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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely security, rule of law, consolidation of democratic governance and support.

The reporting period was severely affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, which required the Mission to recalibrate its approach to mandate delivery in the context of the crisis, including supporting the Government, the United Nations country team and other partners in the response effort. Despite the Ebola outbreak, during the reporting period UNMIL continued to provide support to the Government of Liberia with respect to the institutionalization of security sector reform and related planning for the further development of national security institutions, which is critical for the continued transition of the Mission's security responsibilities to national authorities. The Security Council, by its resolution 2176 (2014), decided to suspend the drawdown of UNMIL military and police components, given the fluid situation as a result of the Ebola outbreak in September 2014. However, in April 2015, after the significant progress made by Liberia in combating Ebola, the Council, by its resolution 2215 (2015), decided to continue with the originally planned drawdown of the Mission's military component.

Of the total approved resources for the maintenance of the Mission of \$427,267,000 gross, total expenditure amounted to \$410,858,900 gross, which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$16,408,100, representing a budget implementation rate of 96.2 per cent (total expenditure for the 2013/14 period was \$447,845,300, representing an implementation rate of 94 per cent).

The overall reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rates compared with the budgeted vacancy rates in respect of military and police personnel, including military observers, military contingents, United Nations police and formed police units, as well as for civilian international staff. The overall reduced requirements were also a result of the cancellation of the acquisition of prefabricated facilities in line with the repatriation of troops and the higher-than-planned number of closures of the camps, lower-than-budgeted prices for the acquisition of vehicles and lower-than-budgeted fuel prices for operational costs.

The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements due to the danger allowance payable to all civilian personnel, the unbudgeted hiring of a Boeing 737 aircraft to bridge with the international commercial flights resulting from the withdrawal of commercial flights from Liberia, and the unbudgeted acquisition of medical supplies for and medical evacuation of UNMIL personnel as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease during the reporting period.

Performance of financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	206 974.3	196 003.4	10 970.9	5.3
Civilian personnel	119 725.3	120 884.4	(1 159.1)	(1.0)
Operational costs	100 567.4	93 971.1	6 596.3	6.6
Gross requirements	427 267.0	410 858.9	16 408.1	3.8
Staff assessment income	8 970.0	9 225.1	(255.1)	(2.8)
Net requirements	418 297.0	401 633.8	16 663.2	4.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	427 319.8	410 911.7	16 408.1	3.8

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	133	133	117	12.1
Military contingent personnel	4 765	4 427	4 315	2.6
United Nations police	498	498	423	15.1
Formed police units	1 265	1 005	999	0.6
International staff	443	443	381	14.0
National staff	941	941	862	8.4
United Nations Volunteers	237	237	189	20.3
Temporary positions ^c				
International staff	20	17	13	23.6
National staff	—	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	32	32	27	15.7
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 February 2014 ([A/68/761](#)) and amounted to \$433,483,200 gross (\$424,485,600 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$52,800. It provided for 133 military observers, 4,765 military contingent personnel, 498 United Nations police officers, 1,265 formed police personnel, 32 government-provided personnel, 443 international staff, 943 national staff, inclusive of 69 National Professional Officers, and 237 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 56 of its related report of 8 May 2014 ([A/68/782/Add.16](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$433,201,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolutions 68/291 and 69/259 A, appropriated and apportioned the amount of \$427,267,000 gross (\$418,297,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNMIL was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1509 (2003) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the reporting period was provided in resolutions 2116 (2013), 2176 (2014), 2190 (2014) and 2215 (2015).

5. The Mission is mandated to support the Government of Liberia, as requested by the Security Council, to achieve the overall objective of advancing the peace process in Liberia.

6. Within this overall objective, during the reporting period UNMIL contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security, rule of law, consolidation of democratic governance and support.

7. The present report assesses the performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2014/15 budget ([A/68/761](#)). In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress was made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. As detailed in the results-based-budgeting frameworks, set out in section II.F of the present report, during the reporting period the Mission continued to support

the implementation of its mandated tasks, successfully delivering 107 outputs in connection with 31 achievements.

9. It may be recalled that the Security Council, by its resolution 2190 (2014), decided to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2015, with a request that the Secretary-General provide an update no later than 15 March 2015 on the situation in Liberia as a result of the Ebola virus disease crisis and options for resuming the drawdown in line with the objective of completing the security transition as referred to in paragraph 5 of the resolution. In the same resolution, the Council recognized that the modalities of the resumption of the phased drawdown might require adjustments in the light of the Secretary-General's update.

10. The reporting period was severely affected by the Ebola outbreak, which required the Mission to recalibrate its approach to mandate delivery in the context of the crisis, including supporting the Government, the United Nations country team and other partners in the response effort. Some of the key activities of the Mission are described below.

11. In April 2015, after the significant progress made by Liberia in combating Ebola, the Security Council, by its resolution 2215 (2015), decided to continue with the originally planned drawdown of the Mission's military component. The process was accompanied by the handover of additional security responsibilities to the Government of Liberia. Consequently, as at the end of the reporting period, UNMIL had brought its military contingents to a strength of 3,791 personnel from 4,462 personnel at the beginning of the reporting period.

12. As UNMIL troops were no longer present in 7 of the 15 counties of Liberia, the deployment of the military component focused on high-risk areas and shifted to a more mobile posture. During the reporting period, no major security incidents were reported in areas where UNMIL no longer maintained a fixed presence.

13. Despite the constraints of the Ebola outbreak on the Mission's mandate delivery, the crisis nevertheless presented opportunities for the Mission to intensify its efforts in the security sector and in the rule of law, particularly as they related to the state of emergency measures introduced, good offices and political support, and human rights monitoring and support during the reporting period. UNMIL continued to assist efforts to enhance access to justice across the country. The Ebola outbreak increased the urgency of addressing the perennial problem of pretrial detention and prison overcrowding. In August 2014, the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice ordered a systematic review of all pretrial detention cases to decongest corrections facilities, while a pretrial detention task force was established, supported by UNMIL and other bilateral partners. These measures resulted in the release of 250 detainees from the heavily congested Monrovia Central Prison and a reduction in the pretrial detention rate from 74 per cent in June 2014 to 64 per cent in December 2014. However, pretrial detention rates remain high, and the capacity of the justice system to bring cases to trial in a timely manner remains constrained.

14. The midterm senatorial elections were held in December 2014, after being delayed from their original date of October 2014. The shift in the electoral timeline greatly tested the ability of national institutions, including the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary and the National Elections Commission, to mitigate a potential constitutional crisis. Nevertheless, the elections were generally assessed as free, fair and credible and were held without major security incidents. The Mission

was actively involved in the lead-up to the election, both in the area of security, supporting national actors in mitigating any electoral violence, and in its use of good offices, with UNMIL closely engaging political parties to promote fair conduct and participation in the process.

15. The Government launched its national deconcentration platform in February 2015 to guide its ongoing decentralization process. This followed the Mission's sustained advocacy with the Governance Commission to build on county-led Ebola response efforts to advance the decentralization process, which had stalled in previous months. The Mission also provided technical support in the establishment of the decentralization secretariat in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The nation's first county service centre opened in Grand Bassa County in June 2015. Through its use of quick-impact projects, UNMIL also supported the training of county-based civil servants, which commenced in June 2015.

16. As the Ebola outbreak escalated in the last quarter of 2014, the epidemic transformed from a medical emergency to a crisis with significant political, security, humanitarian and economic implications that affected all aspects of the Mission's mandate delivery.

17. While UNMIL did not cease its mandated activities, progress slowed down in certain areas, particularly peace consolidation, during the first half of the reporting period. This was attributable to the prioritization of Ebola prevention and response efforts and the restriction on gatherings, which affected a number of UNMIL activities. This also stalled processes related to security sector reform, constitutional review, national reconciliation, land reform and natural resources management. Nevertheless, following the containment of the outbreak, significant advances were made in some areas, such as on a number of pieces of priority legislation, including the Police and Immigration Acts.

18. The total expenditure for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 amounted to \$410,858,900, which is \$16,408,100 less than the \$427,267,000 appropriated for the Mission for that period by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/291.

19. As a result of the Ebola outbreak, unanticipated funding requirements were necessary to contain the outbreak, mainly for the payment of the danger allowance to all civilian personnel, the unbudgeted introduction of a Boeing 737 aircraft to Accra to bridge with the international commercial flights as a result of the withdrawal of commercial flights from Liberia, the unbudgeted acquisition of medical supplies for and medical evacuation of UNMIL personnel and the unbudgeted hiring of additional medical personnel, including doctors and nurses, on a temporary basis. The funding requirement was also presented in the note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for UNMIL for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 ([A/69/545](#) and Corr.1).

C. Mission support initiatives

20. Key initiatives that affected support activities and the related utilization of resources during the performance period are described below.

21. At the beginning of the financial period, Liberia was already experiencing the Ebola crisis, and the UNMIL support component had to adapt to an emergency

mode in order to provide logistical support to the Government of Liberia and other international organizations that were combating Ebola and implement measures to protect personnel serving the Mission.

22. In that regard, UNMIL sea and air assets were used to assist with the transportation of medical and emergency supplies, including protective gear and food, to the sectors, especially those inaccessible by road. UNMIL provided the logistical support on a cost-reimbursable basis, except in cases where an UNMIL flight was already scheduled. In addition, the Mission introduced twice-weekly scheduled flights to Accra so that UNMIL personnel could connect to international flights, after most commercial flights withdrew from Liberia. The scheduled flights to Accra were also made available to other international organizations on a cost-reimbursable basis.

23. Some of the measures taken by UNMIL to reduce the chances of its personnel contracting Ebola included issuing regular broadcasts with information on the virus and how to avoid infection, increasing the number of doctors in the Mission to ensure that all UNMIL clinics were manned at all times, mandatory medical check-ups before travel for all personnel and mandatory temperature checks at all entrances to UNMIL premises. The Mission also set up an Ebola screening unit.

24. Other initiatives taken by UNMIL included the implementation of an electronic fuel management system to improve fuel management and deter pilferage.

25. Although the planned phase III of the drawdown had been temporarily halted because of the threat posed by Ebola, the resumption of the drawdown was authorized in March 2015 by Security Council resolution 2215 (2015). Accordingly, UNMIL repatriated one battalion comprising 616 personnel by the end of the reporting period. This involved surge logistical work to move the troops and their equipment and to close and clean the camps.

26. Major management decisions that affected the use of resources also included limited acquisition of some of the equipment in accordance with the progressive drawdown of the Mission.

27. The Ebola outbreak and the response thereto were the major impeding external factors that affected the targets for resource implementation during the performance period.

28. Owing to frequent changes in system contracts for generators, UNMIL was operating with five different generator brands and 14 engine lines. As a result, the Mission was compelled to reprioritize the procurement of spare generators in sufficient quantities to allow for proper maintenance and repair.

D. Regional mission cooperation

29. In July 2014, UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) agreed on an inter-mission cooperation framework for engagement. The framework outlines a shared strategy of engagement in five priority areas, namely enhanced border security and stabilization; support to regional peace and security efforts and mechanisms; promotion of reconciliation in the border region; addressing humanitarian needs and creating conditions for sustainable refugee returns; and strengthening information sharing and analysis. In February 2015,

UNMIL and the United Nations country team in Liberia established a regional security working group, which has met monthly since April to plan related activities and report on progress in each of the priority areas.

30. Although the closure of the Ivorian border since August 2014 curtailed joint cross-border activities and the return of refugees, dedicated inter-mission cooperation capacities in the two missions liaised regularly to ensure a common approach, and coordination increased between mission components at the headquarters and field office levels.

31. During the reporting period, subregional efforts focused largely on the response to the Ebola virus disease. However, in June 2015, UNOCI, the United Nations Office for West Africa, the regional office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for West Africa and UNMIL discussed with the Mano River Union secretariat the revival of the Mano River Union cross-border security strategy, including the Joint Border Security and Confidence-Building Units, as well as regional post-Ebola recovery planning, into which peace, security and governance elements were incorporated. UNMIL has been working closely with the Mano River Union secretariat to reactivate the Units.

32. UNMIL and UNOCI shared three military Mi-24 attack helicopters on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis, although, owing to the operational situation in Côte d'Ivoire, they were predominantly used by UNOCI. As a result, the cost-sharing arrangement was revised to 90/10, with UNOCI continuing to maintain primary usage of the assets during the 2015/16 budget period.

33. Although the Mission's B-737 aircraft was not included in the approved resources for the 2014/15 financial period, it was provided to UNMIL as from 1 July 2014 to serve as an "air bridge flight" between Monrovia and Accra and to support troop rotation flights for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), UNMIL, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and UNOCI on a cost-sharing basis.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

34. UNMIL and the United Nations country team closely coordinated during the Ebola crisis to support the Government of Liberia in the national response, drawing on the respective capacities and comparative advantages of the Mission, as well as those of the agencies, funds and programmes. The UNMIL field offices played an instrumental role in coordinating both local and international responders by acting as local knowledge and logistics hubs, building on their long-standing engagement with communities and local authorities. The field offices also worked in support of the other agencies, funds and programmes involved in the response at the county level, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in particular, and, subsequently, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER). The activation of the humanitarian cluster system during the response provided an opportunity to strengthen coordination with the country team and other international humanitarian and development organizations, with the Resident Coordinator playing a leading role.

35. In the aftermath of the crisis, UNMIL was closely involved at all levels in supporting the Government in the development of its post-Ebola economic stabilization and recovery plan, including advocating the inclusion of justice and security among the plan's priorities.

36. Implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework ("One programme"), which is aligned with the Government's Agenda for Transformation, continued during the reporting period. During the Ebola crisis, agencies, funds and programmes exercised flexibility in their programming and projects to support the different national partners and agencies in the response. The United Nations country team platform was an effective mechanism that aligned with the humanitarian and government incident management system coordination structures.

37. UNMIL provided air support to the Government of Liberia for the senatorial elections and the Central Bank of Liberia. It also supported United Nations system agency (UNDP, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service-WFP, UNICEF and WHO) operations within and outside the mission area.

38. The Ebola outbreak led to the eventual suspension of the majority of commercial flights to and from Liberia, and the B-737 was subsequently used for the Accra shuttle (air bridge flight) between September 2014 and June 2015 in support of UNMIL, UNMEER, United Nations agencies and the diplomatic and international community on a cost-reimbursable basis.

39. UNMIL also coordinated closely with UNMEER, both at the headquarters and field office levels, with a view to an effective Ebola response. UNMIL provided out-of-mission flight support to UNMEER during its start-up phase to and from Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone, including regional and domestic flights. In addition, the Mission supported UNMEER in the transport by sea of Ebola response materials, and MINUSMA in the transfer of sea containers containing United Nations-owned equipment and materials, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security

40. As detailed in the frameworks below, and in line with the mandate of UNMIL, the Mission continued to prioritize its support to the maintenance of a stable security environment and the strengthening of national capacity in assuming full responsibility for security in the country. Phase III of the UNMIL drawdown had been put on hold owing to the Ebola outbreak; however, by its resolution 2215 (2015), the Security Council resumed the drawdown after determining that Liberia had made significant progress in combating Ebola.

41. In response to the request by the Security Council, set out in its resolution 2190 (2014), that the Government of Liberia assume its complete security responsibilities from UNMIL by 30 June 2016, as well as develop a plan for building the security sector, the Government produced a plan with clear targets, including a number of security sector reform commitments. An integrated United Nations support plan was also developed to ensure that UNMIL and the United Nations country team provided coordinated support to the transition process. UNMIL assisted the Government in organizing regular meetings of a joint

Government-United Nations transition task force and the joint implementation group, which coordinate and oversee, respectively, the implementation of the security transition process.

42. UNMIL support to the capacity development of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization remained a priority, with emphasis given to supporting both institutions in enhancing their presence and operations outside Montserrado County and at the country's borders. United Nations police mentors provided technical and advisory support on a range of policy and operational issues, including strategic planning, logistics and personnel management, to both agencies. The Mission also provided support and training to the engineering capacity of the Armed Forces of Liberia to ensure that it was prepared to assume responsibility for the destruction of explosive remnants of war.

43. In addition, UNMIL supported the strengthening of county- and district-level security and early warning arrangements as required by the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act of 2011. Despite the Ebola outbreak, county security councils were established in 3 new counties and revitalized in 4 others, resulting in regular meetings of the councils in 10 counties across Liberia. The Mission also supported the establishment of district security councils in four counties, resulting in an increase from 6 to 20 such councils during the reporting period. In the counties concerned, regular coordination meetings were held and local security challenges addressed at special council meetings.

44. Despite the closure of the border with Côte d'Ivoire in August 2014 due to the Ebola outbreak, UNMIL, in collaboration with UNOCI, continued its efforts to enhance cooperation between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to achieve greater stability along their common border. These efforts included a quadripartite meeting held in March 2015. The revival of the Mano River Union cross-border security strategy, including the Joint Border Security and Confidence-Building Units, has been another important activity as the public health situation improved across the country.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Stable security environment in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

No major politically motivated incidents of armed violence (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0)

Achieved. There were no major politically motivated incidents of armed violence during the reporting period

Increase in the number of regions outside Monrovia with a Liberia National Police presence, including the Police Support Unit (2012/13: 1; 2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 5)

Achieved. The 5 regions outside Monrovia have an established Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit presence

Decrease in the number of public disorder incidents that are beyond the capacity of government institutions to address without UNMIL support (2012/13: 18; 2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 3)

Achieved: 2 public disorder incidents that required UNMIL intervention were recorded. Formed police units responded to riots in Zorzor, Lofa County, and Butaw, Sinoe County, to reinforce the Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit. The lower number of such incidents was attributed to the increased use of dialogue as a means of addressing disputes

Establishment of county security councils in each county (2012/13: 7; 2013/14: 11; 2014/15: 15)

County security councils were established in 10 counties. The lower number of councils established was due to coordination challenges between central and local authorities and the priority given to Ebola prevention and response efforts. All 15 councils are expected to be established by June 2016

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
8,030 military observer patrol days (11 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days), including air and ground patrols, to gather information, liaise with local communities, observe general conditions within communities and gather information on specific incidents	8 010	
2,161 air patrol hours, including aerial border patrols, air inserted foot patrols, air reconnaissance, maritime air patrols, special flights and aircrew training (1,200 Mi-8, 750 Mi-24, and 211 B-1900)	795	The reduced number of air patrol hours was attributed to the Ebola outbreak, which significantly impeded daily patrols and the training of military personnel. In addition, a 21-day quarantine was placed on UNMIL air crew landing in the UNOCI area of responsibility, affecting the availability of airframes and reducing available flying hours
27,375 patrol days (3 battalions x 25 patrols per day x 365 days), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as escort operations and VIP protection	26,463	
720 quick-reaction force patrol days (3 patrols a day x 240 days), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as escort operations	1,342	The increased number of patrols was attributed to an extension of the tour of duty of the quick-reaction force by 3 months, due to the decision by the Security Council to delay the implementation of phase III of the UNMIL drawdown as a result of the Ebola outbreak
9,855 United Nations police patrol days (27 team sites x 1 patrol per day x 365 days), including daily contact/liaison with local authorities and communities in all counties	14,260	The increased number of patrols was due to the implementation of a new United Nations police county-based delivery model, which included daily contact/liaison with local authorities and communities
2,400 formed police unit patrol days (8 team sites x 1 patrol per day x 300 days), including joint foot and mobile patrols and joint border patrols, as well as support for cordon and search, public order operations, prisoner and cash escort operations, VIP protection and inspection of weapons inventories and ammunition obtained by the Government	2,819	The increased number of patrols was attributed to additional security requirements resulting from the state of emergency declared after the Ebola outbreak and the need for security around Ebola treatment units. Formed police units were also required to support Central Bank of Liberia escorts and VIP operations during the crisis

Public information campaign to increase confidence in the Liberia security sector, including messaging related to UNMIL military drawdown and border security, improved access to justice, protection of civilians and the protection and promotion of human rights, good governance as well as constitutional reform and national reconciliation through UNMIL Radio broadcasts: 5 x 45-minute daily *Coffee Break* current affairs programmes (260); 7 x 1-hour discussion programmes (364) (*Crime Watch*, *Dateline Liberia*, *Nationwide*, *Dis Government Ting*, *Creek Town*, *Palava Hut* and *Front Page*); 8 x 30-minute weekly programmes (416) on health and education (*You and Your Health*, *Staying Alive*, *Let's Talk About Sex*, *Access For All*, *Campus Talk*, *Front Page*, *Dateline* and *Problem Page*); 2 x 1-hour weekly programmes (104) on gender (*Women's World* and *Girl Power*); 2 x 1-hour daily (520) factual and entertainment programmes (*Yor Morning* and *Nightshift*); 15 x 10-minute daily radio news programmes/bulletins in English and local languages (3,750); and 1 x 15-minute weekly programme in French (52 in total)

Provision of assistance in the implementation of a strategy for strengthening and/or establishing county and district security councils, including linkages with the National Security Council

Yes

Five 45-minute daily *Coffee Break* current affairs programmes (250 total for the year); seven 1-hour discussion programmes (400 total for the year); eight 30-minute weekly programmes on health and education (430 total for the year); two 1-hour weekly programmes on gender (100 total for the year); two 1-hour daily factual and entertainment programmes (450 total for the year); fifteen 10-minute daily radio news programmes/bulletins in English and local languages (3,950 total for the year); and one 15-minute weekly programme in French (50 in total for the year)

The lower number of radio programmes was due to the reprioritization of resources to Ebola-related programmes and jingles, including: 80 x 30-minute programmes (*Ebola Update* and *Let's Lecture*) to raise the Liberian public's awareness of Ebola prevention and control measures; 22 jingles with Ebola sensitization messages (in 8 local dialects and French), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and WHO; and 48 *Kick Ebola* programmes produced in partnership with BBC Media Action

Yes

UNMIL supported the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice and the National Security Adviser in developing a strategy on the implementation of the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act of 2011, which includes a provision for county and district security councils. The Mission also assisted local authorities in strengthening or establishing the councils through dissemination of the Act, as well as through working sessions with the county superintendents. New county security councils were established in 4 counties (Grand Bassa, Maryland, Rivercess and Sinoe) and reactivated in 1 (Bomi), and district security councils were established in Maryland (1 of 2 districts) and Rivercess (all 8 districts) Counties

<p>18 1 x 3-minute biweekly video news report broadcasts, 24 1 x 10-minute quarterly video feature programmes, 4 broadcasts on 4 television stations and distributed to 150 video clubs, 40 feature stories in quarterly <i>UN FOCUS</i> magazine (10,000 copies), 11 monthly <i>UNMIL Today</i> newsletters (in electronic format), 132 photo assignments, 250 photos of the day and 4 photo exhibitions, 12 press conferences and 21 press releases. All photo, video, radio and publication products are posted on the website and digital social media platforms</p>	No	<p>22 1 x 3-minute biweekly video reports, no 1 x 10-minute quarterly video feature programmes, 4 broadcasts on 2 television stations (no distribution to video clubs), 40 feature stories in the quarterly <i>UN FOCUS</i> magazine (10,000 copies), 4 issues of <i>UNMIL Today</i> newsletters in electronic format, 140 photo assignments, 120 photos of the day, 2 photo exhibitions, 10 press conferences and 20 press releases. The reduced number of video feature programmes, broadcasts, photos of the day and photo exhibitions and the lack of distribution of broadcasts to video clubs were due to the reprioritization of resources to the production of 13 internal and 20 external video feature programmes on Ebola prevention and response. In addition, 1,354 photos were edited and posted on Flickr. All photo, video, radio and publication products were posted on the Mission's website and digital social media platforms</p>
<p>8 nationwide advocacy multimedia 5-day campaigns on: police recruitment, with special emphasis on recruitment of women and community policing; prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and child rape; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; 16 days of activism and human rights; peace, decentralization and national reconciliation; civic education on constitutional reform; senatorial elections; and safe driving through 48 performances by 11 traditional communicators in Monrovia and in the 15 counties with promotional materials, including: 34,000 T-shirts; 20 sets of jerseys; 40,000 flyers; 15,000 stickers; 37,000 wristbands; 44,000 posters; 105 cloth banners; 85 Flex banners; 15 billboards; 160 soccer balls; 100 volleyballs; 158 trophies; 500 transistor radio sets; and 500 solar chargers</p>	Yes	<p>4 nationwide advocacy multimedia 5-day campaigns conducted on stopping mob violence and on road safety; 2 nationwide campaigns on traffic safety; and 1 outreach campaign against mob violence. Human rights and sexual and gender-based violence campaign: 16 Days of Activism against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (with an emphasis on Ebola preventive measures); 1 nationwide campaign to support the promotion of women's rights (including on Ebola-related issues); 2 campaigns against sexual and gender-based violence; 1 Ebola awareness campaign; two 7-day back-to-school campaigns to end the spread of Ebola; two 3-day nationwide "Ebola must go" campaigns, using 11 traditional groups of communicators; 1 campaign against the spread of Ebola during the observance of the International Day of Peace and United Nations Day celebrations; and 5 songs to raise public awareness on prevention of the spread of the Ebola virus. Owing to the priority given to Ebola-related activities, campaigns were not launched on child rape; peace, decentralization and national reconciliation; and civic education on constitutional reform and senatorial elections</p> <p>Promotional materials produced included: 20,000 T-shirts; 362,000 flyers; 210,000 posters; 15,000 stickers; 18,000 wristbands; 162 Flex banners; 7,000 pens; 7,000 pencils; 3,000 notebooks; and 600 buckets. Promotional materials were reprioritized to support Ebola prevention outreach programmes</p>

5 video public service announcements for television broadcast and distributed to 150 video clubs, and 30 public service announcements for broadcast on UNMIL Radio and on 30 community radio stations. The announcements pertain to advocacy campaigns, UNMIL/Government of Liberia/non-governmental organizations' activities and events and county-level events. All campaign products are posted on the website and digital social media platforms	Yes	3 video public service announcements produced for television were broadcast. Distribution to video clubs was not done, as video activities in entertainment centres were suspended owing to the Ebola outbreak. A total of 160 public service announcements were broadcast on UNMIL radio in 17 local dialects and on 30 community radio stations. The increased number was due to additional announcements on Ebola All campaigns were posted on the UNMIL intranet site and digital social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube)
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Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards effective control of the border of Liberia

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization deployed to 36 official border crossing points (2012/13: 638; 2013/14: 888; 2014/15: 1,200)	There was no increase in the number of officers at official border crossing points, given that no additional recruit training was undertaken during the reporting period. The Bureau planned to deploy class 2, comprising 250 recruits (including 58 females), to official border points upon the graduation of the class in September 2015
Increase in cross-border activities in support of border stabilization, including meetings between national security agencies, civilian authorities and traditional leaders (2012/13: 2; 2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 4)	Achieved: 7 cross-border coordination meetings were held in counties bordering Guinea and Sierra Leone. The increased number of meetings was due to the focus on Ebola/health-related and stabilization issues; 1 additional cross-border security meeting was convened with Guinean authorities. While the closure of the Ivorian-Liberian border since August 2014 curtailed cross-border activities in that border region, Ivorian and Liberian authorities met on 10 March 2015 in Côte d'Ivoire under the quadripartite framework to discuss security, humanitarian and bilateral cooperation
Increase in the number of border patrols by trained and equipped Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers at the Liberian borders with Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea (2012/13: 50; 2013/14: 80; 2014/15: 100)	Achieved: 164 border patrols were conducted by trained and equipped Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers at the Liberian borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The increased number of border patrols was attributed to intensified patrols to enforce the border closures during the Ebola outbreak
No serious cross-border incidents or violence that require a response by the Liberian security forces (2012/13: 4; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0)	Achieved. There were no serious cross-border security threats requiring a response by Liberian security forces

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
480 joint border patrol months (40 patrols x 12 months) at the Liberian borders with Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea to monitor illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and persons, cross-border movement of armed elements and flow of refugees	331	The reduced number of patrols was due to the suspension of joint patrol activities during the Ebola outbreak
Organization of 41 training and mentoring sessions for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers at the 36 strategic border posts and 5 regional command centres	54	The increased number of training and mentoring sessions was achieved as a result of the increased deployment of UNMIL advisers to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization offices and depots to help to meet institutional capacity-building support requirements identified in the Bureau's self-assessment conducted in February 2015
Conduct of 2 semi-annual threat assessments to map armed elements in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire, in collaboration with UNOCI, for reporting to the Security Council	3	1 threat assessment was conducted in Grand Gedeh, concurrent with a visit by UNOCI to western Côte d'Ivoire; 2 additional security/threat assessments were carried out in February and May/June 2015 in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire. While the border closure between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire due to Ebola restrictions did not allow for a subsequent joint assessment with UNOCI, the Security Council was informed of the assessment process and outcomes. The additional threat assessment was conducted to follow up on persistent rumours of imminent attacks
Conduct of 1 assessment in each of 8 border counties on progress in border stabilization and opportunities for additional initiatives to inform programme activities of the United Nations system in Liberia and international partners, in support of the Government of Liberia	9	Assessments were undertaken in 4 counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee) on border stabilization; 2 counties (Gbarpolu and Grand Cape Mount) with UNMEER and other United Nations and international partners to inform Ebola prevention and response programmes in support of the Government of Liberia; and 3 border counties (Bong, Lofa and Nimba) to assess the impact of the UNMIL drawdown. The additional assessment was conducted in Nimba to follow up on suspected movements of criminal elements, which raised security concerns, especially in the context of the impending departure of UNMIL from the area
Organization of 3 cross-border confidence-building and information-sharing initiatives, in collaboration with local government authorities and their Ivorian counterparts	No	Owing to the closure of the Liberian-Ivorian border during the reporting period, opportunities to organize cross-border workshops were limited. However, 1 meeting was held in June 2015, facilitated by the Danish Refugee Council and supported by UNMIL. A second meeting organized for June, to be facilitated by UNMIL and UNOCI, was cancelled by Ivorian authorities, who cited concerns about Ebola prevention preparedness at the Liberian border

Organization of 45 training and mentoring sessions for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on organizing and effectively facilitating cross-border meetings of the Bureau with other security agencies, civilian authorities and traditional leaders with their Ivorian, Guinean and Sierra Leonean counterparts	8	Training and mentoring sessions were conducted for Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on the organization of effective cross-border meetings of stakeholders across the country's international boundaries. The reduced number of sessions was due to the suspension of activities along the borders and limited interaction with Ivorian, Guinean and Sierra Leonean counterparts during the Ebola outbreak
Conduct of 1 joint Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and UNMIL baseline assessment on the Bureau's capacity to conduct border security and immigration functions, including: international border cooperation activities inside Liberian territory and activities in third countries, including issuance of visas and consular services	Yes	1 Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization self-assessment was conducted in February 2015, instead of the baseline assessment, which was to be conducted in consultation with communities, owing to restrictions on large gatherings during the Ebola outbreak. A cross section of headquarters and county leadership from the Bureau participated in the self-assessment, which assessed the Bureau's vision, organizational structure, organizational systems, integrity and financial viability, as well as its organizational performance and effectiveness
1 revised training curriculum for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in collaboration with the Bureau, incorporating gender, migration, conduct and discipline, the hub concept and decentralization	1	The training curriculum for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was revised in collaboration with the Bureau to incorporate gender, migration, conduct and discipline, weapons training, drills, the hub concept and decentralization
Organization of 5 in-service training sessions of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on border management and control, document identification and vetting, and immigration laws	4	The lower number of sessions organized was attributed to reduced border activities due to Ebola-related border closures

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Improved capacity and performance of the Liberia National Police in controlling crime and maintaining order nationwide, especially in the leeward counties and areas where UNMIL has commenced drawdown

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of Liberia National Police officers trained, equipped and deployed (2012/13: 4,971; 2013/14: 5,571; 2014/15: 6,170)	4,886 Liberia National Police officers were trained, equipped and deployed as at 30 June 2015. The reduced number was attributed to the disruption of basic recruit training due to the Ebola outbreak. Class 43 (315 recruits) commenced in April 2015 and was expected to graduate in September 2015
Increase in the number of Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit officers trained, equipped and deployed (2012/13: 785; 2013/14: 1,100; 2014/15: 1,200)	932 Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit officers were trained, equipped and deployed as at 30 June 2015. The lower number was attributed to the suspension of training of Police Support Unit class 9 due to the lower number of qualified Liberia National Police officers, which was linked to delays in the basic recruit training for such officers. The Liberia National Police plans to increase the number of Police Support Unit officers to 2,000 by June 2016 under a bilateral programme with the United States of America

Increase in the number of trained and recruited Liberia National Police officers deployed outside Monrovia (2012/13: 1,378; 2013/14: 1,578; 2014/15: 1,778)	1,002 Liberia National Police officers (including 156 females) were deployed outside Monrovia as at 30 June 2015. The target was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the implementation of the Liberia National Police manpower and establishment plan by Liberia National Police management. The plan is expected to be implemented during the 2015/16 period, following the passage of the Liberia National Police Act
Increase in the percentage of female officers in the Liberia National Police (2012/13: 17.38 per cent; 2013/14: 19.5 per cent; 2014/15: 20 per cent)	Increase in the percentage of female officers in the Liberia National Police (2012/13: 17.38 per cent; 2013/14: 19.5 per cent; 2014/15: 20 per cent)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 in-service refresher training sessions in public order control techniques and tactics, weapon handling, unarmed combat, use of non-lethal force and operational readiness/quick response for officers of the Police Support Unit and the Emergency Response Unit in each of the country's 5 police regions and Monrovia	No	The training was not completed owing to the inclusion of the refresher sessions in the capacity-building of the Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit and Emergency Response Unit through bilateral support arrangements with the United States. However, 1 training on human rights for 450 Police Support Unit personnel was completed
Organization of 6 training courses on community policing for 6 community policing forums in 5 regions and in Monrovia	2	Training courses on community policing were conducted in Monrovia and Kakata; 4 training courses were not conducted owing to the delayed submission of the names of nominated course participants by the Liberia National Police. The courses were subsequently delivered in Gbarnga, Harper, Tubmanburg and Zwedru in July 2015
Organization of 1,565 (1 session x 5 regions x 313 days) advisory and mentoring sessions on operational planning, administration and management skills, discipline, protection of civilians, rules of engagement and use of force for the Liberia National Police patrol division in 5 regions and Monrovia	1,910	The increased number of sessions conducted was due to the adoption of a county-based capacity-building delivery model, which extended the reach of United Nations police advisory and mentoring activities
Organization of 20 training sessions with 5 at the regional level and 15 at the county level, on development of operational plans of the Liberia National Police	14	The reduced number of training sessions was due to the Ebola outbreak; however, the remaining 6 sessions were conducted in July 2015

Organization of 6 training-of-trainers workshops for the Police Support Unit and Emergency Response Unit on: operations; crime services; public order/emergency response; administrative processes; training and development; and planning	No	During the reporting period, the United States assumed responsibility for capacity-building of the Police Support Unit and the Emergency Response Unit. However, United Nations police provided technical support to the United States in the conduct of a training-of-trainers first responder course for the Liberia National Police; 3 trainees who completed the course are expected to deliver the training to Police Support Unit and Emergency Response Unit personnel
Organization of 30 in-service training sessions for Liberia National Police officers in: recordkeeping; office management; command and control; public safety and security; operational planning and execution; basic tactical interventions and arrest techniques; first responder roles and responsibilities; interviews and interrogations; protection of civilians and human rights observance; and community-based policing	70	The increased number of in-service sessions was attributed to the use of a mobile training team and the extended reach and support provided through the county-based delivery model for United Nations police advisory and mentoring activities

Component 2: rule of law

45. As detailed in the framework below, the Mission focused its efforts on supporting legislative and policy reform, increasing accountability in the rule of law and security sector, strengthening the capacity of justice and security institutions, enhancing justice and security sector service delivery and developing national capacity in the promotion and protection of human rights. However, the Ebola outbreak in Liberia had a significant impact on the rule of law and security sector. While the Mission maintained focus on key mandated tasks and commitments set out in its results-based-budgeting framework, including taking proactive steps to operationalize the UNMIL strategy for the protection of civilians, support to national counterparts was adapted to the operational context. The state of emergency declared by the President in August 2014, in particular, required national institutions to assume a more operational focus, which had an impact on capacity-building, causing postponements or, in some cases, substantive changes to planned activities. With respect to the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, UNMIL support was targeted to the areas of strengthening leadership and management abilities in a crisis situation, developing integrated operational planning and response capacities, increasing community outreach activities and enhancing border management and screening capability. With regard to the broader criminal justice system, UNMIL advocacy and support resulted in the implementation of initiatives providing alternatives to incarceration and the systematic review of pretrial detention cases. Extensive support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation continued through mentoring on a daily basis at corrections facilities, and at the operational level, to prevent the spread of the Ebola virus within the prison population. UNMIL also continued efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence, with training provided to police and prosecutors and a

whole-of-mission approach adopted for the development of the second iteration of the United Nations-Government of Liberia Joint Programme.

46. The Mission's mandate as set out in Security Council resolution 2190 (2014) had a considerable impact on the support provided by the Mission to the rule of law and security sector during the reporting period. The Council established 30 June 2016 as the deadline for the Government of Liberia to assume full security responsibilities from UNMIL. It also requested the Government to develop a plan for rebuilding the security sector in coordination with the reconfiguration of UNMIL. Support was provided to security agencies in undertaking self-assessments to inform the development of the plan and moving forward their priority activities, including drafting new legislation for security agencies, strengthening weapons management and developing training materials related to corrections security.

47. UNMIL also increased its engagement on enhancing human rights observance and improving accountability within the rule of law sector. The Mission supported the establishment of a Court Inspectorate Unit and, in collaboration with UNDP, initiated a project to support the decentralization of the department within the police responsible for internal discipline. Nationwide training was undertaken for law enforcement officers on human rights. The Ebola Rights Watch initiative was also established to monitor, report on and advocate respect for human rights. In addition, UNMIL intensified its support to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, assumed leadership of the protection cluster established during the Ebola crisis and supported the Government of Liberia during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress in reforming the national legislative and policy framework

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Regulations implementing legislation governing the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Drug Enforcement Agency submitted to the appropriate authority for approval (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 4)

No regulations were developed owing to delays in the development and adoption of legislation governing the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Drug Enforcement Agency. However, the draft Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Acts were developed in July 2015 and submitted to the Legislature in August 2015. Following their signature into law by the President, the related regulations can then be developed. Regulations governing the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation are awaiting the adoption of the Prison Act. The Act, before the Legislature for more than a year owing to the priority given to the passage of other legislation, is expected to be passed in 2016. While legislation for the Drug Enforcement Agency was enacted in October 2014, the Agency has yet to determine which regulations it intends to prioritize

Implementation of the revised National Security Strategy, in accordance with its implementation plan (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 2; 2014/15: 5)

In July 2014 the Government suspended its review and revision of the National Security Strategy owing to the Ebola epidemic. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2190 (2014), in which the Council requested the Government to develop a plan to strengthen the security sector, the Government prioritized this task, and its plan for UNMIL transition was adopted in March 2015. National focus has subsequently been placed on the plan, and no steps have been taken to restart the revision of the National Security Strategy. However, the transition plan incorporates the core elements of the National Security Strategy

Increase in the number of adopted laws and policies, which incorporate a human rights-based approach, including the integration of human rights standards (2012/13: 2; 2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 4)

A human rights-based approach was introduced only in the Decent Work Act. The approach was also adopted in the development of 3 other draft laws: the Domestic Violence Act, the Liberia National Police Act and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 1 functional review of the national law-making process to make recommendations for establishing a more coherent, standardized and coordinated process among the various national institutions involved	1	A functional review of the national law-making policy was conducted. Challenges and gaps were identified and recommendations formulated, from which a draft national law reform policy was developed. The policy has yet to be implemented owing to differing views among national actors regarding the policy. UNMIL continues to exercise its good offices with stakeholders to reach an agreement on the way forward
6 advisory papers on legislative and policy reform submitted to national institutions (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Security, National Bureau of Investigations, Law Reform Commission, Judiciary and Liberia National Police)	6	Advisory papers were submitted to national institutions, including an assessment report on the law-making process; a concept paper on legal aid policy; a concept note on the development of a national criminal justice policy; a concept paper on a plea bargaining policy; an advisory paper on the draft Child Support Act; and an advisory paper on the statement of standard court fees and fines for all courts
Organization of 1 workshop bringing together security sector institutions, including the Liberia National Police, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Drug Enforcement Agency, for the development of a mechanism to implement the revised National Security Strategy	No	Given the decision of the Government to prioritize the development of its plan for UNMIL transition over the National Security Strategy, the workshop was not held. However, the Liberian security sector reform civil society working group was included in consultations and validation activities for the Police Act, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act and the Firearms Act (5 meetings), as well as the validation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition (1 meeting)

Monthly mentoring and technical advisory sessions with the Liberia Legislative Staff Human Rights Association on the promotion of human rights in law-making	No	Monthly mentoring and technical advisory sessions were suspended when the Legislature ceased regular activities during the Ebola crisis; however, the sessions resumed in March 2015. A total of 3 sessions were held with the Liberia Legislative Staff Human Rights Association on planning and implementing human rights promotional activities in the Legislature during the reporting period
1 workplan for the Liberian National Commission on Small Arms, in collaboration with the Commission	1	The 2015 workplan for the Liberian National Commission on Small Arms was completed in January 2015

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Increased accountability in the justice and security sectors

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

Establishment of a civilian oversight mechanism (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1)

Provisions for civilian oversight mechanisms were included in the draft Liberia National Police Act and the draft Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act

Increase in the rate of implementation of recommendations from management and accountability reviews undertaken as part of the joint Justice and Security Programme (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 25 per cent)

Achieved. Out of the 20 recommendations in the management and accountability reviews, 6 (30 per cent) were the focus of implementation in 2014/15: the Ministry of Justice commenced the development of a comprehensive strategy for the reform of the Prosecution Department with the identification of the need for 5 specialized divisions; promotions to leadership positions within the Liberia National Police were made from within the organization; the Judiciary continued to address accountability, with a focus on the development of a court inspectorate, including the recruitment and training of 4 court inspectors, and the establishment of a jury management office; a concept note on the formulation of a national criminal justice policy was developed and is being discussed between criminal justice system actors; additional public defenders were appointed; and parliamentary oversight over the security sector was enhanced as a result of increased reporting of national security agencies to relevant legislative committees following the 2014 special senatorial elections

Functioning Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division offices established in all 5 regional headquarters (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 5)

The Professional Standards Division offices were not established in the regions, owing primarily to the delayed training of new officers due to the Ebola outbreak. However, 25 Liberia National Police officers were identified for deployment to the regional offices (5 to each region) and were scheduled to be trained in October 2015; the regional offices are due to be established in the last quarter of 2015

Establishment of a fair, transparent, merit-based and non-political promotion process for all ranks of the Liberia National Police (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1)

A draft Liberia National Police promotions policy that reflects a fair, transparent, merit-based and non-political promotion process for all ranks of the Liberia National Police was developed. However, the policy has not been finalized because, during the development of the draft Police Act, it was determined by stakeholders through a consultative process that the issue of promotions would be addressed by regulations and administrative instructions, as opposed to a policy

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 regulatory framework for civilian oversight developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice	No	Civilian oversight provisions were included in the draft Liberia National Police Act and the draft Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act
Organization of 5 sessions with the Liberian security sector civil society working group on development of the security sector, including on the drafting of legislation and regulations	5	Sessions involving the Liberian security sector civil society working group were held, including consultations and validation exercises for the Liberia National Police Act, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act (3 consultations) and the Firearms Act (1 consultation). In addition, the group was included in the validation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition (1 consultation)
Presentation of 3 advisory papers to the Judiciary, the Prosecution and the Liberia National Police on enhancing their respective internal oversight capacities	No	2 advisory papers related to internal oversight issues were presented: 1 to the Judiciary, on the review of court fees and fines, and 1 to the Liberia National Police, on oversight issues within the draft Liberia National Police Act. No advisory paper was presented to the Prosecution, as internal oversight within the Prosecution Department was addressed as part of technical advisory support to improve case tracking instead
1 promotions policy for the Liberia National Police to provide for a fair, transparent, merit-based and non-political promotion process for all ranks, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	No	A draft Liberia National Police promotions policy that includes provisions for the establishment of a fair, transparent, merit-based and non-political promotion process for all ranks of the Liberia National Police was developed. The policy was not finalized because, during the development of the draft Police Act, it was determined by stakeholders through a consultative process that the issue of promotions would be addressed by regulations and administrative instructions implementing the new Police Act, once adopted
1 Professional Standards Policy for the Liberia National Police, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	1	The Liberia National Police Professional Standards Policy is in place and will be reviewed to ensure alignment with the Liberia National Police Act, once enacted

1 reporting mechanism for misconduct by the Liberia National Police for establishment in all 15 counties, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	1	A reporting mechanism was developed and will be implemented at the county level following the decentralization of the Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division, anticipated in the last quarter of 2015. In addition, the Division, with the support of UNMIL, has been engaged in sensitization campaigns on the Division's hotline for public complaints reporting
1 review of court fees and fines in magisterial and Circuit courts in the 15 counties of Liberia submitted to the Supreme Court	1	Standard court fees and fines in magisterial and Circuit courts and the Supreme Court were reviewed and were before the Supreme Court for comments, anticipated by September 2015, after which they would be validated by stakeholders, including the Ministry of Justice, the Liberia National Bar Association, the Legislature, the Governance Commission, the Law Reform Commission, the Independent National Commission for Human Rights and civil society
Organization of 3 capacity-building seminars for 25 members of the Judiciary and Defence Committees of the Legislature on effective oversight of the justice and security sectors	No	Prior to the special senatorial elections held in December 2014, there was a lack of interest by legislative committees in engaging on justice and security sector oversight issues. However, following the election of a new Chair of the Senate Defence Committee early in 2015, greater engagement with the legislative committees is anticipated, and UNMIL intends to organize the capacity-building sessions during the 2015/16 reporting period
Monthly support sessions to enhance the capacity of the Liberia National Police (unit assigned to crowd control), officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization deployed at the borders and elements of the Armed Forces of Liberia to be deployed in peace operations on conducting and institutionalizing human rights training and monitoring	No	Monthly support sessions on conducting and institutionalizing human rights training and monitoring were not held, as focus was given instead to strengthening accountability within national security agencies, in agreement with national counterparts. A total of 8 working sessions to support the integration of human rights monitoring into accountability mechanisms were conducted with the Armed Forces of Liberia (3), the Liberia National Police (4) and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (1)
Organization of 1 functional review of the Ministry of Justice to provide recommendations for the effective and efficient coordination among the 14 justice and security agencies within the Ministry of Justice	No	No functional review was carried out owing to a change in leadership at the Ministry of Justice. It is anticipated that the review will be carried out in the final quarter of 2015

1 terms of reference for the Court Inspectorate Unit within the Office of the Court Administrator, in collaboration with the Judiciary

1

The terms of reference for the Court Inspectorate Unit were finalized, in collaboration with the Judiciary

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Enhanced capacity of Liberian justice and security institutions

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Establishment of Liberia National Police training centres in 3 regional headquarters (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 1; 2014/15: 3)

2 Liberia National Police regional training centres were established, 1 in Gbarnga and 1 in Harper. The additional training centre was not established in Zwedru owing to a reprioritization of resources by the Inspector General of Police and the determination that an additional centre was not a priority. The National Police Training Academy and United Nations police introduced a mobile training team concept, which has also facilitated the provision of in-service training countrywide

Increase in the number of counties in which standardized recordkeeping systems have been implemented by the Judiciary and the Prosecution (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 4; 2014/15: 5)

A uniform standardized manual recordkeeping system for the Judiciary was implemented in 2 additional counties (Bomi and Grand Cape Mount), bringing the number of counties using the system to 11. The increased number of counties using the system is attributable to support provided by a bilateral partner. A standardized recordkeeping system for the Prosecution has been developed and is awaiting approval by the Minister of Justice for implementation

Increase in the number of trained corrections officers (2012/13: 270; 2013/14: 330; 2014/15: 400)

Recruitment and basic training were delayed owing to the Ebola outbreak and the lack of funding. However, the recruitment of 140 corrections officers began in August 2015, and training was expected to commence by October 2015

Increase in the number of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization strategic plan projects completed (2012/13: 20; 2013/14: 25; 2014/15: 30)

No additional strategic plan projects were completed. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization focused on operational issues in the first half of the reporting period owing to the Ebola outbreak. The Bureau's strategic plan formally ended in December 2014. In December 2014 and January 2015, the Bureau, supported by UNMIL, undertook planning for an institutional strategic assessment that was held in February 2015 and led to the development of a new strategic-level development framework for the Bureau, from which new projects are being prepared

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 2 strategic planning sessions with each of 5 justice and security institutions (the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Liberia National Police, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation)	No	2 strategic planning sessions each were convened with the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, facilitating their respective institutional strategic self-assessments, which formed the basis for the Government's plan for UNMIL transition; 2 sessions were also convened with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, facilitating the development of its strategic plan. Owing to a change in leadership at the Ministry of Justice and a focus on the development of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition, no strategic planning sessions were held for the Ministry. Neither were strategic planning sessions conducted with the Judiciary, as it decided to undertake an internal review process based on its former strategic plan
4 national monitoring and evaluation reports on progress in addressing critical capacity gaps identified in the 2013 Joint Liberia National Police/UNMIL baseline assessment for the Liberia National Police and the Ministry of Justice	No	Priority was given to supporting the Liberia National Police in the development of an Ebola support plan. A total of 4 progress reports were issued by United Nations police/UNMIL on the support plan; community policing; police compliance with constitutional provisions regarding detention; and training. Following the end of the Ebola outbreak, in January 2015 the Liberia National Police, with support from UNMIL, conducted a strategic self-assessment, whose outcome informed the development framework for the national security transition plan of the Liberia National Police and the Government of Liberia
Organization of 1 Liberia National Police recruitment campaign targeted at rural-based women at the regional and county levels who meet the basic recruitment age and academic qualifications requirements, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	1	The recruitment campaign was organized nationwide at the regional and county levels in collaboration with the Liberia National Police, targeting rural-based women. A total of 99 applicants were shortlisted for consideration as recruits
Formulation of 3 training delivery plans for 3 regional training centres, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police Training Academy	2	Training delivery plans for the Liberia National Police training centres in Gbarnga and Harper were formulated and submitted to the Commandant of the National Police Training Academy for implementation. The plan for the Zwedru training centre will be developed once the centre is established

Formulation of 5 project implementation and monitoring plans, in collaboration with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	5	Project implementation and monitoring plans were formulated in collaboration with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, covering: a review of the Aliens and Nationality Law; a review of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization organization chart and rank structure; a review of the training curriculum; the drafting of fleet, logistics and facilities policies; and the reorganization of the records management system
Formulation of 1 set of national Standard Operating Procedures on good prison practice, in collaboration with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation	1	The national Standard Operating Procedures on good prison practices were formulated in collaboration with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and submitted to the Ministry of Justice for review and approval in February 2015
Organization of 11 induction training modules using an adult learning-based approach for new corrections officers to be used by the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation to train 70 new corrections officers	11	Induction training modules using an adult learning-based approach were reviewed and revised and were available to be used to train new corrections officers when recruitment recommenced in October 2015
Formulation of a mentoring plan for each senior staff member in the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, including 20 per cent women, who undertook management training in 2013/14, in collaboration with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation	No	<p>Formulation of the individual mentoring plans was postponed owing to the Ebola outbreak and the priority given by the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operational issues to prevent the spread of the virus in corrections facilities</p> <p>Development of the mentoring plans based on the senior staff management course was ongoing, and it was anticipated that the plans would be available for implementation as of October 2015</p>
Organization of 1 standardized training-of-trainers manual for the in-service training of corrections officers on security procedures and prison administration, and 1 advanced level (phase II) training curriculum for corrections officers on the use of non-lethal force	Yes	1 training-of-trainers manual for in-service training and 1 training curriculum on the use of non-lethal force for corrections officers were developed
Organization of one 5-day training-of-trainers session on methodologies for training, mentoring and co-location skills for 25 officers from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights	No	National counterparts focused on operational issues during the Ebola outbreak, and training was largely suspended in response to preventive measures advising against bringing groups together unnecessarily. Following the crisis, training activities recommenced, but with priority given to new recruit training

Organization of one 5-day training workshop for 30 members of civil society organizations, including women's organizations, active in the justice and security sectors, on human rights and gender issues	No	The workshop was not held owing to the engagement of stakeholders in Ebola prevention and response activities and in post-Ebola recovery activities. However, the workshop is scheduled for the 2015/16 period
Organization of 10 briefing sessions for the Ministry of Justice, the Court Administrator's office and court clerks located within the regions of the second and third justice and security hubs on the roll-out and implementation of manual recordkeeping systems	12	7 briefing sessions on the development and roll-out of a standardized manual recordkeeping system for the Prosecution in the Ministry of Justice were conducted, as were 2 sessions for court clerks on the new standardized recordkeeping system in hubs 2 (Harper) and 3 (Zwedru). While it was agreed with national counterparts that a tenth briefing session was not necessary, in response to a request from the Ministry of Justice 3 briefing sessions on archiving methodology were organized to support the more effective functioning of the recordkeeping system

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Enhanced service delivery of the justice and security sectors

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

Justice and security services delivered through regional justice and security hubs (2012/13: 3 counties; 2013/14: 5 counties; 2014/15: 6 counties)

Justice and security services were delivered through regional justice and security hubs in 8 counties. While an increased focus on service delivery instead of infrastructure led to the roll-out of services in 2 additional counties, the implementation of some aspects of the project, such as new infrastructure, was placed on hold owing to the Ebola outbreak. Services dependent on this were therefore not implemented, and service delivery was not fully achieved

Increase in the cases of sexual and gender-based violence that are reported to the police in Montserrado County, processed by the police and reach trial at Criminal Court E (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 4 per cent; 2014/15: 30 per cent)

233 sexual and gender-based violence cases were reported to the police in Montserrado County, of which 59 were processed and sent to Criminal Court E and 10 reached trial, representing 17 per cent of the processed cases, compared with 30 per cent in 2014/15. The target was not achieved, as only 1 judge presided over Criminal Court E during most of the reporting period, reducing the number of cases reaching trial. Following advocacy by UNMIL and other partners, an additional judge for the Court was appointed in July 2015

Decentralization of the Liberia National Police facilities and fleet management services to 3 regional headquarters (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 3)

The Liberia National Police facilities and fleet management services were decentralized to the Gbarnga regional hub. Services were not decentralized to 2 additional regions owing to the lack of approval of the fleet and facilities management policies by Liberia National Police leadership, as well as the inadequate infrastructure to support the decentralization and deployment of personnel. Decentralization is expected to advance after approval of the policies, which is expected during the 2015/16 reporting period

Decrease in pretrial detention (2012/13: 80 per cent; 2013/14: 75 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent)

Achieved. The pretrial detention rate as at 30 June was 68 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 3 standardized templates and 20 briefing sessions, for 7 officials per session, on docket review to prosecutors, public defenders, the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit and the juvenile court	Yes	3 standardized templates were developed for case review; 23 briefing sessions were organized, including 18 for prosecutors (including the Armed Robbery Task Force of the Ministry of Justice (13 sessions) and the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit (5 sessions)), with a focus on docket review, related aspects of case management, including case tracking and database management, and trial tips. The increased number of sessions was due to an enhanced focus by national counterparts on case tracking and case management issues to reduce pretrial detention during the Ebola crisis. In addition, 2 sessions were organized on case management, with an increased number of participants (28), as it was agreed with national counterparts that joint sessions with prosecutors, case liaison officers, victim support officers, medical examiners and Women and Children Protection Section officers from the Liberia National Police would enhance cooperation across agencies
Organization of 7 in-service training workshops (5 in regions and 2 in Monrovia) for 175 Liberia National Police officers on: conduct of criminal investigations and coordination with the Liberian Prosecution Service (with respect to the memorandum of understanding between the Liberia National Police and the Liberian Prosecution Service on respecting the conduct of criminal investigations and prosecutions coordination); women and children protection issues; sexual and gender-based violence; forensics; criminal intelligence; and transnational crime/ International Criminal Police Organization	6	5 in-service training workshops on the memorandum of understanding between the Liberia National Police and the Liberian Prosecution Service and focusing on the conduct of criminal investigations, criminal intelligence, forensics, issues related to women and children protection, and coordination with the Liberian Prosecution Service on cases related to sexual and gender-based violence were conducted in the 5 regions for 157 Liberia National Police officers and prosecutors. In Monrovia, 2 training workshops were not held owing to delayed approval by the Solicitor General, but 1 in-service training for 15 transnational crime unit officers on intelligence gathering, processing and spreading was held

Organization of 4 advanced and specialized joint training workshops for 80 officers of the Liberia National Police Criminal Services Department and the Women and Children Protection Section on the handling of investigations, case file management and coordination with prosecution on cases related to sexual and gender-based violence	8	4 specialized training workshops on professional interview techniques for the Liberia National Police to handle investigations and case file management and to coordinate with the Prosecution in responding to sexual and gender-based violence were conducted in Buchanan, Gbarnga, Harper and Zwedru for 44 officers from the Women and Children Protection Section and the General Crimes Unit; and 4 workshops (2 in Monrovia, 1 in Buchanan and 1 in Gbarnga) on the fundamentals of children's rights, specifically related to investigations and case file management for crimes committed by or against children, were delivered to 200 Women and Children Protection Section officers. The separate training on criminal investigation involving adults and children increased the number of sessions conducted and participants reached
Organization of 4 advanced and specialized training workshops for 100 officers of the Liberia National Police at the National Police Training Academy on community policing, human rights, first-line and mid-level management and criminal investigation skills	8	Advanced and specialized training workshops were conducted in Monrovia and in 7 counties for 162 Liberia National Police officers, 4 on human rights, community policing and criminal investigation and 4 on first-line and mid-level management. The increased number of training workshops and participants was made possible through the decentralization of the National Police Training Academy in-service and specialized training to the regions/counties
Organization of 7 training sessions for 105 officers of the Liberia National Police (4 at police headquarters and 3 at regional headquarters) on the implementation of facilities and fleet management policy	No	5 training sessions on fleet and facilities management were organized and delivered (2 at Gbarnga, 2 at Harper regional headquarters and 1 in Monrovia for a total of 44 officers); 2 sessions at regional headquarters did not take place owing to the pending approval of the Liberia National Police fleet and facilities management policies, which is expected during the 2015/16 reporting period
1 consolidated analytical report on the performance of Circuit Courts in all 15 counties for dissemination to government institutions, particularly the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and the Law Reform Commission	No	The planned output was not achieved, as it was agreed with the Chief Justice that the report should be developed by the Judiciary rather than by UNMIL. Accordingly, the focus of UNMIL has been on developing national capacity within the Court Inspectorate to produce the report. Nevertheless, in agreement with the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice, 1 consolidated analytical report on the extent of compliance with instructions issued to criminal justice actors by the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice during the Ebola outbreak was developed by UNMIL and disseminated to the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary

Monthly analysis reports of services offered within the 3 justice and security hubs for dissemination to government institutions and other partners, including the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Law Reform Commission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	No	6 reports on services offered within justice and security hub 1 in Gbarnga were submitted to the Government. Reports on services in hubs 2 and 3 were not issued, as the hubs were not yet fully functional
1 paper on policy options to the Committee on Enhancing Access to Justice for the harmonization of the formal and informal justice systems	No	This was not achieved, as national institutions, including the Ministry of Justice and the Law Reform Commission, did not reach agreement on a concrete and sustainable strategy for harmonization
Organization of 1 lessons learned review of the experience of women and girls in accessing formal and customary justice systems for the Ministry of Gender and Development, Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations	No	2 reviews were conducted by the Ministry of Gender and Development, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations with United Nations support, focusing on issues preventing women's access to justice: 1 assessment to identify gaps in laws and policies and in the formal and customary justice systems that prevent women's access to justice; and 1 review, consisting of 30 community dialogues in 20 communities across 10 counties, focusing on strategies for community engagement in accessing formal and informal justice systems, with a main focus on sexual and gender-based violence. On the basis of the 2 reviews, a joint strategic framework to address sexual and gender-based violence is being developed
Public information campaign (see related outputs under expected accomplishment 1.1 with respect to outreach and publicity regarding justice and security issues)		See reporting under expected accomplishment 1.1

Expected accomplishment 2.5: Progress towards the protection of human rights through increased compliance with human rights instruments, norms and standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increased implementation of National Human Rights Action Plan measures, including the national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 8)

3 National Human Rights Action Plan measures were completed, including passage of the Decent Work Act by the Legislature, a comprehensive training for 25 programme officers from Government, civil society and the United Nations on a human rights-based approach, and a civil society report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities prepared by the National Union of Organizations of the Disabled with support from UNMIL; 5 measures were not implemented owing to the Ebola outbreak, but implementation is expected during the 2015/16 reporting period

Increased fulfilment of Liberia's international human rights obligations, including under the universal periodic review and treaty bodies (2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 8)

6 targets were achieved: Liberia participated in the second cycle of the universal periodic review of human rights in the Human Rights Council; universal periodic review reports were submitted by the Government, the United Nations country team in Liberia, civil society and other actors to facilitate the process; the Government extended a standing invitation to special procedures of the Council; the common core document was drafted and is under review by the Ministry of Justice; a 3-week capacity-building visit of the Director of the Ministry of Justice to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was conducted; all ministries were requested by the Ministry of Justice to establish human rights focal points; and the treaty obligation strategy of the Government was developed and is awaiting Cabinet approval. No progress was made on the abolition of the death penalty

Increase in the number of monitoring visits by the Independent National Commission on Human Rights at the national and county levels (2012/13: 30; 2013/14: 50; 2014/15: 65)

Achieved. 70 monitoring visits were carried out by the Independent National Commission on Human Rights at the national and county levels, resulting in 8 reports by human rights monitors

Increase in the number of human rights reports and advocacy initiatives by national civil society organizations (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 15)

6 reports and 6 advocacy initiatives were completed by national civil society organizations. The reports addressed the human rights aspects of the West Point quarantine (1); conditions in 3 corrections facilities (Gbarnga, Monrovia and Sanniquellie) (1); and specific allegations of human rights violations (4). Advocacy initiatives related to complaints against the Ministries of Health and Internal Affairs on the death of a neglected baby whose parents had died of Ebola (1) and public action by the Ebola Survivors Association and the National Health Workers Association of Liberia to expose and challenge discrimination and unfair treatment (5). The reduced number of reports and initiatives was due to the engagement of stakeholders in Ebola prevention and recovery efforts and post-Ebola initiatives

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 12 working sessions of 1.5 days each with the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee on implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, submission of the universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council and the implementation of recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review	7	Working sessions were organized with the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee on the implementation of the Action Plan (2); the Ministry of Justice and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on the implementation of the Action Plan (1); the National Human Rights Action Steering Committee on the universal periodic review (1); the Ministry of Justice on the development of a matrix of universal periodic review recommendations to track progress (1); and the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Gender, Children and Social

		Protection on the universal periodic review (2). However, 5 working sessions were not convened owing to the Ebola outbreak but will be organized during the 2015/16 reporting period
Organization of one 4-day training session for 16 government focal points, including relevant ministries, on treaty reporting and international human rights protection mechanisms	No	The training was not organized owing to the restrictions imposed on large gatherings and non-critical training sessions during the epidemic and the priority given to the universal periodic review
Organization of 8 working sessions with security and rule of law institutions (police, corrections, Prosecution, Judiciary and Armed Forces of Liberia) on the integration of human rights standards into their policies and operations	Yes	Working sessions were conducted with the Armed Forces of Liberia (3), the Liberia National Police (4) and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (1) to support the integration of human rights monitoring into their accountability mechanisms and to strengthen human rights training within each institution. In addition, 4 working sessions were convened with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice to ensure that human rights were integrated into the draft Liberia National Police Act and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act
Organization of 2 working sessions with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights tools to: implement its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles; promote the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of vulnerable groups; and monitor and advocate for the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	Yes	1 three-day training was organized for commissioners and monitors of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy and on the role of the Commission in promoting socioeconomic rights and the rights of vulnerable groups and in advocating accountability for past human rights violations, in line with the Paris Principles. A further working session was organized for the commissioners on human rights investigations and the development of a template for human rights reporting
Organization of 8 working sessions with security and rule of law institutions (police, corrections, Prosecution and Judiciary) on analysis norms and benchmarks for the integration of human rights standards into their policies and operations		See reporting above
Organization of 6 formal discussions with national and local traditional leaders on the universality of human rights, cultural relativism and human rights in the context of traditional practices and in the administration of traditional justice	4	Formal discussions were held with the Assistant Minister and the Director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and local traditional leaders on the impact of specific cultural practices on human rights protection. However, 2 planned discussions were not held owing to the Ebola outbreak

Organization of 6 mentoring and capacity-building sessions with the Human Rights and Disability Task Force on the promotion of the national strategy on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Yes	3 mentoring and capacity-building support sessions were held in relation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which were directed to the National Union of Organizations of the Disabled, which assumed the advocacy role previously performed by the Human Rights and Disability Task Force. In addition, 1 mentoring session supported the production of a shadow report on the implementation of the Convention. After the end of the Ebola outbreak, 2 subsequent sessions with a focus on Ebola and its aftermath were held: 1 capacity-building session focused on the safety and security of persons with disabilities, and 1 mentoring session resulted in the convening of a general assembly on mainstreaming the participation of persons with disabilities into the national Ebola response and post-Ebola recovery plan
Organization of 6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and other stakeholders on promotion of the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda for Transformation, as well as national education and health policies, with a human rights-based approach	No	Capacity-building sessions were not held, as the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda for Transformation was not a national priority during the Ebola outbreak. Subsequently, priority was given to the development of a post-Ebola economic stabilization and recovery plan. Accordingly, UNMIL focused on human rights issues related to the Ebola outbreak and post-Ebola recovery, particularly the activation of the protection cluster, which addressed rights and protection concerns related to Ebola outbreak and response
Organization of 12 working sessions with civil society organizations on human rights monitoring, and reporting and advocacy, including the capturing of gender-specific human rights issues	7	Working sessions were completed with civil society organizations at the county and capital levels: workshops on women's rights and the Liberia Act to Govern the Devolution of Estates and Establish Rights of Inheritance for Spouses of Both Statutory and Customary Marriages (2); refresher training workshop for Gender-based Violence Task Force members on the new Rape Law and case management (1); interactive dialogue on zero tolerance against female genital mutilation (1); human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy training for the Grand Bassa Human Rights Committee (1); civil society impact assessment of activities responding to the Ebola outbreak in Bomi County (1); and working session on best practices in prison and judicial monitoring (1). However, 5 sessions were not held owing to the Ebola outbreak but are scheduled for the 2015/16 reporting period

<p>Organization of 12 discussion sessions on United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights with relevant State institutions and civil society actors on promoting the application of business and human rights principles for concession areas, and State and private enterprises</p>	6	<p>Discussion sessions on preparing and conducting business and human rights advocacy activities for the incorporation and application of business and human rights standards were held with representatives from the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, the National Investment Commission, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Chamber of Commerce and civil society groups. The other 6 planned sessions were not held owing to the national focus on addressing the Ebola outbreak</p>
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Component 3: consolidation of democratic governance

48. During the reporting period, activities and achievements in the consolidation of democratic governance were significantly affected by the Ebola outbreak, which required the Government and UNMIL to give priority to response efforts and to restrict large gatherings. The latter preventive measure affected workshops, assessments, trainings and awareness programmes for constitutional reform, national reconciliation and the consolidation of State authority. In addition, in December 2014, the Security Council, in its resolution 2190 (2014), decided to streamline the Mission's substantive mandate in this area to good offices and political support for constitutional reform and national reconciliation processes. These activities were carried out in partnership with the Government of Liberia, the United Nations country team, non-governmental organizations and civil society.

49. Despite the challenges and constraints, through good offices, collaboration and specific activities, the Mission achieved or made progress in the delivery of a number of the planned outputs related to constitutional reform, reconciliation, local governance reform and decentralization. In doing so, UNMIL also contributed to strengthening the capacity of counterparts and State institutions.

50. When the constitutional review process progressed, a national convention reviewed the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which were submitted to the Legislature by the President with her recommendations. While the Legislature had yet to deliberate on the amendments, the process was expected to be completed by October 2015. UNMIL contributed to increased awareness of the importance of gender sensitivity in the constitutional reform process. Similarly, despite minor incidents, the senatorial elections were successfully held in December 2014, albeit with delays due to the Ebola outbreak. With support from UNMIL, the United Nations country team and other partners, the senatorial elections were considered to be free, fair and credible.

51. Progress in a comprehensive and inclusive national reconciliation process has continued to face institutional and structural challenges. The implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation faced ongoing delays. Weak institutional capacity and postponements in the execution of the ethnographic study, which will guide the development of operational guidelines and methodologies for the Palava Hut forums, also delayed implementation. However, the harmonization workshops emanating from the ethnographic study to ensure a unified Palava Hut approach were held in 8 of the 15 counties, laying the groundwork for the advancement of the programme.

52. Significant progress was made in institution-building to address land disputes. The Mission supported the Government in the development of policies related to land dispute resolution and land administration. The draft law to establish the new land and land rights authority of Liberia was completed, and dispute resolution mechanisms were developed and presented to the Executive for review, with submission to and approval by the Legislature expected by December 2015. Similar alternative dispute mechanisms were strengthened in mining, forestry and agricultural concessions with support from UNMIL. However, the reporting period also saw an increase in localized tensions and protests between concessionaires and communities throughout the country, where populations believed that they had been deprived of expected socioeconomic benefits from the concessions, or due to land right disputes. The Mission advocated a review of the legal framework governing concessions to address community concerns while maintaining the integrity of agreements. While no new peace committees were established, UNMIL was instrumental in strengthening the capacity of existing committees and in enhancing their capacity, through training and mentoring, to help to mitigate tensions and address conflicts. The Mission also contributed to the development of socioeconomic empowerment programmes, targeting at-risk youth through skills training and the promotion of social cohesion.

53. UNMIL continued its support to the Government with the development and implementation of the national local governance policy and strategy, as well as the deconcentration of services and State functions to the counties. Progress included the delegation of powers by the Minister of Internal Affairs to county superintendents to coordinate the operations of 12 ministries, agencies and commissions within the county service centres that are planned to be established in all counties. The first county service centre was opened in Grand Bassa County in June 2015, with an additional six service centres scheduled to open during the 2015/16 period. The Mission also supported the Government in the development of a policy and implementation plans for the deconcentration of ministries and service functions in the counties. Despite existing policies and commitments by the Government to support the decentralization process, local governance remains weak owing to the lack of budgetary allocation, weak institutional participation and limited technical capacity at the local level, as well as dilapidated county infrastructure.

54. The Ebola outbreak increased national awareness of the weakness of disaster response preparedness, creating momentum for the presentation of the draft Disaster Risk Reduction Act before the Legislature in February 2015. The Act remains pending before the Legislature.

55. Ebola response committees were established in all 15 counties, with support from UNMIL, and delivered an effective and coordinated response to the outbreak. The committees constituted a strengthened decentralized capacity not previously experienced in Liberia and will be instrumental in the effective resurrection of the disaster risk reduction committees reactivated by the Government in June 2015.

56. In addition, the Mission increased its support for and advocacy of the reduction of sexual and gender-based violence, while continuing to mainstream gender in all its activities, such as promoting the engagement of State and non-State actors in gender equality.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards constitutional reform

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Completion of civic education activities by the Constitutional Review Committee in all 15 counties on the draft amendments	No civic education activities on the draft constitutional amendments were conducted by the Constitutional Review Committee, as the draft amendments were not approved by the Legislature during the reporting period	
Legislative approval of constitutional amendments	Following the National Constitutional Conference, a report with the proposed amendments was submitted to the President in June 2015 and formally presented to her on 17 August 2015 by the Constitutional Review Committee, which was tasked by the President to spearhead the review process. The proposed amendments were sent to the Senate on 18 August with the President's recommendations	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Facilitation of discussion in the Legislature and other forums regarding proposed constitutional amendments through 5 advisory papers	No	The advisory papers on constitutional amendments were not produced. UNMIL offered support to the Constitutional Review Committee in drafting policy options on issues identified for amendment; however, the Committee did not avail of the offer during the reporting period
Conduct of 2 assessments of stakeholder support to the constitutional review process, including political parties and civil society	No	The assessments were not conducted, given that the constitutional review process was not completed during the reporting period. The President submitted the proposed amendments to the Senate in August 2015 with her recommendations, and the Legislature was expected to complete its deliberations on the proposed amendments by October 2015. Stakeholder assessments will be completed thereafter to inform advocacy relating to civic education campaigns and referendum preparations
1 national strategy for generating support for legislative approval of amendments to the Constitution and in support of national actors, developed in collaboration with UNDP	No	The strategy was not developed owing to the delay in the identification by the Constitutional Review Committee of issues for amendment and the submission of the Committee's report to the Legislature by the President with her recommendations the day after she formally received the report
1 civic education package on the referendum for distribution in all 15 counties to national stakeholders, such as government officials, civil society organizations and communities, in collaboration with UNDP	No	No civic education package on the referendum was distributed to national stakeholders, as the referendum will be scheduled after the legislative approval of the proposed constitutional amendments

Formulation of 1 civic education strategy for women and youth to participate in the referendum, developed in collaboration with the Constitutional Review Committee	No	1 strategy for the engagement of women in the constitutional review process was developed by the Women of Liberia Task Force on Constitutional Review, comprising representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, women's non-governmental organizations and the Women's Legislative Caucus
1 national stakeholders forum on gender-specific and human rights-compliant amendments to the Constitution, in collaboration with the Government, the Women's Legislative Caucus, civil society partners and the United Nations country team	Yes	1 national constitutional review stakeholders' forum was conducted ahead of the National Constitutional Conference, in collaboration with the Women of Liberia Task Force, which includes the Women's Legislative Caucus, civil society partners, the United Nations country team and UNMIL, to review gender-specific and human rights-compliant aspects of the constitutional amendments, as well as the engagement of women in the constitutional review process
Public information campaign (see related outputs under expected accomplishment 1.1 with respect to outreach and publicity regarding constitutional reform)		See reporting under expected accomplishment 1.1

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Increased capacity to conduct peaceful and credible elections

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

National Elections Commission's compliance with timelines for the senatorial elections as per the published electoral calendar

Achieved. The National Elections Commission met the electoral timeline, which had been adjusted owing to the Ebola outbreak

Acceptance of the senatorial election results as free and fair by national and international observers

Achieved. International observers, including the African Union and the Economic Commission of West African States, and domestic observers, including the Elections Coordinating Committee, supported by the United States Agency for International Development, assessed the conduct of the midterm elections as free, fair and credible

Timely and orderly commencement of legislative sessions by senators elected through the polls in 2014

3 senators-elect were prevented from taking their seats in the Senate until legal challenges to their electoral results were resolved by the Supreme Court, permitting their admission to the Senate on 17 February (for 2 of the 3 senators-elect) and 14 April (for the third senator-elect)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 1 assessment of the overall electoral process in 15 counties to inform activities of the National Elections Commission, including its application of an updated voter registry and voter access to polling stations	Yes	1 elections after-action review of the overall electoral process was drafted, including best practices and lessons learned. The after-action report will be completed following the resolution of pending electoral litigation cases. However, the draft assessment findings informed ongoing Mission engagement with the National Elections Commission and UNDP, such as on improving voter access to polling stations
Organization of 5 voter education sessions in all 15 counties with members of the local population, including women's groups, on the importance of voter participation, the elements of free and fair elections and the electoral process	No	UNMIL did not engage in the organization of voter education sessions, owing to the Ebola outbreak and the constantly changing electoral calendar in the Ebola context. Instead, the Mission advocated compressed voter education by the National Elections Commission to emphasize transparency through public messages about the evolving electoral context. UNMIL also advocated wide public consultation by the Commission on the public health issues, to reinforce voter awareness and preparedness. In addition, UNMIL coordinated and unified messaging on the elections by the diplomatic community, including for the peaceful conduct of elections, the use of legal avenues to resolve disputes, and compliance with public health measures for Ebola. With the outbreak of pre-electoral violence, UNMIL also used its good offices to urge political parties and candidates to support free, fair and safe elections
1 review of the implementation of the National Elections Commission strategy for gender mainstreaming and women's participation in the 2014 electoral cycle, in collaboration with the National Elections Commission, the Ministry of Gender and Development and the United Nations country team	Yes	1 lessons learned conference to review the implementation of the strategy for gender mainstreaming and the participation of women in the midterm senatorial election was organized by the National Elections Commission, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the United Nations country team in April 2015, with support from UNMIL
1 review of best practices and lessons learned from the 2014 senatorial electoral process to inform the planning of subsequent electoral events by the National Elections Commission	Yes	See reporting above

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress in inclusive national reconciliation and comprehensive social cohesion*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Community-based “Palava hut” dispute resolution forums established and functional for implementation of the reconciliation process (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 5; 2014/15: 8)

None of the 7 existing Palava Hut forums were functional during the reporting period, owing primarily to the limited institutional capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, which is responsible for the Palava Hut process. However, members of the linguistic groups that will participate in 4 ethnographic forums focusing on developing operational guidelines and methodologies for the Palava Hut forums were identified

Legislative approval of a consolidated land agency (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1)

The draft laws to establish the Liberia Land Rights Authority and the Liberia Land Authority were completed in April 2015 and remain pending before the Legislature. Policies on land administration and alternative dispute resolution were also developed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, and are under review for approval by the Executive

Increase in the number of agricultural mining and forestry concessions with a functional mechanism for conflict mitigation (2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 5)

Achieved. 1 additional conflict mitigation mechanism with 1 iron ore concession and 1 multi-stakeholder committee at 1 agricultural concession were established and functioning during the reporting period

Increase in the number of functional peace committees (2012/13: 40; 2013/14: 55; 2014/15: 65)

No new peace committees were established, as the multiple existing committees resulted in the duplication of functions and effort. A joint UNMIL/Liberia Peacebuilding Office assessment of existing peace structures, including women, youth, community and district peace structures, was carried out in 11 counties (Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee), which revealed that the majority of local peace committees previously established had become inoperable or ineffective owing to the lack of funding; as a result, 7 of 15 county-level integrated peace committees were restructured and were functional as at 30 June 2015 in Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Maryland, Nimba and Rivercess counties. The establishment of an integrated peace committee in each of the remaining 8 counties is expected during the 2015/16 period. The Mission’s advocacy efforts to facilitate the sustainability of the integrated peace committees resulted in the allocation of funding for the committee in Nimba under the County Development Fund envelope. UNMIL continued to advocate similar arrangements in the other relevant counties

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 1 study on the gender impact of the Peace Committee Reform Project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Liberia Peacebuilding Office	No	The study was not conducted owing to limited progress in the Peace Committee Reform Project. However, a joint stocktaking by the Peacebuilding Office and UNMIL was undertaken to identify how gender-sensitive initiatives could establish linkages with relevant peacebuilding projects
Monthly capacity-building sessions in 15 counties on the establishment and management of peace committees, and 1 training module on early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for peace committees, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Liberia Peacebuilding Office	No	9 capacity-building sessions on the harmonization of peace structures were organized, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs/Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the County Peace Committee Project Management Unit in 8 counties (Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee, Rivercess). In addition, 1 gender-sensitive leadership and peacebuilding curriculum was developed for the training of 900 local peace committee members, which was to commence in August 2015
1 policy non-paper on the progress of implementation of the National Reconciliation Programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Liberia Peacebuilding Office, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Land Office	Yes	1 policy non-paper on a national reconciliation strategy for Liberia was produced, in collaboration with UNDP and the Ministry of Internal Affairs/Liberia Peacebuilding Office, highlighting progress, challenges and opportunities for an integrated peacebuilding and development approach to national reconciliation. The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Land Office were not involved during the reporting period, owing to time constraints, but will be consulted during 2015/16
Organization of 30 capacity-building sessions in 15 counties for (chiefs) elders, statutory officials, women's groups, peace committees and youth on alternative dispute resolution, in collaboration with the Land Office, for submission of mechanisms on dispute resolution to the Ministry of Justice	No	No capacity-building sessions were held, owing to the change in the Mission's mandate, as set out in resolution 2190 (2014), which required the Mission to focus its engagement on good offices and political support in this area
Organization of 3 economic/social/political empowerment programmes, targeting at-risk youth, particularly in concession and border areas, developed and implemented, in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Gender and Development and the United Nations country team	No	1 Youth Leadership Academy project for Nimba County for 150 youth leaders, to strengthen peace education, focusing on problem-solving skills and promoting community social cohesion, was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the United Nations country team. One 5-year national youth opportunities project to increase income generation and asset creation opportunities for 1,500 vulnerable young people in 15 counties was developed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and

		<p>Social Protection and UNMIL. Implementation is pending the successful completion of government negotiations of a \$10 million World Bank loan. In addition, the National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development, supported by UNMIL, provided education, health and agricultural services for 300 national volunteers in 12 counties, contributing to the empowerment of 1,500 at-risk young people. In addition, terms of reference for a national youth mapping survey to contribute to targeted programming for youth through partner agencies were completed in January 2015, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, and in a partnership agreement between UNMIL and the non-governmental organization Mercy Corps. The study was due to be conducted between September and November 2015</p>
1 strategy paper, 1 concept note and 1 policy paper on conflict mitigation between communities and agriculture/natural resource concessions, in collaboration with the new land entity, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Peacebuilding Office and civil society organizations	Yes	<p>1 strategy paper, 1 concept note and 1 policy paper on conflict mitigation between communities and agriculture concessions were developed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Peacebuilding Office and civil society organizations. While natural resource concessions fall under the Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy, it refers any conflict mitigation matters to local peace committees or the courts; it was therefore not a partner in these activities. Consultations with the new land entity were not held, as it had not yet been established</p>
1 concept note on the role of civil society in national reconciliation processes and 1 project proposal to secure funding for the active participation of civil society in the implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding, and Reconciliation, in collaboration with the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, the United Nations country team and other partners	No	<p>1 concept paper on the role of civil society organizations in national reconciliation processes was developed. The project proposal, which included technical support for the participation of civil society, was not pursued, following the change in the Mission's mandate, as set out in resolution 2190 (2014), which required the Mission to focus its engagement on good offices and political support in this area</p>
Organization of 1 forum on women's access to land, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Development, the Land Commission, women's organizations and the United Nations country team	No	<p>The forum was not held, as the key priority of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection after the Ebola outbreak was constitutional review and addressing the impacts of Ebola on women. However, the issues relating to women's land rights were adopted at the women's national stakeholder constitutional review conference held in March 2015 and the women's conference held in February 2015, both organized by the Ministry with support from the United Nations country team and UNMIL</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progress in the consolidation of State authority

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Deconcentration of ministry functions and services, in accordance with the Government's decentralization policy (2012/13: 4 ministries; 2013/14: 10 ministries; 2014/15: 12 ministries and 2 agencies)	12 line ministries and 2 agencies completed a draft deconcentration matrix, launched in February 2015, outlining services and functions for immediate devolution to county offices. The Ministries of Agriculture and Education are providing services at the county level, and 10 government entities are expected to have operational services in counties with the establishment of county service centres: 1 of 8 such centres opened in Grand Bassa County in June 2015, 3 are to be established by December 2015, and an additional 4 are to be created by June 2016	
Increase in the participation of ministry and agency representatives in County Development Steering Committee meetings (2012/13: 32 per cent; 2013/14: 60 per cent; 2014/15: 85 per cent)	Achieved. County Development Steering Committee meetings were not held owing to government restrictions on gatherings during the Ebola outbreak. However, weekly and special Ebola response coordination meetings, including local representatives of 6 line ministries and 2 agencies, were held. The County Development Steering Committee meetings resumed after WHO declared Liberia Ebola-free in May 2015, with the same level of participation by ministry and agency representatives (85 per cent)	
County disaster risk committees established and functional (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 5; 2014/15: 10)	The establishment of county disaster risk committees was delayed owing to the Ebola outbreak; however, the Ministry of Internal Affairs reactivated disaster risk reduction committees at the national level in June 2015	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 implementation plan for the devolution of service and functions to local administrations, in accordance with the Liberia Decentralization Support Programme, in collaboration with line ministries and agencies	Yes	The implementation plan for the devolution of services and functions to local administrations was developed in October 2014, in alignment with the Liberia Decentralization Support Programme, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs
Organization of 6 training sessions for county administrators from all 15 counties on decentralization (3), including gender responsiveness and fiscal management (3), in collaboration with the Liberia Institute for Public Administration	No	Owing to poor interministerial coordination and delays caused by the Ebola outbreak, training sessions for county administrators were not held as planned. However, 2 training sessions were conducted for government officials with UNMIL support on strengthening local-level service delivery in 15 counties, led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Liberia Institute for Public Administration. Training for 60 government officials who would be operating the first county service centre in Grand Bassa County was conducted by the Liberia Decentralization Support Programme

6 analytical reports on community benefits through concessionary agreements, national law or regulatory instruments, including on mechanisms for the release and utilization of funds obtained from the management of natural resources, to be shared with the Forestry Development Authority, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Finance	5	Analytical reports on social benefits through concessionary agreements, national law or regulatory instruments, including on mechanisms for the release and utilization of funds obtained from the management of natural resources, were prepared and shared with the Government of Liberia; 1 report to evaluate the utilization of funds and benefits accruing to communities was not produced, given that the community had not received funds due to it
10 county disaster preparedness plans, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, UNDP and WFP; and critical needs assessments in response to all humanitarian crises	No	County disaster preparedness plans were not developed owing to the Ebola outbreak. However, county disaster response committees and county health committees were mobilized with support from UNMIL, which significantly strengthened county response and coordination. The development of the county plans is predicated on the development of the disaster risk reduction training curriculum/manual, which is expected to be completed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in December 2015. No critical humanitarian needs assessments were conducted; however, assessments, awareness, sensitization and assistance activities were carried out to address the humanitarian response to the Ebola outbreak
1 report on the contribution of Liberian women to peace consolidation and democratic governance in commemoration of 15 years of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security	1	The report was completed in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the United Nations country team
40 quick-impact projects on community-identified capacity-building, infrastructure and social services support, and income-generating projects, 2 particularly for women and at-risk youth groups	45	Out of 34 regular quick-impact projects, 22 were completed and 12 are ongoing, including: magisterial courts; capacity-building at corrections and rehabilitation facilities; capacity-building for police; consolidation of State authority; peace consolidation; and community economic empowerment. In addition, 24 Ebola response quick-impact projects were approved, of which 23 were completed and 1 was cancelled, including: awareness and sensitization; support to county Ebola task forces; logistical support; and support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Liberia National Police
Public information campaign (see related outputs under expected accomplishment 1.1 with respect to outreach and publicity regarding good governance)		See reporting under expected accomplishment 1.1

Component 4: support

57. As detailed in the framework below, during the 2014/15 financial period, an average strength of 5,854 military and police personnel and 1,472 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services. During most of the financial period, the Mission's area of operation was undergoing an Ebola crisis, which also posed a threat to UNMIL personnel and affected the Mission's operations. Despite the threat posed by Ebola, the Mission support component continued offering the planned services and provided logistical support to other organizations involved in eradicating the Ebola virus disease.

58. The Mission's vehicle and aircraft fleets, communication and information technology infrastructure and other assets were maintained throughout the mission area. The Mission's physical infrastructure and premises were kept in good condition, with a focus on compliance with the minimum operating security standards. UNMIL aviation services were provided both within and outside the mission area and supported other missions with troop rotations and internally, transporting either passengers or cargo on a cost-reimbursable basis during the Ebola crisis.

59. Although the third phase of the Mission's drawdown was halted for a certain period of time, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2215 (2015) UNMIL made every effort to repatriate one battalion (616 personnel) towards the end of June 2015 and cleaned and subsequently closed two camps.

60. UNMIL maintained an efficient communication and information technology infrastructure service, ensuring effective support for the operation of new enterprise resource planning systems. Other services included medical services for all UNMIL personnel throughout the mission area, including emergency medical evacuations within and outside the mission area, transport of passengers and cargo by road, air and sea, HIV facilities for testing and counselling, and conduct and discipline awareness and training.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

100 per cent compliance with minimum operating security standards for all United Nations premises and facilities in all 15 counties (2012/13: 95 per cent; 2013/14: 100 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent)

Not achieved. This is due mainly to the fact that identified projects were not or are still being completed as a result of an unexpected Ebola outbreak in Liberia, which slowed down all 2014/15 activities

Reduction by 6.7 per cent in reported cases of theft and pilferage (2012/13: 170 cases; 2013/14: 150 cases; 2014/15: 140 cases)

A total of 47 theft cases were reported

Increased number of national staff certified in the fields of administration, business, management and information technology in the capacity-building programme in partnership with external training providers (2012/13: 123 certified; 2013/14: 50 certified; 2014/15: 150 certified)

151 national staff certified in events management, conflict management and mediation; small business establishment and management; International Computer Driving Licence; Integrated Mission Training Centre information technology diploma

Increased percentage of calls to the service desk of the Communications and Information Technology Section resolved within 1 hour of the receipt of the call (2012/13: 72 per cent; 2013/14: 85 per cent; 2014/15: 88 per cent)	The iNeed Client Relationship Management system, which replaced HelpSTAR, has undergone several updates since its implementation in 2013. The only metric available is the volume of service requests created/closed and percentage of tickets resolved by the service desk without escalation. Because it is a web-based system hosted in Valencia, Spain, time measurement (within 1 hour) is not a reliable metric; however, the Mission reports 40 per cent resolution at tier 1
Maintenance of a low number of major car accidents (accidents with a repair cost of more than \$500) (2012/13: 34; 2013/14: 35; 2014/15: 35)	23 accident cases with a repair cost of more than \$500 Although UNMIL did everything to ensure that all drivers were well trained through testing and training of all new personnel issued with licences, more accidents were recorded than in the previous year
Maintenance of gender distribution at all grades and levels (2012/13: 31 per cent female; 2013/14: 38 per cent female; 2014/15: 38 per cent female)	The gender distribution of 23.3 per cent was below the target of 38 per cent Factors contributing to the underachievement include the ongoing status of UNMIL as a non-family duty station; the impact of the Ebola virus disease outbreak on the ability of the Mission to attract qualified candidates, particularly female candidates; and the limited pool of qualified female candidates for locally recruited posts
Increase in the number of communities sensitized to the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with a focus on troop drawdown areas and related reporting mechanisms (2012/13: 32; 2013/14: 45; 2014/15: 50)	38 sensitization programmes to communities during the 2014/15 period The number of information sessions was lower than planned. The main obstacles to accomplishing the proposed goal are the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, which limited movement around the country; and the turnover in the relevant unit's personnel

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

Enhancement of operational safety and better services to clients by reassigning aviation staff to regional centres (Voinjama, Zwedru, Greenville and Harper)	Yes	4 aviation staff members were reassigned to the Zwedru, Greenville, Harper and James Spriggs Payne airfield Owing to reduced planned flights to/from Voinjama, flight operations were facilitated by the Air Liaison Officer. There were no serious flight or ground incidents/accidents involving any UNMIL aircraft in these sectors
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Installation of 6 closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras in various UNMIL premises and an extra 10 units of data storage equipment to enhance security with the aim of reducing pilferage and theft of United Nations assets, as well as enhance security for United Nations personnel	Yes	9 new CCTV cameras installed in UNMIL premises and 15 existing CCTV cameras replaced, along with an extra 8 units of data storage equipment
Review of all reports of misconduct, and make recommendations on investigation reports within 30 days of receipt	39	<p>Reports reviewed</p> <p>72 per cent of the cases were reviewed during the 30-day period. Owing to the complexity of the investigations and the need to request additional information, 28 per cent of the cases took more time to complete the review</p>
Sensitization of 50 communities on the zero-tolerance policy of the United Nations on sexual exploitation and abuse	No	<p>38 sensitization sessions to communities around the country</p> <p>As indicated, the outbreak of Ebola in Liberia was an obstacle to free movement around the country to accomplish the expected goal</p>
Conduct "all terrain driving" training for all new UNMIL personnel issued with driving licences	Yes	
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 4,765 military contingent personnel, 133 military observers, 498 United Nations police officers and 1,265 formed police personnel	Yes	4,315 military contingent personnel, 117 military observers, 423 United Nations police and 999 formed police personnel
100 per cent verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	100 per cent verification of all contingent-owned equipment, averaging 3,238 major equipment items and 22 self-sustainment categories
201 contingent-owned equipment verification reports submitted to Headquarters in order to facilitate reimbursements to UNMIL troop- and formed police units-contributing countries	Yes	<p>185 contingent-owned equipment verification reports completed, involving 2,073 person-days for inspections, comprising 1,297 civilian staff person-days and 776 military staff officers person-days</p> <p>The reported number of verification reports is lower owing to the early repatriation of 2 military units (Jordanian medical contingent and Philippine headquarters company) and the transfer of 1 formed police unit to UNMISS. Although the formed police unit was transferred in January 2014, there was no adjustment in the budget to exclude it from the units planned for</p>

Quarterly overview letters on mission-wide assessments of the capabilities and performance of contingent-owned equipment	Yes	4 quarterly overview letters on mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance
Organization of 2 meetings of the contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board	Yes	2 meetings of the contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board held
Storage and supply of rations for an average strength of 4,252 military contingent personnel and 1,265 formed police personnel	Yes	Provided storage and supply of rations for an average strength of 4,248 military contingent personnel and 999 formed police personnel
Administration of an average of 1,655 civilian staff, comprising 443 international staff, 943 national staff and 237 United Nations Volunteers, and 32 government-provided personnel	No	<p>Average of 1,472 civilian staff, comprising 381 international staff, 862 national staff, 189 United Nations Volunteers, 13 general temporary assistance staff and 27 government-provided personnel</p> <p>The lower number is due to high vacancy rates, mainly for international staff and United Nations Volunteers, attributable in part to the Ebola outbreak</p>
Organization of 30 refresher training sessions for military, police and civilians throughout Liberia on sexual exploitation and abuse/conduct and discipline	Yes	38 refresher training sessions conducted during the reporting period
Induction training on conduct and discipline conducted for all categories of new personnel	Yes	100 per cent of all categories of new personnel received induction training on conduct and discipline
Certification training of 150 national staff in various training courses in 5 knowledge areas, namely, logistics, vocational skills, professional administration, leadership and peacebuilding, as part of the national staff capacity-building programme	Yes	151 national staff certified in events management; conflict management and mediation; small business establishment and management; and information technology courses
Biannual occupational health and safety inspection and training for military, police and civilian personnel in Monrovia and all 7 sectors	3	Training courses were conducted in 3 sectors, namely Harper, Zwedru and Voinjama. Operations were affected by the Ebola outbreak
100 per cent participation of new entrants to the Mission in mandatory induction training on United Nations standards of conduct and awareness of sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	100 per cent of the new arrivals received the mandatory induction training on United Nations standards of conduct and awareness of sexual exploitation and abuse
Outreach and awareness campaign to attract female candidates to apply for vacancies in UNMIL, targeting national applicants	No	An outreach/awareness campaign was conducted to attract female candidates to the Liberian National Police, but not to attract female candidates to apply for UNMIL vacancies, owing to concerns related to the Ebola outbreak in Liberia

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 56 military and formed police unit sites, maintenance and repair of 7 United Nations police premises and maintenance and repair of 13 civilian staff premises	Yes	<p>73 premises maintained and repaired, including 42 military camps, 12 formed police unit camps and 19 sites with mixed occupancy</p> <p>UNMIL continued the planned drawdown and closed/handed over 2 camps (UNMIL compound in Toe Town and Charlesville camp to the Government of Liberia)</p> <p>The difference between the planned and reported numbers is due to the progressive drawdown of the Mission and resulting closure of premises</p>
Maintenance and repair of 1,785 United Nations-owned prefabricated accommodation buildings and ablution units in use at all UNMIL locations in Liberia	917	<p>Maintenance and repair of 917 United Nations-owned prefabricated accommodation and ablution units in use in all UNMIL locations</p> <p>The holding of prefabricated facilities was reduced in line with the Mission drawdown, especially the closure of camps in 2013/14</p>
Sanitation services provided for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Sanitation services were provided to all UNMIL premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal
Operation and maintenance of 332 United Nations-owned generators (in use and in stock)	279	<p>Operation and maintenance of 279 United Nations-owned generators in use and in stock at all UNMIL sites</p> <p>Reduction in the number of generators commensurate with the drawdown process</p>
Storage and supply of 10.98 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	Yes	<p>11.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants</p> <p>The increase in consumption was due to an increase in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment in accordance with the memorandums of understanding, as well as the deferred repatriation of some contingents that were supposed to repatriate between April and June 2015</p>
Maintenance and renovation of 790 km of roads	Yes	<p>Maintained 808 km of roads</p> <p>The increase was due to additional work on access roads and emergency repairs</p>
Maintenance and repair of 7 airfields, 8 terminals and 20 helicopter landing sites in 27 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair carried out for 7 airfields, 8 terminals and 20 helicopter landing sites in 27 locations
100 per cent verification of United Nations-owned equipment	Yes	100 per cent inspection accomplished

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 932 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 8 armoured vehicles and vehicular equipment, through 10 workshops in 8 locations	858	<p>United Nations-owned vehicles at 9 workshops in 8 locations, including 8 armoured vehicles and vehicular equipment</p> <p>The reduction of vehicles was in line with the Mission drawdown. UNMIL consolidated the headquarters workshops, hence the reduction from 10 workshops to 9</p>
Supply of 6.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for grounds transportation	Yes	<p>Supply of 3.75 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants</p> <p>Reduced consumption due to the reduction of vehicles in line with the Mission drawdown, as well as limited movement during the Ebola outbreak</p>
Daily shuttle service provided for an average of 1,000 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to mission offices	750	UNMIL provided the capacity for 1,000 personnel to be transported between their accommodation and the office, but only 750 availed themselves of the service

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing and 11 rotary-wing aircraft, including 6 military-type aircraft	Yes	<p>Operation of 3 fixed-wing and 11 rotary-wing aircraft, including 3 Mi-24 military attack helicopters on a 50/50 cost-sharing arrangement with UNOCI</p> <p>UNMIL retained 1 extra fixed-wing aircraft to support the Mission's operations and to provide a bridging shuttle to Accra owing to limited commercial flights during the Ebola crisis</p>
Supply of 4.5 million litres of aviation fuel	Yes	<p>Supply of 4.6 million litres of aviation fuel</p> <p>The increase is due to the retention of 1 extra fixed-wing aircraft</p>
5,980 flight hours (1,030 for 2 fixed-wing aircraft and 4,950 for 11 rotary aircraft (inclusive of 3 armed helicopters shared with UNOCI), including domestic and regional shuttle flights for passengers and cargo, troop rotations, ad hoc flights, casualty and medical evacuation flights, search-and-rescue flights, border patrols and other flights	Yes	<p>5,354 flight hours (1,595 for 2 fixed-wing aircraft, 3,759 for 11 rotary-wing aircraft, inclusive of 3 Mi-24 armed helicopters shared on a 50/50 basis with UNOCI). Also included domestic and regional shuttle flights for passengers and cargo, internal troop rotations, ad hoc special flights, casualty and medical evacuation flights, search-and-rescue exercise flights, border patrol and military flights</p> <p>The lower number of flight hours flown in rotary-wing aircraft was due to reduced logistics and military task requirements and the implementation of a more cost-effective, efficient flight planning methodology</p>

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 1 sea vessel	Yes	Operated and maintained 1 sea vessel
Supply of 0.58 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	Yes	0.58 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	1 satellite hub being maintained, and the availability of voice, fax, video and data communication services standing at over 90 per cent
Support and maintenance of 20 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 34 telephone exchanges, 78 microwave links and 60 narrowband digital radios	Yes	19 VSAT systems, 34 telephone exchanges, 50 microwave links, 56 narrowband digital radios The microwave links have decreased in number owing to the closure of sites following the military drawdown
Support and maintenance of HF/VHF radio system, including 76 VHF repeaters, 56 HF, 81 VHF base station transceivers, 15 air-to-ground base stations and 4,124 hand-held and mobile VHF radios throughout the UNMIL area of operation	Yes	3,123 hand-held radios, 74 VHF repeaters; and 81 VHF base stations. The minor difference was due to the downsizing of the Mission Availability is at 99.95 per cent. The 0.05 per cent downtime is necessary for planned maintenance
Support and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station in 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNMIL Radio maintains 9 transmission sites across Liberia, covering about 85 per cent of the population Programme is produced and broadcast (live and pre-recorded) using 4 studios UNMIL Radio is on air 99 per cent of the time on all transmission sites

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 16 servers, 895 desktop computers, 948 laptop computers/thin client, and 211 printers/scanner (multifunction) in all UNMIL locations	843	Laptops
	1,131	Desktops
	233	Physical servers (21) and virtual servers (212)
	216	Network printers, including fax machines and digital senders There has been a delay in the write-off of computers and printers, and the process of retrieving desktops that have passed their useful life and initiating write-off action is ongoing. The figures are expected to continue to drop

Support and maintenance of 7 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 1,843 users in all UNMIL locations	10 1	LAN WAN 10 local area networks, including in the Monrovia headquarters and logistics base, and coverage across 13 civilian premises with UNMIL staff presence, with over 96 per cent availability
Support and maintenance of the wireless area network	Yes	Supports and maintains a wireless network in all supported locations
Support and maintenance of 2 Internet links via the undersea fibre-optic cables	Yes	1 Internet link (140 megabytes per second) The cross-border link to Cote d'Ivoire was disconnected after the Africa Coast to Europe fibre-optic cable landed in Monrovia

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 8 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital, as well as 18 emergency and first aid stations in 26 locations altogether for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	Maintained 9 level I clinics (1 was upgraded after the military repatriation), 2 level II hospitals and 19 emergency and first aid stations in 26 locations UNMIL did not operate the level III hospital, as it had been repatriated in April 2014
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level V hospitals in 2 locations	Yes	The Mission also maintained evacuation capacity within and outside the Mission, including to 1 level IV hospital in Accra and 1 level V hospital in South Africa
Conduct of 22 induction training sessions for all new UNMIL civilian personnel, 15 HIV/AIDS awareness training sessions and voluntary testing outreach for contingents, and 4 quarterly refresher HIV/AIDS sensitization trainings for civilian personnel	Yes	26 induction training sessions conducted 15 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions 12 sensitization sessions conducted, combined with Ebola virus disease awareness
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	Yes	Operated and maintained HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities serving all UNMIL personnel (2,796 HIV tests conducted)

Security

227 security guard posts providing security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all UNMIL facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	Yes	205 guard posts provided security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all UNMIL facilities in all 15 counties The numbers of guard posts decreased as a result of the Mission drawdown and reduction of premises
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24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all visiting high-level officials
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	<p>Security training was conducted 3 times a week during the reporting period; a total of 1,175 staff members attended</p> <p>Training of wardens and conduct of concentration/relocation and evacuation drill for military observers and United Nations police and all personnel were carried out twice a year at various times in each of the UNMIL locations</p>
2 concentration and evacuation/relocation exercises for United Nations personnel	No	Activities were not conducted because of the Ebola outbreak in the country. However, practical exercises were replaced with evacuation and relocation briefings for all United Nations personnel
Annual update of country-specific security plan and security risk assessment	Yes	<p>The security risk assessment and the country security plan were renewed once during the year</p> <p>Regarding the requirement of the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat that security plans and security risk assessments be reviewed annually or immediately following significant changes in the security operating environment or programmes, taking into account the situation, UNMIL conducted only 1 review for each of the outputs</p>

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	7 219.0	6 428.0	791.0	11.0
Military contingents	141 480.4	135 773.2	5 707.2	4.0
United Nations police	26 761.3	22 749.0	4 012.3	15.0
Formed police units	31 513.6	31 053.2	460.4	1.5
Subtotal	206 974.3	196 003.4	10 970.9	5.3
Civilian personnel				
International staff	88 153.6	83 797.8	4 355.8	4.9
National staff	17 500.0	21 043.0	(3 543.0)	(20.2)
United Nations Volunteers	12 445.9	12 701.4	(255.5)	(2.1)
General temporary assistance	9.0	2 068.7	(2 059.7)	(22 885.6)
Government-provided personnel	1 616.8	1 273.5	343.3	21.2
Subtotal	119 725.3	120 884.4	(1 159.1)	(1.0)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	487.3	219.1	268.2	55.0
Official travel	2 061.5	1 627.0	434.5	21.1
Facilities and infrastructure	33 700.5	25 781.9	7 918.6	23.5
Ground transportation	14 154.9	9 391.9	4 763.0	33.6
Air transportation	29 416.2	33 192.9	(3 776.7)	(12.8)
Naval transportation	3 140.3	3 134.6	5.7	0.2
Communications	6 617.8	5 277.7	1 340.1	20.2
Information technology	5 914.6	6 256.2	(341.6)	(5.8)
Medical	1 168.1	2 242.1	(1 074.0)	(91.9)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	2 906.2	5 850.0	(2 943.8)	(101.3)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	997.7	2.3	0.2
Subtotal	100 567.4	93 971.1	6 596.3	6.6
Gross requirements	427 267.0	410 858.9	16 408.1	3.8
Staff assessment income	8 970.0	9 225.1	(255.1)	(2.8)
Net requirements	418 297.0	401 633.8	16 663.2	4.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	427 319.8	410 911.7	16 408.1	3.8

^a Includes \$52,800 from the Government of Germany.

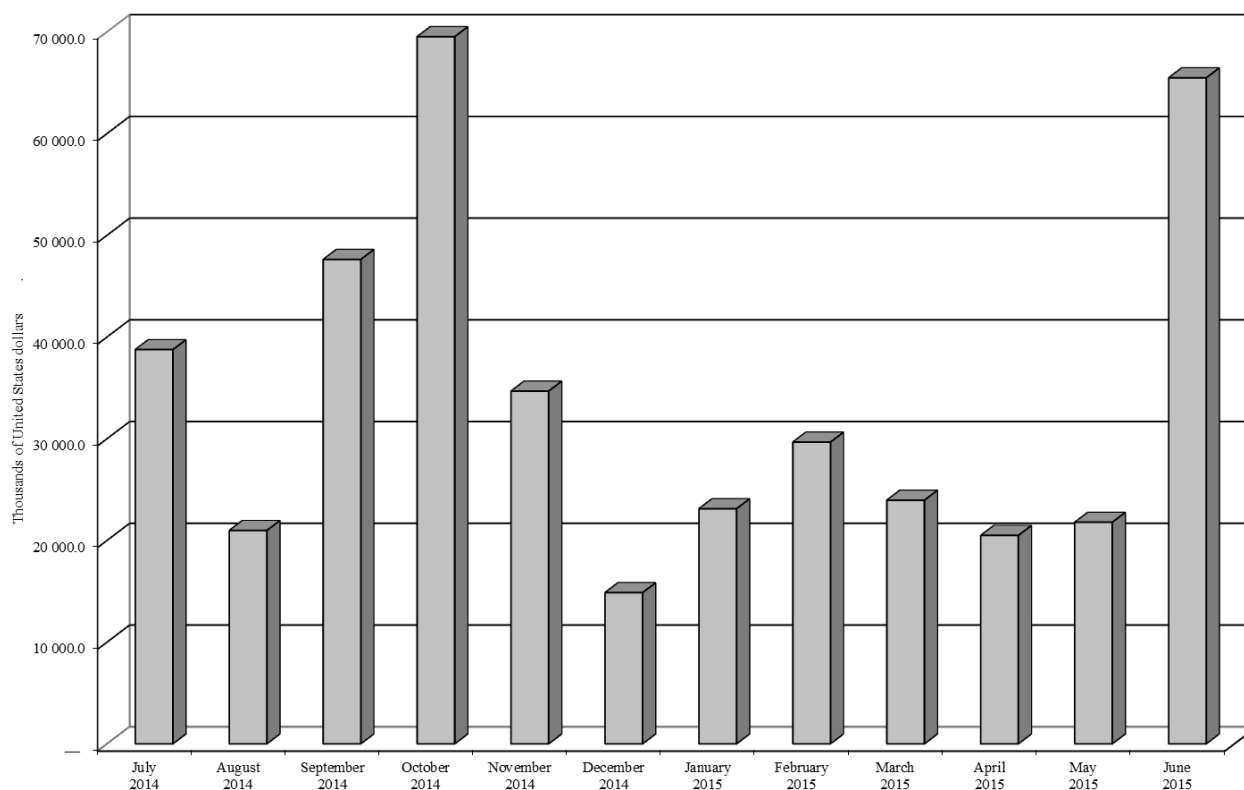
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	206 974.3	(2 200.0)	204 774.3
II. Civilian personnel	119 725.3	2 900.0	122 572.3
III. Operational costs	100 567.4	(700.0)	99 920.4
Total	427 267.0	–	427 267.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.7

61. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs, to group II, civilian personnel, primarily to meet the additional costs for danger allowance payable to national staff and the unplanned hiring of temporary medical staff to assist the Mission in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak. The redeployment of funds from group I was possible because of the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates for military and police personnel as a consequence of the Ebola virus disease outbreak.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



62. The spending peak in October 2014 was due mainly to the raising of obligations for the reimbursement of contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by their military contingents and formed police personnel and for air operations, as well as for the majority of the procurement of equipment and vehicles for the reporting period. The relatively higher expenditure in June 2015 was attributable to the raising of obligations for the cost of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, as well as the reimbursement of contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by their military contingents and formed police personnel.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	753.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 607.7
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	6 581.2
Total	8 942.8

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	21 212.0
Formed police units	5 185.8
Subtotal	26 397.8
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	18 550.7
Formed police units	3 679.1
Subtotal	22 229.8
Total	48 627.6

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.80	1 November 2008	September/ October 2008
Intensified operational condition factor	1.30	1 November 2008	September/ October 2008
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.60	1 November 2008	September/ October 2008
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	1 707.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	1 707.0

^a Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided land lease/buildings and exemption from aviation fees and passenger taxes.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$791.0	11.0%

63. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to lower actual requirements for mission subsistence allowance, rotation and repatriation travel of military observers as a result of the delayed deployment of military observers, giving rise to an actual average vacancy rate of 12.1 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 3 per cent. This was due to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$5 707.2	4.0%

64. The reduced requirements were due to a lower actual 12-month average troop strength of 4,315 personnel compared with the budgeted average strength of 4,427 personnel, which gave rise to lower expenditure for standard troop cost reimbursement, rotation and repatriation travel of military contingents and mission subsistence allowance for staff officers.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$4 012.3	15.0%

65. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the lower actual 12-month average of 423 United Nations police officers than the average strength of 498 officers budgeted, which resulted in reduced requirements for mission subsistence allowance, rotation and repatriation travel of police officers and rations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$460.4	1.5%

66. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from a lower actual 12-month average strength of 999 formed police personnel compared with the budgeted average strength of 1,005 personnel, which resulted in reduced requirements for formed police units cost reimbursement, rotation and repatriation travel of formed police units, and recreational leave allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$4 355.8	4.9%

67. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 14 per cent compared with 9 per cent applied in the budget. The unutilized balance was partially offset by additional requirements for the danger allowance payable to all international staff as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease for the period from 10 September 2014 to 30 June 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$3 543.0)	(20.2%)

68. The additional requirements resulted mainly from the danger allowance payable to all national staff as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease for the period from 10 September 2014 to 30 June 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$255.5)	(2.1%)

69. The additional requirements were attributable to the danger allowance payable to all United Nations Volunteers as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease for the period from 10 September 2014 to 30 June 2015. The additional requirement was partly offset by the unspent balance as a result of the higher actual vacancy rate of 20.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 7 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$2 059.7)	(-%)

70. The unbudgeted requirement reflected mainly the cost of hiring temporary medical staff to assist the Mission in addressing the threat to UNMIL personnel posed by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease during the period under review.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$343.3	21.2%

71. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 15.7 per cent compared with the 5 per cent applied in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$268.2	55.0%

72. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the cancellation of trips to the Mission of training consultants for in-mission training programmes during the first half of the financial period as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$434.5	21.1%

73. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to fewer trips undertaken than budgeted both outside and inside the mission area, as well as decreased training- and non-training-related travel, due to the travel restrictions imposed as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$7 918.6	23.5%

74. The unutilized balance was due to the cancellation of the acquisition of some prefabricated facilities in line with the repatriation of troops and to the reduced requirements for maintenance services as a result of the higher-than-planned number of closures of camps during the 2013/14 financial period. Lower requirements were also due to favourable purchase prices on air conditioners procured during the reporting period (an actual unit cost of \$225 rather than \$782 as budgeted) and to significantly reduced contract prices for cleaning services. The unutilized balance was further due to lower actual fuel prices than budgeted (budgeted price of \$0.91 per litre compared with the average actual price of \$0.70 per litre).

75. Moreover, by using in-house capacity with the assistance of individual contractors instead of using external contractors for the maintenance of generators, the Mission was able to reduce maintenance costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$4 763.0	33.6%

76. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from the lower-than-budgeted prices for the majority of categories of vehicles purchased during the reporting period. The reduced requirements were also due to the decreased consumption of vehicle fuel (3,565,983 litres consumed compared with 6,559,424 litres budgeted) resulting from less frequent usage of the armed personnel carriers and heavy vehicles than projected as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease. Reduced requirements were further due to decreases in fuel prices compared with budgeted

prices (budgeted price of \$0.91 per litre compared with the actual average of \$0.70 per litre) during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	(\$3 776.7)	(12.8%)

77. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to the introduction of a Boeing 737 aircraft to Accra to bridge with the international commercial flights, resulting in extra requirements for the rental of aircraft and other associated costs, due to the withdrawal of commercial flights from Liberia during the Ebola virus disease crisis. The overall additional requirements were partly offset by reduced expenditure resulting from the lower-than-planned number of hours flown for helicopter operations and lower-than-budgeted fuel prices experienced during the reporting period, as set out above.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 340.1	20.2%

78. The unutilized balance was due primarily to the non-procurement of communications equipment resulting from the lack of existing contracts for such equipment. Reduced requirements were also due to the lower-than-budgeted utilization of satellite transponder bandwidth resulting from the delay in the deployment of upgraded satellite systems in the sectors in support of Umoja and other centralized applications. The unutilized balance was further due to the reduction of services for radio production, community radio stations, video coverage and newspaper advertisement as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$341.6)	(5.8%)

79. The additional requirement was due mainly to the higher-than-projected prorated share of UNMIL for Umoja-related indirect costs. The overall additional requirements were partly offset by the cancellation of the acquisition of some spare parts and supplies by utilizing available stocks.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$1 074.0)	(91.9%)

80. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to the non-budgeted purchase of medical supplies to contain Ebola transmission and to the medical evacuation of two UNMIL personnel who had been infected with the Ebola virus disease.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$2 943.8)	(101.3%)

81. The unbudgeted requirements under this heading reflect the recording of freight costs for the acquisition of assets/equipment, which were initially budgeted

under the respective procurement item classes, whereas the expenditure was recorded under this heading.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

82. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIL are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$16,408,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to \$8,942,800, from interest revenue (\$753,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,607,700) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$6,581,200).
