" unit and 500 rebels from FOFIÉ's "Fanssara" company.⁵⁹
39. There is no evidence that the FAFN forces stationed in the *Hôtel du Golf* carried out any offensive operations from that position with the exception of an attack on FDS positions at the Carrefour Marie-Thérèse Houphouët-Boigny on 16 December 2010.⁶⁰ This clash led to two victims on the side of the FDS.⁶¹

⁵⁷ Accord politique de Ouagadougou, 04/03/2007, CIV-OTP-0051-2167, at 2174; Transcript of interview, P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0830, at 0843 and 0844, line 466-477; Message, Head of CCI (Centre de commandement intégré), 29/11/10, CIV-OTP-0047-0480, at 0481.

⁵⁸ Television broadcast transcript, Reporter, France 24, undated, CIV-OTP-0007-0181, at 0193; Report, Allégations de crimes contre l'humanité en Côte d'Ivoire, Undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0226 at 0234-0235 and Mémoire sur la crise postélectorale en Côte d'Ivoire, undated, CIV-OTP-0001-0150 at 0213, documents compiled by Geraldine ODEHOURI-BROU, legal advisor of (former) President Gbagbo and transmitted to OTP on 31 March 2011; Note sur le blocus de l'Hôtel du Golf, 24 January 2011, document found in Presidential residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0028; On 10 January 2011, Police nationale estimated that in total 1575 FAFN members would have been present in *Hôtel du Golf*: 600 rebels of Guepard Company of Cherif Ousmane, 475 rebels of Anakanda company of Issiaka Ouattara aka Wattao and 500 rebels of "Fanssara" company of Fofié. The rebels would be 90% of foreigners that came from Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Note de renseignement, Ministry of Interior, Direction des Renseignements Généraux, 10/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0605 at 0606, CIV-OTP-0047-0368 at 0369; Minutes of Simone Gbagbo meeting mention that 850 rebels and 2000 RHDP civilians stay in the *Hôtel du Golf*. Minutes of meetings titled 'Présidence de la République, Cabinet de la première Dame, Compte rendu de la réunion de Cabinet N 01 du Jeudi 13 Janvier 2011', 14/01/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0018-0210 at 0212.

⁵⁹ Note de renseignement, Ministry of Interior, Direction des Renseignements généraux, 10/01/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0605 at 0606, CIV-OTP-0047-0368 at 0369.

⁶⁰ Suspect interview, P-0047, CIV-OTP-0015-0270 at 0283-0288; Witness statement, P-0010, CIV-OTP-0016-0152 at 0157, lines 180-181.

⁶¹ LISTE DES VICTIMES DE LA MARCHE DU RHDP DES 16 et 16/12/2012, UNDATED, CIV-OTP-0045-1157 at 1161; Point de Presse du Ministre de l'Intérieur, Undated, collected from Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0048-1271 at 1271; Note sur le blocus de d'Hôtel du Golf, 24/01/2011, document found in Presidential residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0028 at 0029; Suspect interview, P-0047, CIV-OTP-0015-0270 at 0288, line 628-643; Rapport sur la situation sécuritaire après le second tour de l'élection présidentielle du 28 Novembre 2010, collected at Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0332, at 0342, Interview transcript, P-0009, CIV-OTP-0051-0935, at 0976 and 0977, line 1437-1453.

8.2. In the North

40. During the period of late 2002 to March 2011, and as indicated by witnesses P-0009⁶² and P-0044⁶³ the following northern regions were under FAFN control: Denguélé, Savanes, Zanzan (only Bouna and Nassian departments), Bafing, Woroudougou, Vallée du Bandama, Dix-Huit Montagnes (except for Bangolo), Haut Sassandra (only Vavoua).

41. During the same period, the FDS controlled the following southern CIV regions: Moyen-Cavally, Toulepleu, Haut-Sassandra (except for Vavoua), Bas-Sassandra, Marahoué, Fromager, N'zi-Comoé, Moyen-Comoé, Sud Comoé, Zanzan (only Boundoukou, Tanda, Koun-Fao), Agnéby, Lagunes, Sud-Bandama, Dix-Huit Montagnes (only Bangolo).

42. Also during the same period Zanzan, Dix-Huit Montagnes, Haut Sassandra were regions of shared control.

9. OPERATIONS

43. Large-scale clashes between the FDS and the FAFN/FRCI started on 23 February 2011 with an attack by the FDS on the FAFN position in Bounta (west of the country), in violation of the cease-fire. The FAFN started a counterattack taking control of towns in the west of country.⁶⁴

44. As illustrated in Annex 2, further offensives by the FAFN/FRCI took place along 4 main axes led by FAFN/FRCI Zone Commanders:

- West axis through Duékoué with the harbour of San Pedro as final objective led by Fofana LOSSENI aka LOSS and Dramane TRAORÉ aka Dramane Touba.
- Centre-west axis towards Daloa led by Issiaka OUATTARA aka WATTAO.
- Central axis towards Tiébissou led by Chérif OUSMANE.
- Eastern axis towards Bondoukou.⁶⁵

⁶² Map, P-0009, CIV-OTP-0006-0161.

⁶³ Map, P-0044, CIV-OTP-0006-0038.

⁶⁴ Report, Human Rights Council, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 08/06/2013, CIV-OTP-0002-0573 at 0585, para 58; UNHRC, Rapport de la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d'Ivoire, 1 juillet 2011, CIV-OTP-0053-0835 at 0847-0850, at 0854, para. 88; UNOCI, Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, 10 May 2011: CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0540-0542, at 0568-0569.

⁶⁵ Report, African Affairs, Briefing, Post-Election Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire: The *Gbonhi* War, 17/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0003-0268, at 0276.

45. From 28 March to 07 April 2011, the FRCI took control of all the towns in the non-CNO. This occurred in a relatively short period of time due to weak resistance by the FDS, notably, hundreds of FDS soldiers had defected to Liberia or Ghana⁶⁶. The offensive took all the towns in the east, centre, and west then pushed on towards Abidjan.⁶⁷

46. The following is a chronology of the FAFN/FRCI advancement:

- 22 February – Téapleu → Bin Houingnin (Bin Houye)⁶⁸
- 24 February - Téapleu⁶⁹, Zouan-Hounien under FAFN control⁷⁰
- 25 February - Bin Houye (Zouan-Hounien departement) under FAFN control⁷¹
- 27 February – Danané → Zouan-Hounien⁷²
- 28 February-02 March – Goulaleu (Zouan-Hounien departement) under FAFN control⁷³
- 03 March - Danané → Zouan-Hounien⁷⁴

⁶⁶ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p.173.

⁶⁷ Briefing post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire: The Gbonhi war, 17/01/2011, Richard Banegas, in *African Affairs*, CIV-OTP-0003-0268 at 0276.

⁶⁸ Report, FRCI coming from Toulepleu pushed attacks of pro-Gbagbo militia and Liberian mercenaries until Bin Houingnin. UNOCI, 'Investigations sur les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme dans la zone de Guiglo' 13/04/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-2249 at 2252.

⁶⁹ On 24 February 2011, FAFN attacked FDS position in Teapleu and took the city. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Cote d'Ivoire', 10/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0541, 0569; Allégations de crimes contre l'humanité en Côte d'Ivoire, Undated, compiled by Geraldine ODEHOURI-BROU, legal advisor of (former) President Gbagbo and transmitted to OTP on 31 March 2011, CIV-OTP-0001-0226 at 0251; News article, L'Inter - Combats à l'Ouest du pays les villes de Zouan-Hounien et Bin-youien aux mains des FAFN, 26/02/2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2030, p. 1; Minutes of meetings titled 'Minutes du Conseil des Ministres' 03/03/ 2011, Presidential Palace, CIV-OTP-0025-0100 at 0102; UNOCI, 'Monthly Report for February 2011' 01/02/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0316 at 0330.

⁷⁰ The FAFN take Zouan-Hounien, the city of Zouan-Houniène fell to the FAFN from Danane without any combats. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Cote d'Ivoire', 10/05/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0541, 0569; L'Inter - Combats à l'Ouest du pays les villes de Zouan-Hounien et Bin-youien aux mains des FAFN, 26/02/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2030, p. 1; UNOCI, 'Monthly Report for February 2011' 01/02/ 2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0316 at 0323; 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/ 2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714-0715 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141.

⁷¹ On 25 February 2011, FAFN attacked Bin-Houye. They were repelled for about 3 hours by pro-Gbagbo militia before taking the city. Bin-Houye was taken by rebels in few days. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Cote d'Ivoire', 10/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0569; 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141.

⁷² FN ex-combatants were seen moving from Danané towards Zouan-Hounien at around 7:00 p.m. on 27 February. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 28/02/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1104 at 1107.

⁷³ Combats in Goulaleu and taking of the city. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Cote d'Ivoire', 10/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0569; UNOCI, 'Investigations sur les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme dans la zone de Guiglo', 13/04/ 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-2249 at 2252.

⁷⁴ (FN) movement in small numbers from Danané towards Zouan-Hounien had been observed. Another large movement of 40 FN ex-combatants with arms was seen moving towards Zouan-Hounien. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 04/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1139 at 1142.

- 6 March – Toulepleu under FAFN control⁷⁵
- 13 March - Toulepleu → Pèhé-Kèbouèbo-Bloléquin road to Doké⁷⁶
- 13 March - Toulepleu → Pèhé-Tinhou - Bloléquin road to Diboké⁷⁷
- 15 March - Danané → Man (CNO Zone)⁷⁸
- 21-22 March - Bloléquin⁷⁹ and Gbedi-Goazon under FAFN control⁸⁰
- 21 March – Bloléquin → Zeaglo⁸¹
- 24 March – Bouaflé under FAFN control⁸²
- 25 March - Odienne → Vavoua⁸³
- 27 March – Bediala (Daloa) under FAFN control⁸⁴
- 27 March - Duékoué, Bediala, Zuenoula, Bondouko and Daloa attacked⁸⁵

⁷⁵ On 6 March, the FAFN took control of Toulepleu which was under the control of FDSI. The bridge of Saihibly at the eastern entrance of Toulepleu also under the FAFN control. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 07/03/2011 at 1367; 'Note d'information: Prise de TOULEPLEU par les rebelles' dated 07/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0045-0237 at 0237.

⁷⁶ FRCI have resumed their progress from Toulepleu towards Guiglo on two axes, including Toulepleu - Pèhé-Kèbouèbo-Bloléquin road to Doké (10 km West of Bloléquin). UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 14/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1161 at 1165.

⁷⁷ FRCI have resumed their progress from Toulepleu towards Guiglo on two axes, including Toulepleu - Pèhé-Tinhou - Bloléquin road to Diboké. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 14/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1161 at 1165.

⁷⁸ The FDS Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher (BM-21) seized by the Forces nouvelles (FN) ex-combatants during the capture of Toulepleu was seen in Danané as it was being transported to Man. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 16/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1173 at 1178.

⁷⁹ ONUCI, Division des droits de l'Homme, Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, 10/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527, at 0540; 21-22 March, Bloléquin falls under FRCI control# FRCI took Bloléquin after violent combats with pro-Gbagbo groups directed by Bob Marley. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire', 10 May 2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0541, 0570; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 22/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1195 at 1198; UNOCI, 'WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT' 22/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1374 at 1375; UNOCI, 'Investigations sur les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme dans la zone de Guiglo' 13/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-2249 at 2252; 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141.

⁸⁰ (32 kms de Guiglo). The locality was deserted by pro-Gbagbo mercenaries and on 22 March 2 FRCI and 2 Burkinabe were noticed by UNOCI investigators. UNOCI, 'Investigations sur les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme dans la zone de Guiglo' 13/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-2249 at 2262.

⁸¹ The FRCI is reported to be moving towards Zéaglo (20km of Bloléquin) on the way to Guiglo. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 22/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1195 at 1198.

⁸² 24 March 2011, rebels have infiltrated the city of Buafle, according to a police report Buafle was taken without any resistance as FDS had already left the town. Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et d'Intelligence, 'POINTS SAILLANTS DES INFORMATIONS HEBDOMADAIRES DU 23 AU 25 MARS 2011', 25/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0129 at 0130; 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0715 and DGPN CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0142.

⁸³ A convoy of 3 KIA vehicles with rebels on board left Odienne in the direction of Vavoua in order to carry out an attack against Daloa. Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et d'Intelligence, 'POINTS SAILLANTS DES INFORMATIONS HEBDOMADAIRES DU 23 AU 25 MARS 2011', 25/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0129 at 0130.

⁸⁴ Bediala was taken without any resistance as FDS had already left the town. Minutes of meetings titled 'MINUTES DU CONSEIL DE GOUVERNEMENT DU MARDI 29 MARS 2011' 29/03/2011, Presidential Palace, CIV-OTP-0025-0127 at 0128; 'Note d'analyse No. 004 / De la prise de certaines villes de l'intérieur du pays par les rebelles, 30/03/2011', DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0142.

⁸⁵ Minutes of meetings titled 'MINUTES DU CONSEIL DE GOUVERNEMENT DU MARDI 29 MARS 2011' 29/03/2011, Presidential Palace, CIV-OTP-0025-0127 at 0128; 'Note d'analyse No. 004 / De la

- 28 March – Bondoukou (Zanzan)⁸⁶, Laoudiba (Zanzan)⁸⁷, Daloa⁸⁸ under FAFN control
- 29 March - Agnibilekro⁸⁹, Abengourou⁹⁰, Bonon⁹¹, Zanzan region (Bondoukou, Tanda Nassian Koun-Fao)⁹², Buyo⁹³, Issia⁹⁴, Duékoué⁹⁵, Toroguhe⁹⁶, Vavoua⁹⁷, Zuenoula⁹⁸ under FAFN control

prise de certaines villes de l'intérieur du pays par les rebelles, 30/03/2011', DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140at 0142.

⁸⁶ On 28 March 2011, The FRCI reportedly entered the city around 16:00. FRCI was in complete control of Bondoukou by 9:00 p.m. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 29/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1221 at 1225; Nord-Sud, Sécurisation des villes du pays Les Frci avancent, Gbagbo négocie, 29 March 2011, CIV-OTP-0001-0383 p. 1; Nord-Sud, Front Est. Boundoukou bientôt aux mains des FRCI, CIV-OTP-0001-0384, p. 13.

⁸⁷ 28 March, FRCI capture Laoudiba. UNOCI, Daily Situation report, 29/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1221 at 1225.

⁸⁸ Daloa was taken by rebels on 28 March 2011 without any resistance as FDS has already left the town. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141-0142; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 29/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1221 at 1224; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0451 at 0452; 'Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0267.

⁸⁹ On 29 March 2011, Agnibilékro was taken without any resistance as FDS had already left the town. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0715 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0142. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 30/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1226 at 1231.

⁹⁰ On 29-30 March 2011, after the FDS had fled towards Abidjan, the FRCI moved towards the south and captured Abengourou (210km from Abidjan) almost without any resistance. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0715 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0142; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 30/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1226 at 1231; 'Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0266.

⁹¹ On 29 March 2011 at 03:00 rebels attacked and took control of Bonon. FDS retracted to Yamoussoukro. Daily Information Report, *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information* N069, 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0253 at 0253, CIV-OTP-0045-1273 at 1273 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0455 at 0455; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263; Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel a la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0268.

⁹² 29 March 2011, Zanzan region was falled under the control of FAFN after intense combats. FDS moved south. 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263; Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appelle à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0266.

⁹³ Buyo occupied by rebels on 29 March 2011taken without any resistance as FDS had already left the town. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, dated 30 March 2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 30/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1226 at 1231; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0451 at 0452.

⁹⁴ Issia occupied by rebels on 29 March 2011 taken without any resistance as FDS had already left the town# After combats of 28 March, Issia fallen under control of FRCI. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, dated 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 30/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1226 at 1231; 'Faits

- 29 March - → Gagnoa⁹⁹, Abengourou → Bianoua-Sogan-Aboisso¹⁰⁰ → Abidjan¹⁰¹
- 30 March - Gagnoa¹⁰², Guiglo¹⁰³, San Pedro¹⁰⁴, Soubré¹⁰⁵, Tiébissou¹⁰⁶, Yamoussoukro¹⁰⁷

saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0451 at 0452.

⁹⁵ After combats of 28 March 2011 Duekoue falls under control of FRCI. UNOCI, 'Rapport de la Mission d'Investigation sur les allégations des violations des droits de l'homme perpétrées à l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire', dated 13/04/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0700 at 0703; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/04/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263; News article, Côte d'Ivoire : 13 hommes dans le viseur de la justice internationale, 20/01/2012, CIV-OTP-0042-0184, at 0187.

⁹⁶ 29 March 2011, FRCI took control of Toroguhe military training centre near Daloa. Nord-Sud, Sécurisation des villes du pays. Les Frci avancent, Gbagbo négocie, 29 March 2011, CIV-OTP-0001-0383 p. 1.

⁹⁷ 29 March 2011, FRCI elements entered Vavoua village (40km from Daloa) and captured, without much resistance, the Gendarmerie Headquarters, the Second Infantry Battalion, and the Gendarmerie Battalion. They are now in control of the city. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 31/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1232 at 1237.

⁹⁸ On 29 March 2011 at 5 in the morning Zuenoula was attacked and currently occupied by rebel forces. Daily Information Report, *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information* N069, 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0253 at 0253, CIV-OTP-0045-1273 at 1273 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0455 at 0455; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0264-0265; Facsimile sent from Commissaire de Police de Zuenoula to Prefet de Police, 29/03/2011 at 15:57, CIV-OTP-0047-0446 at 0446.

⁹⁹ The FRCI is allegedly moving towards outgoing president Gbagbo's home town of Gagnoa. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 30/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1226 at 1231.

¹⁰⁰ Rebels who occupy Abengourou are progressing towards Aboisso passing through Bianoua and Sogan. Daily Information Report, *Bulletin Quotidien d'informations* N057, 29/03/2011, Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0464 at 0465.

¹⁰¹ On 29 March 2011 FAFN crossed Abengourou and moved towards Abidjan. 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0262 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0451 at 0451; Daily Information Report, *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information* N 0061, dated 29/03/2011, Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0457 at 0457.

¹⁰² 30 March 2011, Gagnoa has fallen under FRCI control on 30 March. FDS left to the direction of Abidjan. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 31/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1232 at 1237; Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0267.

¹⁰³ 28-31 March 2011, Guiglo falls under control of FRCI. Nord-Sud, Les forces pro-Gbagbo en fuite, 29/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0001-0384, p. 12; 'Faits saillants des événements du 29 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 29/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0262 at 0263 and Ministry of Interior, CIV-OTP-0047-0451 at 0452; 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0714 and DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0140 at 0141; UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit internationale humanitaire commises à l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire', 10/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0527 at 0542, 0570; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1243; UNOCI, 'RESUME DES INFORMATIONS SUR LE CAS' 18/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-2196 at 2198.

¹⁰⁴ On 30 March 2011, FRCI reached San Pedro during the night. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 31/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1232 at 1237-1238.

¹⁰⁵ On 30 March 2011, FAFN captured Soubré and liberated the detainees of the prison. Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0267.

¹⁰⁶ On 30 March 2011, Tiébissou taken by FRCI, FDS retracted to Yamoussoukro. 'Note d'analyse No. 4, 30/03/2011. From Director General of Agence Nationale de la Stratégie et de l'Intelligence to the President', Presidential Residence, CIV-OTP-0018-0714 at 0715; UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' dated 31 March 2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1232 at 1238; Faits saillants des événements du 30

- 31 March - Daoukro¹⁰⁸, Divo¹⁰⁹, Lakota¹¹⁰ under FAFN control.
- 7 April - Tabou¹¹¹ under FAFN control.

The offensive on Abidjan

47. The operation in the city of Abidjan started on 30/31 March 2011 and ended in early May 2011 with the removal of final pockets of resistance in Yopougon. While the evidence currently in the possession of the OTP is limited as to the deployment of FAFN units and commanding officers, it nevertheless can be established that Chérif OUSMANE aka Papa Guépard, Commander of Tactical Group 3, was commanding the FRCI attack on Yopougon¹¹² and that Ousmane COULIBALY aka Ben Laden, Commander of the Tactical Group 8, was commanding the FRCI troops in their assault on Yopougon Koweit.¹¹³

48. An uncorroborated source indicates that the total number of the FAFN troops attacking Abidjan was nearly 8,000.¹¹⁴

49. The following is a chronology of the FRCI progression in Abidjan:

- On 30-31 March, the FRCI camped at the gates of Abidjan¹¹⁵
- On 31 March, the FRCI took control of the RTI¹¹⁶, Camp Gallieni and Camp Militaire¹¹⁷

Mars 2011 suite à l'appel à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0268.

¹⁰⁷ On 30 March 2011, after approximately 13 hours of fighting the FDS withdrew and the FRCI took control of Yamoussoukro. Faits saillants des événements du 30 Mars 2011 suite à l'appelle à la désobéissance civile du RHDP', 30/03/2011, DGPN, CIV-OTP-0045-0266 at 0267.

¹⁰⁸ The FRCI took over Daoukro on 31 March 2011 and soon after, the local people continued with their daily activities. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1243.

¹⁰⁹ On 31 March 2011, the FRCI reportedly took over Divo, Lakota and Guiglo at 10:00 a.m. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1243.

¹¹⁰ On 30 March 2011, in Lakota, FDS abandoned the town upon hearing about the imminent arrival of the FRCI. Youth looted the town before the arrival of the FRCI. # On 31 March, the FRCI reportedly took over Divo, Lakota and Guiglo at 10:00 a.m. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 31/03/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1232 at 1238

¹¹¹ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT', 08/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1253 at 1256.

¹¹² Report, HRW, Ils les ont tués comme si de rien n'était, le besoin de justice pour les crimes post-électoraux en Côte d'Ivoire, 15/10/2011, CIV-D15-0001-2765, at 2895 ; News article, Côte d'Ivoire : 13 hommes dans le viseur de la justice internationale, 20/01/2012, CIV-OTP-0042-0184, at 0187 ; Witness statement, P-0229, CIV-OTP-0039-0196, at 0219 and 0220, para 69; Witness statement, P-234, CIV-OTP-0041-0534, at 0577, para 166.

¹¹³ Report, HRW, Ils les ont tués comme si de rien n'était, le besoin de justice pour les crimes post-électoraux en Côte d'Ivoire, 15/10/2011, CIV-D15-0001-2765, at 2895 ; News article, Côte d'Ivoire : 13 hommes dans le viseur de la justice internationale, 20/01/2012, CIV-OTP-0042-0184, at 0187.

¹¹⁴ Academic article, Moussa FOFANA, Les Forces nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire ou la renégociation violente des règles du jeu politique, June 2011, CIV-OTP-0051-2072, p. 15-16.

¹¹⁵ UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan', /01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0412 and 0457.

¹¹⁶ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1239.

¹¹⁷ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1241.

- On 31 March, heavy fighting between pro-OUATTARA and pro-GBAGBO forces around GBAGBO's Presidential Residence and Palace¹¹⁸
- 03-06 April – the FRCI controlled GESCO corridor and its vicinity in Yopougoun¹¹⁹
- 07 April – the FRCI took control of Anono¹²⁰, Riviera Golf¹²¹ communes
- 10 April - firing with heavy weapons between the FRCI and pro-Gbagbo forces took place around the Presidential Palace in Plateau and the RTI in Cocody¹²²
- 11 April – the FRCI took control of Presidential Palace and Presidential Residence¹²³ in Plateau [ex-president Laurent GBAGBO arrested]
- 12 April – the FRCI combats with pro-Gbagbo forces in Yopougoun¹²⁴
- 12 April – the FRCI liberated GESCO, the Industrial Zone, Wassakara, Port Bouet II, Siporex and Andokoi in Yopougoun¹²⁵, and quartier Sicogi and Camp Commando in Koumassi¹²⁶ from pro-Gbagbo militia
- 13 April – the FRCI took control of Agban camp in Adjame¹²⁷
- 17-28 April – the FRCI established roadblocks around *Hôtel du Golf*¹²⁸, Riviera according to government directives
- 20 April - Gun fire between the FRCI and pro-Gbagbo militiamen and mercenaries in Yopougoun¹²⁹
- 27 April - the FRCI took control of Abobo after the death of Ibrahim Coulibaly aka IB¹³⁰
- 27 April - the FRCI attacked pro-Gbagbo forces and militiamen in Locodjro area of the Attecoube neighbourhood situated on the other side

¹¹⁸ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1239 at 1239-1240.

¹¹⁹ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 04/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1246 at 1250; UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan' /01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0417.

¹²⁰ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 08/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1253 at 1255

¹²¹ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 08/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1253 at 1255

¹²² UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 11/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1258 at 1262.

¹²³ UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan' 01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0413 ; CIV-OTP-0047-0122 at 0123.

¹²⁴ HRW, 'Cote d'Ivoire: Gbagbo Supporters Tortured, Killed in Abidjan', 02/06/2011, CIV-OTP-0002-0631 at 0631 and 0633.

¹²⁵ The quartiers of KENYA, NYANGON, and CICOGI were still held by pro-GBAGBO forces which included mercenaries, militias and patriots. Witness statement, P-0109, CIV-OTP-0020-0335 at 0373, para. 152.

¹²⁶ UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan' 01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0419.

¹²⁷ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 01/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1270 at 1273.

¹²⁸ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 18/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1281 at 1283, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 22/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1292 at 1297, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 26/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1299 at 1300, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 27/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1306 at 1310, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 29/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1318 at 1321.

¹²⁹ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 21/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1285 at 1289.

¹³⁰ Exchange of fire between the FRCI and the young armed men from the Commandos Invisibles at PK18. UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 21/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1285 at 1289; FRCI took control of Abobo after the death of IB and 6 Commando invisible members, two FRCI killed. UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan' 01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0403; UNOCI, Daily Sit Rep, 28/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1312 at 1312-1313.

of Ebrié Lagoon facing Sebroko. Large number of houses or a market had been set on fire.¹³¹

- 2 May - Confrontations between the FRCI and militiamen at the road leading towards Naval Base in Locodjro.¹³²
- 4 May - the FRCI took total control of Yopougon¹³³

10. FINAL OBSERVATIONS

50. According to the currently available evidence:

- The FAFN/FRCI was a force affiliated to the pro-OUATTARA camp.
- The FAFN/FRCI was an armed force of the FN.
- The FAFN/FRCI controlled the northern half of the Côte d'Ivoire from September 2002 to March 2011 and took control of the entire country by early May 2011.
- The FAFN/FRCI had a General Staff situated in Bouaké with Gen. Soumaïla BAKAYOKO as the Chief of General Staff.
- The FAFN/FRCI had its forces divided into 10 Zones, each commanded by a Zone Commander who discharged administrative and military duties.
- The FAFN/FRCI personnel strength appears to have been in the range of 10,000 to 50,000 (in the late 2010 – early 2011).
- The FAFN/FRCI personnel were armed with infantry weapons and a limited number of armoured vehicle and artillery pieces.
- The FAFN/FRCI was strengthened by some Liberian mercenaries who operated mostly in the West of the country.

¹³¹ UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 28/04/2011, CIV-OTP-0044-1312 at 1316.

¹³² UNOCI, 'DAILY SITUATION REPORT' 03/05/2011, CIV-OTP-0047-0592 at 0595-0596.

¹³³ UNOCI, 'Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises dans le District d'Abidjan' 01/05/2011 (estimated), CIV-OTP-0044-0392 at 0396.

ANNEX 1

Republic of Ivory Coast¹³⁴



¹³⁴ P-0009, CIV-OTP-0006-0161; P-0044, CIV-OTP-0006-0038.

