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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 2015 to 30 June 2016

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 2015 to 30 June 2016 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, security, rule of law, peace consolidation and support, and support.

The reporting period was marked by the completion of the third phase of the phased military force drawdown process, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2215 \(2015\)](#) and [2239 \(2015\)](#). The Government of Liberia, in particular the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Armed Forces of Liberia, assumed full and complete responsibility for security across Liberia from UNMIL as at 30 June 2016, in line with the security transition plan.

The Mission's expenditure for the reporting period was \$313,252,100, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 90.9 per cent, compared with \$410,859,900 in expenditure for an implementation rate of 96.2 per cent in the 2014/15 period.

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 a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission. The requirements for operational costs, including for facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, air transportation, naval transportation, communications and medical services and supplies, were also reduced, in line with the accelerated downsizing of the Mission.

The overall unutilized balance was partly offset by the additional requirements in respect of civilian personnel owing mainly to the payments made to the national staff who separated from UNMIL as a result of the abolishment of their posts in accordance with the staffing table authorized by the General Assembly.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	162 575.3	140 537.4	22 037.9	13.6
Civilian personnel	105 450.7	105 745.4	(294.7)	(0.3)
Operational costs	76 633.4	66 969.3	9 664.1	12.6
Gross requirements	344 659.4	313 252.1	31 407.3	9.1
Staff assessment income	8 688.7	8 996.7	(308.0)	(3.5)
Net requirements	335 970.7	304 255.4	31 715.3	9.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	344 712.2	313 304.9	31 407.3	9.1

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	133	90	32.3
Military contingent personnel	4 678	2 918	37.6
United Nations police	498	297	40.4
Formed police units	1 265	829	34.5
International staff	398	342	14.1
National staff	853	748	9.2
United Nations Volunteers	204	178	12.7
Government-provided personnel	32	29	9.4
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—

^a Represents the highest level of strength authorized by the General Assembly.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 2015 ([A/69/820](#)) and amounted to \$355,208,800 gross (\$346,520,100 net) exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$52,800. It provided for 133 military observers, 4,678 military contingent personnel, 498 United Nations police officers, 1,265 formed police personnel, 32 Government-provided personnel, 398 international staff, 853 national staff, including 60 National Professional Officers, and 204 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 57 of its related report of 30 April 2015 ([A/69/839/Add.11](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$352,862,500 gross (\$344,173,800 net) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [69/259](#) B, appropriated and apportioned an amount of \$344,659,400 gross (\$335,970,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. 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 [2215 \(2015\)](#) and [2239 \(2015\)](#).

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, peace consolidation and support, and support.

7. The present report assesses the performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2015/16 budget ([A/69/820](#)). 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, UNMIL proceeded with the

implementation of the drawdown plan, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2215 (2015) and 2239 (2015). As requested by the Council in its resolution 2215 (2015), during the reporting period, UNMIL resumed the implementation of the third phase of withdrawal of its military and police personnel in order to reduce their numbers to a new ceiling of 3,590 and 1,515, respectively, by September 2015. Subsequently, by its resolution 2239 (2015), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNMIL until 30 September 2016 and decided to further reduce the authorized strength of UNMIL to 1,240 military personnel, including one infantry battalion and related enablers, and 606 police personnel, including three formed police units and immigration and police advisors, by 30 June 2016. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to streamline and consolidate the activities and deployment of the civilian, police and military components of the Mission in line with the security transition.

9. In line with the expectation of the Security Council that the Government of Liberia would fully assume its complete security responsibilities from UNMIL by no later than 30 June 2016, UNMIL directed major efforts towards achieving the handover of the remaining security responsibilities to the Government, while continuing to build the capacity of key security institutions. Those efforts were undertaken within the framework of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition, adopted in March 2015, which set out priority activities for expediting the readiness of Liberian security institutions to complete the security transition by the deadline set by the Security Council. UNMIL and United Nations agencies supported the implementation of the plan through a United Nations-wide plan formulated to ensure coordinated support to the Government. Although the implementation of the activities envisaged in the Government's plan was met with challenges, owing primarily to resource constraints, the adjustment and prioritization of those activities allowed for the Mission to focus the resources available on the most critical targets. The Government progressively took over the remaining security tasks from UNMIL, as planned, and assumed full security responsibility throughout the country by 30 June 2016.

10. The completion of the security transition was accompanied by the implementation of reductions in military and police components mandated to be completed by 30 June 2016. The consolidation of the Mission's civilian component and field presence were also completed, bringing the total number of civilian staff from 1,455 to 981 and the Mission's field offices from 13 to 5. The total number of UNMIL sites was reduced by 37, from 73 to 36 during the reporting period.

11. The Mission's mandated activities continued to focus on supporting the Government in sustaining long-term peace and security and stability, in particular by building the capacity of key national institutions, and in advancing critical reforms. The Mission's efforts in the rule of law sector focused on capacity-building, including by advising and mentoring the leadership and management of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau for Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the judiciary. Progress was achieved in the deployment of Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers across the country, including to border areas, and the establishment of additional county and district security councils, which serve as early warning mechanisms.

12. Some of the planned activities could not be fully implemented owing to delays in the passage of key security legislation, such as the Liberia National Police Act, the Liberia Immigration Service Act and the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, which were passed between March and May 2016. Although the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act was signed into law on 17 July 2016, the Police Act and the Immigration Service Act remained pending, awaiting approval by the President. The establishment of oversight mechanisms within the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was therefore delayed. In order to expedite the establishment of those mechanisms and the broader implementation of the pending security legislation, related regulations and administrative instructions were drafted during the reporting period. The implementation of other planned rule of law support activities was also affected by delays in the completion of reviews by the Government of key policy frameworks, such as the National Security Strategy, owing to the priority accorded to the security transition.

13. UNMIL continued to support peace consolidation. There was no progress made in the constitutional review process, following the submission of the proposed amendments to the legislature in August 2015, owing largely to national debate over contentious propositions. Some progress was made through the establishment of additional county-level peace committees to mediate conflict at the community level and of conflict mitigation mechanisms in concession areas. Additional county service centres were also established, contributing to the extension of State authority and services across the country. Progress has been limited in other areas, such as the adoption of land-related legislation, which is essential for preventing land-related disputes and implementing national reconciliation measures, including the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In addition, the overall progress of Liberia and its capacity to implement institutional reforms have been affected by resource constraints exacerbated by the decline in global commodity prices.

14. The Mission's actual vacancy rates were much higher overall in categories of military and police personnel than they were in the previous period owing to the accelerated drawdown in progress.

15. Four successive years of downsizing as a result of the abolishment of civilian personnel posts, as approved by the General Assembly, have had an impact on the Mission's ability to attract and retain staff members. In addition, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2215 \(2015\)](#) and [2239 \(2015\)](#), during the reporting period, the Mission was transitioning security responsibilities to national security institutions and was in the process of drawing down military and police personnel and military observers. The ongoing designation of duty stations in Liberia as non-family duty stations and the ongoing challenge of the limited number of candidates on rosters reviewed by a field central review body were factors that had an impact on the Mission's ability to recruit and retain qualified staff members. Similarly, the Mission's downsizing had deterred local candidates from joining the Mission.

C. Mission support initiatives

16. UNMIL undertook the activities necessary to implement such Secretariat-wide initiatives as the progressive upgrade and expansion of Umoja. Training continued to be an operational imperative, given that the lack of knowledge in the procedures and technical requirements of the system posed challenges to the achievement of its full potential and the realization of the planned benefits and efficiencies. UNMIL was required to provide for certain system requirements such as the upgrade and acquisition of equipment and the increased Internet bandwidth needed to keep the system operational at all times. The existing bandwidth bitrate of 140 megabits per second was sufficient to accommodate all critical United Nations applications, including Umoja and the intranet. The implementation of the Check Point network security system during the 2015/16 financial period ensured that all network access points were secured, including over virtual private network connections.

17. UNMIL continued to adhere to strict environmental protection policies in every area of its operations, including in the maintenance of premises, including vehicle washing spaces, storage and supply of fuel and lubricant, storage and safe disposal of waste (including medical waste) and hazardous materials, and management and clean-up of dumping sites. Specific efforts were made with regard to the clean-up of locations vacated by the Mission prior to their handover.

18. UNMIL was able to achieve efficiency gains during the 2015/16 financial period through improved control over mission assets and resources, in particular through the implementation of electronic monitoring systems for rations and fuel. The cost estimates for the reporting period account for the following efficiency initiatives. The 30.3 per cent savings in military rations and the 36 per cent savings in formed police rations could be partly attributed to the implementation of the electronic rations management system (\$168,900). In addition, the implementation of the electronic fuel management system contributed to the overall savings of 14.5 per cent (\$74,500) during the 2015/16 financial period.

D. Regional mission cooperation

19. UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) maintained cooperation in line with the inter-mission cooperation framework agreed upon in July 2014. Although joint cross-border activities were affected by the continued closure of the border by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, cooperation continued in some areas, including exchange visits by personnel of the two Missions aimed at enhancing information-sharing and planning joint activities in preparation for the possible reopening of the border, and in the development of a United Nations joint programme for border security, with the active engagement of the United Nations country teams from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

20. UNMIL and UNOCI also supported efforts by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce their cooperation. The second joint meeting of the Council of Chiefs and Elders, held in Guiglo, Côte d'Ivoire, in January 2016, brought together Government officials and local community representatives to increase cross-border collaboration. UNMIL facilitated local-level meetings on border security and immigration between Liberian national security agencies,

civilian authorities and traditional leaders and their Guinean, Ivorian and Sierra Leonean counterparts. UNMIL and UNOCI also supported the Mano River Union in holding a meeting of the Joint Border Security and Confidence-Building Unit, in June 2016, the first such meeting to be held along the Liberian-Ivorian border since the Ebola crisis, and the peace and security-related meetings of the Union held in Côte d'Ivoire in May 2016.

21. With support and facilitation by UNMIL and UNOCI, refugee returns, which were suspended during the Ebola outbreak, resumed in December 2015. They resulted in the return of 17,881 refugees to Côte d'Ivoire by the end of June 2016, leaving the total Ivorian refugee population in Liberia at 20,090.

22. During the reporting period, UNMIL and UNOCI shared three military Mi-24 attack helicopters on a 15 to 85 per cent cost-sharing basis. Owing to the operational situation in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI maintained primary usage of the assets until 10 February 2016, at which point services were discontinued.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

23. UNMIL, the United Nations country team and entities, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme, continued to coordinate assistance and support to the Government of Liberia in the post-Ebola recovery process to build the resilience of communities and to contain individual cases of the Ebola virus disease that occurred during the reporting period. UNMIL field offices continued to provide coordination and logistical support to United Nations agencies in implementing their programmes and projects at the county level, which included the provision of air and sea transport to the Government of Liberia and United Nations partners to facilitate visits and the delivery of material and equipment to remote field locations. UNMIL and the country team, including representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, worked closely together to coordinate support for the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition in various thematic areas.

24. UNMIL and the country team continued to implement their activities under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2013-2017 ("One programme"), which is aligned with the Government's Agenda for Transformation, in support of peace consolidation priorities. They cooperated with the Government, within the framework of the joint steering committee, in the implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation to strengthen community-based conflict management and economic empowerment. UNMIL, UNDP and donors supported the establishment of county service centres and the implementation of the national deconcentration programme. UNMIL collaborated with UNDP to support the Government in drafting regulations and administrative instructions for the implementation of the Police Act and the Immigration Service Act once the legislation is enacted, and they are in the process of developing a joint programme on rule of law, justice and security. Projects were also undertaken in collaboration with donors and non-governmental organizations in the areas of

human rights, corrections, police and security sector reform. In addition, UNMIL regularly convened coordination meetings with bilateral and multilateral actors in the areas of justice and security.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security

25. As detailed in the framework 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. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), the Mission accorded priority to the completion of the security transition process, through the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition, in close partnership with the Government and bilateral donors. This resulted in the full assumption of complete security responsibilities by the Government on 30 June 2016.

26. In order to successfully complete the security transition process, UNMIL intensified its strategic and technical support to building the capacity of leadership and management in the security sector, in particular the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to the decentralization of the security sector in order to improve capacity and performance with regard to maintaining a stable security environment and law and order countrywide. Targeted capacity-building and training efforts for new recruits and existing personnel of security agencies contributed to the deployment of an increased number of officers to the counties, including in the border areas.

27. In the context of the further drawdown of UNMIL, the Mission intensified its focus on early warning and the prevention of threats to public security at the community level through continued support to county and district security councils, in collaboration with UNDP and the Office of the National Security Adviser of Liberia. The increased presence and functioning of security councils in 11 of the 15 counties and in 80 districts also strengthened the capacity of the security sector to mitigate, mediate and respond to security threats and incidents. In parallel, UNMIL assisted the Liberia National Police in the development of a policy framework for community policing and a plan for its implementation.

28. In addition, the Mission continued to work closely with the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms to develop capacity in the regulation and monitoring of small arms, light weapons and related materials. UNMIL ceased its conduct of inspections of Government armories during the past quarter, following the adoption of Security Council resolution [2288 \(2016\)](#), by which the Council decided to terminate the sanctions regime against Liberia.

29. The closure of the Ivorian border since the Ebola outbreak in August 2014 continued to curtail joint cross-border activities during the reporting period, with some significant exceptions. The voluntary repatriation of refugees through humanitarian corridors recommenced on 18 December 2015 and has resulted in the assisted return of 17,881 refugees to Côte d'Ivoire. Prioritized cross-border cooperation efforts in support of border stabilization included the resumption of

cross-border confidence-building and information-sharing initiatives and the resumption of work of the Joint Border Security and Confidence-Building Unit along the country's borders with Sierra Leone and Guinea, in collaboration with partners such as the Mano River Union.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Stable security environment in Liberia

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
No major politically motivated incidents of armed violence (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 0)	Achieved. There were no major politically motivated incidents of armed violence during the reporting period	
Number of counties with a functioning county security council (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 10)	Achieved: 11 counties have functioning county security councils, trained and certified by the Government. The increased number was enabled by joint Government, UNDP and UNMIL support, including technical, logistical and financial assistance by UNMIL on quick-impact projects	
Decrease in the number incidents of public disorder that are beyond the capacity of Government institutions to address without UNMIL support (2013/14: 7; 2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 1)	2 public disorder incidents requiring UNMIL intervention were recorded. Formed police units responded to 1 incident in Ganta, Nimba County, and 1 in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County, to reinforce the Police Support Unit of the Liberia National Police. The higher number of incidents was attributed to the limited predictability of localized incidents and the national security agencies' having insufficient time to reinforce their capacity at the incident locations	
Transition of full security responsibilities from UNMIL to national security agencies	Achieved. The transition of full security responsibilities from UNMIL to national security agencies was completed by 30 June 2016. All 10 security responsibilities outlined in the Government's plan for UNMIL transition were handed over to national security agencies, including: prison security (1); VIP security (1); airfield security (2); airfield maintenance (2); cash escorts (1); maritime patrolling (1); explosive ordnance disposal (1); and static guard duty at key national installations (1)	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
8,052 military observer patrol days (11 teams with 2 patrols per day for 366 days), including air and ground patrols, to gather information, liaise with local communities, observe general conditions within communities and gather information on specific incidents	5,539	The reduced number of patrol days was due to the reduction of the number of military observers, in line with the further drawdown of the Mission's military strength, in line with Security Council resolution 2239 (2015)
2,150 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 200 B-1900)	967	The reduced number of air patrol hours was attributed to the further drawdown of the Mission's military strength, in line with Security Council resolution 2239 (2015)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
27,450 battalion patrol days (3 battalions with 25 patrols per day for 366 days), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as escort operations and VIP protection	26,488	The reduced number of battalion patrol days was owing to the further drawdown of the Mission's military strength, in line with Security Council resolution 2239 (2015) , and the transition of security responsibilities to the Government, including escort operations and VIP protection, in April 2016
1,098 quick-reaction force patrol days (3 patrols per day for 366 days), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as escort operations	No	The quick-reaction force was repatriated in July 2015, in line with Security Council resolution 2190 (2014)
2,928 formed police unit patrol days (8 units with 1 patrol per day for 366 days), including joint foot and mobile patrols	2,599	The reduced number of formed police unit patrol days was attributed to the further drawdown of the Mission's police strength, in line with Security Council's resolutions 2215 (2015) and 2239 (2015)
2 threat assessments covering strategic, security and operational issues related to the UNMIL transition, conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	Threat assessments covering strategic, security and operational issues related to the security transition process were conducted in August 2015 and June 2016, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police
8,784 joint activities of United Nations police (24 team sites with 1 joint activity per day for 366 days) with the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, including daily contact/liaison/patrols with local authorities and communities in 15 counties	18,125	Joint activities were conducted with the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, including: co-location engagements at police/immigration stations (11,097); joint meetings with Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization commanders (2,372); and joint patrols (2,207). The higher number of activities was attributed to the county-based capacity-building model adopted by UNMIL in April 2015, which enabled targeted engagement with counterparts on key advisory areas, such as investigation, police services, human resources and administration and immigration, in all 15 counties
12 training sessions conducted for Liberia National Police officers on human rights observance, first-responder roles and responsibilities and protection of civilians	24	Training sessions were conducted, including on first-responder roles and responsibilities (3) and on human rights observance and protection of civilians (21). The increased number of sessions was attributed to greater demand for the training sessions by the Liberia National Police

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 presentations developed for 15 county security councils on issues including coordination and integration among justice and security actors, early warning systems and protection of civilians, in coordination with the National Security Council secretariat	15	County-specific presentations were developed for 15 county security councils, and 12 of them were delivered, in coordination with the National Security Council secretariat. The 3 remaining presentations were pending approval by the National Security Council at the time of reporting
6 working sessions with the Ministry of Justice and its agencies on the implementation of the Government's national transition plan for the complete assumption of security responsibilities	34	Working sessions were conducted with the Government's Joint Transition Taskforce and the Joint Transition Finance Committee, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, on the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition. The increased number of sessions was owing to the establishment of the Joint Transition Finance Committee, which met several times per month to address the financial aspects of the plan's implementation
4 weapons inspections by Liberia's security agencies, conducted jointly with the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit	3	The quarterly firearms inspections were completed in August and November 2015 and February 2016. The fourth inspection, planned for May 2016, commenced but was halted in the light of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2288 (2016) , by which the Council decided to terminate the sanctions regime against Liberia with immediate effect
Multimedia campaigns and programmes that provide reliable, credible and timely information on peace, security and protection of the civilian population through UNMIL Radio broadcasts: five 45-minute daily coffee-break current affairs programmes; 7 one-hour discussion programmes (<i>Crime Watch</i> , <i>Dateline Liberia</i> , <i>Nationwide</i> , <i>Dis Government Ting</i> , <i>Creek Town</i> , <i>Palava Hut</i> and <i>Front Page</i>) (364); nine 30-minute weekly programmes on topics related to transition (468); 2 one-hour weekly programmes on gender (<i>Women's World</i> and <i>Girl Power</i>) (104); 5 x daily factual and entertainment programmes (676); 2 weekly entertainment programmes (<i>Liberia Tonight</i>) (104); 1 weekly music programme (52); 15 x ten-minute daily radio news programmes/bulletins in English, Liberian English, French and three local languages	Yes	Five 45-minute daily <i>Coffee Break</i> current affairs programmes (250); seven 1-hour weekly discussion programmes (450); fifty-eight 30-minute special programmes devoted to the transition; two 1-hour weekly programmes on gender (100); daily/weekly factual entertainment programmes (680); two 1-hour weekly entertainment programmes (100); 1 weekly music programme (50); fifteen 10-minute daily radio news bulletins in English, Liberian English, French and three local languages (3,750); and one 15-minute weekly programme in French (38). The increased number of weekly discussion programmes was owing to the increased demand for one of the programmes (<i>Dateline Liberia</i>). The lower number of programmes dedicated to the security transition was owing to the inclusion of the topic in all UNMIL Radio programmes, as appropriate

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
(3,750); and one 15-minute weekly French programme (52)		
9 three-minute video news reports, 12 three-minute video feature programmes, 4 compilation programmes distributed on DVD once every 4 months to 150 video clubs, production of 6 issues of periodic <i>UNMIL Today</i> electronic newsletters focusing on priority mandated tasks (e.g., security transition and political and institutional reforms), 132 photo assignments, 250 photos per day, 4 photo exhibitions, 12 press conferences and 21 press releases. All photo, video, radio and publications products are posted on the UNMIL website and digital social media platforms	Yes	19 three-minute video news reports and 14 three-minute feature programmes were produced and distributed to 2 television stations. The higher number of programmes developed was due to an increase in requests from within the Mission to highlight the work of UNMIL. 1 compilation programme on the security transition was distributed on DVD to 150 video clubs. The 3 remaining compilation programmes were not produced owing to difficulties in identifying vendors to distribute the programmes until the last quarter of the reporting period. 3 issues of the <i>UNMIL Today</i> electronic newsletter focusing on priority mandated tasks were produced. The reduced number was attributed to fewer stories generated by field offices owing to the drawdown of the Mission. 200 photo assignments, 200 photos per day, 2 photo exhibitions, 10 press conferences and 19 press releases; all photos, videos, radio programmes and publications were posted on the UNMIL website and digital social media platforms. The increased number of photo assignments was owing to increased demand from within UNMIL to cover the Mission's work, specifically on the security transition, and the reduced number of photos per day was attributed to more targeted subjects
7 nationwide advocacy multimedia 5-day campaigns on: police recruitment, with special emphasis on recruitment of women and community policing and safe driving; prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including child rape; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; 16 days of activism and human rights; constitutional and institutional reforms, including decentralization, and national reconciliation; Presidential election; and humanitarian issues, including Ebola virus disease prevention and response, through 48 performances by 11 traditional communicators in Monrovia and in the 15 counties, with promotional materials, including: 15,000 T-shirts; 60,000 flyers, 15,000 stickers; 37,000 wristbands; 55,000 posters; 105 large-sized flex banners;	No	5 nationwide advocacy multimedia 4-day campaigns on safe driving; prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including child rape; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; 16 days of activism and human rights; and constitutional and institutional reforms, including decentralization, and national reconciliation; through 28 performances by 11 traditional communicators in Monrovia and in 13 counties, with promotional materials, including: 21,600 T-shirts; 55,000 flyers; 30,000 stickers; 21,400 wristbands; 52,000 posters; 116 large-sized flex banners; 350 notebooks; no trophies; 250 transistor radio sets; and 250 solar chargers. The reduced number of campaigns was due to 1 campaign on humanitarian issues, including Ebola virus disease prevention and response, being adequately covered by national and international partners, and 1 dedicated campaign on police recruitment being incorporated into messaging and activities on the security transition.

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
158 trophies; 200 transistor radio sets; and 200 solar chargers		The reduced duration of the campaigns conducted was attributed to the streamlined format of the campaigns
8 video public service announcements or promotional videos 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. All campaign products are posted on the UNMIL website and digital media platforms	Yes	14 video public service announcements or promotional videos were produced for television broadcast, 2 of which were distributed to 150 video clubs, and 120 public service announcements for broadcast on UNMIL Radio and on 20 community radio stations. The increase in video public service announcements or promotional videos was owing to the increased visibility given to efforts to fight sexual exploitation and abuse, and to the security transition. The reduced number of public service announcements distributed was owing to the difficulty in identifying an appropriate distributor, which resulted in their delivery during the last quarter of the reporting period and to a more limited number of community radio stations. All campaign products were posted on the UNMIL website and digital media platforms

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards effective control of the border of Liberia and strengthened capacity of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers deployed to 45 official border-crossing points (2013/14: 1,196; 2014/15: 1,200; 2015/16: 1,300)	Achieved. The number of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers deployed to 45 official border-crossing points increased to 1,590. The increased number was due to the deployment of 265 new graduates and the relocation of 115 Monrovia-based immigration officers to the border-crossing points
Increase in cross-border activities in support of border stabilization, including meetings between national security agencies, civilian authorities and traditional leaders (2013/14: 8; 2014/15: 4; 2015/16: 20)	Achieved: 25 cross-border activities were undertaken in support of border stabilization, including: cross-border meetings between representatives of national security agencies, civilian authorities and traditional leaders (21); inter-mission/United Nations country team visits between UNMIL and UNOCI in September and May 2016 to strengthen inter-mission cooperation, plan joint activities to strengthen host country capacity to enhance regional security and strengthen social cohesion in border areas (3); and a technical and ministerial meeting of the Mano River Union (1). While the Liberian-Ivorian border remained closed, the increased number of activities was attributed to the stabilized public health situation in the aftermath of the Ebola crisis

Increase in the number of border patrols conducted by trained and equipped Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers at the Liberian border with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone (2013/14: 80; 2014/15: 100; 2015/16: 250)

190 border patrols were conducted. The reduced number of border patrols was owing to budgetary constraints faced by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
360 joint border patrols (Force: 20 patrols per month for 12 months; United Nations Police in Liberia: 10 patrols per month for 12 months) at the Liberian borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone, to monitor the border security situation, including the illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and persons, cross-border movement of armed elements and flow of refugees	87	The reduced number of joint border patrols was owing to the further drawdown of UNMIL military and police personnel, in line with Security Council resolutions 2215 (2015) and 2239 (2015)
1 border threat assessment related to Guinean cross-border activities linked to the presidential election in Guinea, scheduled to be held in 2015	Yes	1 border threat assessment was conducted in October 2015 to facilitate contingency planning for the 2015 presidential election held in Guinea
3 threat assessments to map armed elements in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire, in collaboration with UNOCI	Yes	3 threat assessments were conducted in collaboration with UNOCI, in February, March and May 2016, to map armed elements in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire
8 assessments (1 in each of the 8 border counties) on the progress of 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	10	10 assessments were undertaken covering all 8 border counties (Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee Counties), 8 on the progress of border stabilization and 2 to inform programme activities of the United Nations system in Liberia and international partners, in support of the Government, specifically the United Nations-Liberia joint programme proposal for border security
20 cross-border confidence-building and information-sharing initiatives conducted in collaboration with local government authorities and border communities, and their Ivorian (8), Guinean (6) and Sierra Leonean (6) counterparts	21	Cross-border confidence-building and information-sharing initiatives on security, border stabilization and social cohesion were conducted in collaboration with Liberian local government authorities and border communities, and their Ivorian (7), Guinean (6) and Sierra Leonean (7) counterparts. In addition, 1 tripartite cross-border meeting on security issues was held between Liberian local authorities and their Guinean and Sierra Leonean counterparts

2 quadripartite meetings to facilitate cross-border collaboration with Côte d'Ivoire, convened in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs	1	1 quadripartite meeting on cross-border security cooperation issues between Ivorian and Liberian Chiefs of Defence Staff, and the UNOCI and UNMIL Force Commanders was convened in Côte d'Ivoire in March 2016. A second quadripartite meeting did not take place because the two Governments preferred to convene a bilateral meeting
90 mentoring sessions convened for Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on organizing and effectively facilitating cross-border meetings with other security agencies, civilian authorities, traditional leaders and their Ivorian, Guinean and Sierra Leonean counterparts at the 45 official border-crossing points and 5 regional command centres	Yes	90 mentoring sessions were convened for Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on organizing and facilitating inclusive cross-border meetings with other security agencies, civilian authorities, traditional leaders and their Ivorian, Guinean and Sierra Leonean counterparts at the 45 official border-crossing points and 5 regional command centres
4 training sessions for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Border Patrol Unit on foot and mobile patrolling, use of non-lethal force and operational readiness/quick response, conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	Yes	4 training sessions for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Border Patrol Unit were conducted, in collaboration with the Bureau, on foot and mobile patrolling, use of non-lethal force and operational readiness
10 in-service training sessions and workshops (5 in Monrovia and 5 outside Monrovia) for 200 officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on border management and control, document identification and inspection, gender perspectives, migration management, conduct and discipline and immigration laws, conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	12	In-service training sessions in Monrovia (3) and outside Monrovia (9) for 169 officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on border management and control were conducted in collaboration with the Bureau. The increased number of training sessions was owing to the enhanced reach of the county-based delivery model adopted by UNMIL in April 2015. The reduced number of officers trained was owing to financial constraints, which resulted in the funding of a daily subsistence allowance for 169 officers instead of 200, as planned. In addition, 4 training sessions for 200 officers on document fraud detection and passenger profiling were conducted in Gbarnga (2) and Monrovia (2)
1 manpower deployment plan for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, developed in collaboration with the Bureau	Yes	1 draft manpower deployment plan was developed in collaboration with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in April 2016. It is expected to be finalized following the issuance of the Immigration Service Act, to ensure its alignment with the legislation

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Improved capacity and performance of Liberian law enforcement agencies in controlling crime and maintaining law and order nationwide

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Establishment of in-service training programmes in leadership, investigations and internal management systems for the Liberia National Police (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 3)	Achieved. In-service training programmes in leadership (1), investigations (1) and internal management systems (1) were established and delivered. The National Police Training Academy conducted 1 eight-week senior leadership and management course for 38 officers (including 3 women), 1 training session on investigations for 20 officers (including 4 women), and 1 train-the-trainer session on internal management systems to 50 Liberia National Police instructors (including 5 women)
Liberia National Police manpower deployment plan which promotes gender balance and equal opportunities (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 1)	Achieved. The draft Liberia National Police manpower deployment plan promoting gender balance and equal opportunities was finalized on 19 May 2016 and was under review by the Liberia National Police Policy Review Board at the time of reporting. The draft plan is expected to be aligned with the Police Act, once enacted
Establishment of Liberia National Police regional command centres with emergency telephone number call response capacity (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 5)	Liberia National Police regional command centres with emergency telephone number response capacity were not established owing to budgetary constraints and limited national telephone service coverage. The full operationalization of the National Operations Centre at Liberia National Police headquarters, in particular the revitalization of the “911” emergency telephone number call response capacity, was prioritized and sensitization campaigns were being conducted at the county level, preceding further decentralization. 5 training sessions (1 per region) were also conducted for Liberia National Police personnel to be deployed at the 5 regional command centres
National community policing strategy for the Liberia National Police (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 1)	Achieved. The community policing policy was approved by the Inspector General of Police in March 2016. A national action plan for community policing was approved in May 2016 in place of a community policing strategy. In addition, an implementation plan for the national action plan for community policing was being developed and was expected to be finalized during the next reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 in-service training sessions in support of the decentralization of the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit, conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	4	In-service training sessions in support of the decentralization of the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit were conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police. A fifth in-service training session was not conducted owing to the unavailability of staff from the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit. In addition, 4 mentoring sessions were conducted to support the decentralization of firearms inspections

12 working and mentoring sessions conducted for the National Police Training Academy on the implementation of the National Police Training Academy training needs assessment	13	Group working and mentoring sessions were conducted for 18 National Police Training Academy instructors (including 1 woman) on the implementation of the National Police Training Academy training needs assessment
48 in-service training sessions, conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police, for Liberia National Police officers deployed in zones, stations and depots in Monrovia and the five regions on: office management; command and control; traffic management; public safety and security; operational planning and execution; basic tactical interventions and arrest techniques; interviews and interrogations; community-based policing; and gender mainstreaming	134	In-service training sessions were conducted for 1,752 Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on office management (28); command and control (8); operational planning and execution (13); basic tactical interventions and arrest techniques (5); public safety (26); community-based policing (6); interviews and interrogations (40); and gender mainstreaming (8). The increased number of sessions was owing to the extended reach achieved through the county-based capacity-building delivery model adopted by UNMIL in April 2015
5 training sessions in communications operations in support of the establishment of Liberia National Police regional operations centres, conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	5 training sessions in communications operations in support of the establishment of Liberia National Police regional operations centres were conducted for 24 Liberia National Police officers (including 10 women) in Monrovia in collaboration with the Liberia National Police. The establishment of the regional operational centres remained pending, however, owing to budgetary, logistical and other systemic constraints
6 mentoring sessions conducted for the Liberia National Police on the development of a national community policing strategy, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	6 mentoring sessions were conducted to support the drafting of a community policing strategy in collaboration with the Liberia National Police Community Service Section
1 Liberia National Police recruitment campaign targeting women at the regional and county levels who meet the basic recruitment age and academic qualifications requirements, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	1 recruitment campaign targeting women candidates at the regional and county levels was developed and launched by the Liberia National Police, in coordination with Liberia National Police commanders at the county level, resulting in the recruitment of 426 officers, including 95 women
1 manpower deployment plan for the Liberia National Police, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	1 draft manpower deployment plan for the Liberia National Police was finalized in May 2016 and is being reviewed by the Liberia National Police Policy Review Board. The draft plan is expected to be finalized following the adoption of the Police Act, to ensure its alignment with the legislation

8 capacity-building sessions with national law enforcement agencies (the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Transnational Crimes Unit) convened on integrated operational planning and response	15	Capacity-building sessions on integrated operational planning and response were conducted for mid- and senior-level management of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Transnational Crimes Unit, including 2 sessions in Monrovia and 1 session each in 13 counties, excluding River Cess County owing to the closure of the Mission's field office there in May 2015. The increased number of sessions was attributed to the extended reach achieved through the county-based capacity-building delivery model adopted by UNMIL in April 2015
6 capacity-building sessions with the Liberia National Police Crime Services Division and Criminal Intelligence Department, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Transnational Crimes Unit, convened on the development of a crime statistics collection programme and on crime mapping and analysis	8	Capacity-building sessions on the development of a crime statistics collection programme and on crime mapping and analysis were conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police Crime Services Division and Criminal Intelligence Department, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Transnational Crimes Unit. The increased number of sessions was owing to the need to undertake 2 additional training sessions for officers to be deployed to all 15 counties

Component 2: rule of law

30. As detailed in the framework below, the Mission, in close coordination with the United Nations country team and other partners, maintained its focus on: (a) supporting the reform of the national legislative and policy framework; (b) increasing accountability in the justice and security sectors; (c) building the capacity of justice and security institutions, with a particular focus on leadership and management; (d) enhancing the service delivery of the justice and security institutions in all 15 counties; and (e) the promotion and protection of human rights.

31. In accordance with Security Council resolutions [2190 \(2014\)](#) and [2239 \(2015\)](#), UNMIL supported the development and implementation of key legislative and policy reforms across the justice and security sectors, with an emphasis on increasing professionalism, accountability and oversight. The Police Act and the Immigration Service Act were passed by the legislature and were pending the approval of the President for their enactment. In addition, regulatory frameworks for the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization were developed in alignment with the draft acts. The Mission assisted in the development of draft policies on witness protection, legal aid and paralegal services and in the implementation of plans to decentralize the Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division to the five regions, furthering efforts to increase access to and the accountability of justice and security services throughout the country.

32. UNMIL supported the efforts of the Government to reform the legislative and regulatory framework for military justice. Pending the enactment of a uniform code of military justice, the Ministries of Defence and Justice signed a memorandum of understanding on procedures for extending the jurisdiction of civilian courts to also

cover Armed Forces of Liberia personnel. The Mission continued to support efforts to increase countrywide access to justice and security services, in particular the integrated programmes of regional justice and security hubs, in coordination with UNDP and the Peacebuilding Fund.

33. UNMIL continued to assist the Government in its efforts to improve the capacity of justice and security institutions by enhancing training programmes and mentoring activities, including by integrating human rights and gender perspectives. Emphasis was also given to awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives to more effectively address sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, following an audit conducted in correctional facilities across the country, the Mission, with the Government and other key partners, developed benchmarks for individual facilities to enhance their performance.

34. The Mission continued developing national capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights, resulting in Liberia's increased compliance with human rights instruments, norms and standards, as well as further progress in the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan. Although the Government committed to the criminalization of female genital mutilation, the finalization of a draft bill on female genital mutilation remained outstanding. In addition, subsequent to the issuance of a public report on harmful traditional practices, developed by UNMIL and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Government of Liberia supported training and awareness-raising initiatives involving traditional leaders to end such practices.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Regulations implementing legislation governing the justice and security sector approved by the appropriate authority (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 4; 2015/16: 5)

Achieved: 8 regulations, 1 of each regulation for the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, were developed in support of the implementation of the Police Act and the Immigration Service Act on disciplinary proceedings (2); rights and conditions of service (2); the policy management board (2); and the civilian complaints review board (2). The increased number of regulations developed was owing to the temporary recruitment of additional legal experts by UNMIL and the identification of cross-cutting issues for both agencies

Implementation of the revised National Security Strategy, in accordance with its implementation plan (2013/14: 2; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 6)

The National Security Strategy was not revised during the reporting period owing to the priority accorded to the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition. Efforts to draft the revised National Security Strategy, previously interrupted by the Ebola outbreak, were revived in June 2016, through a round-table discussion on the matter with national stakeholders. The process is expected to be concluded during the next reporting period

The Liberia National Commission on Small Arms database established, in accordance with the 2006 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials

The Commission on Small Arms database was not established. Although the database system was installed, input of data by the Commission was pending. The Armed Forces of Liberia, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Executive Protection Service and the Liberia National Police populated their respective databases, in accordance with the 2006 ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. The data collected by the national security agencies are expected to be collated in the Commission database, once it is established, during the 2016/17 reporting period

Increase in the rate of implementation of recommendations arising from the Management and Accountability Review of the Police, Prosecution and Judiciary (2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 25 per cent; 2015/16: 50 per cent)

6 recommendations (30 per cent) were implemented: the establishment of the Jury Management Office by the judiciary; the establishment of the Central Case Processing Unit by the judiciary; the recruitment of an increased number of public defenders by the judiciary; the restructuring of the Office of the County Attorney in Montserrado by the Ministry of Justice; the development of a judiciary competency profile; and the revision of the Rules of Court. The decrease in the percentage of recommendations implemented was owing to the delayed development and validation of relevant policies by national counterparts. The 50 per cent target is expected to be met during the next reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice, convened on the implementation of the Police Act and other justice and security-related legislation	8	Capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice were convened on the development of 8 regulations in support of the Immigration Service Act and the Police Act. The 2 additional capacity-building sessions were conducted at the request of the Ministry of Justice, given the increased demand for capacity-building on the drafting of regulatory documents by the justice and security sector
6 capacity-building sessions with the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms, convened on the implementation of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act	Yes	6 capacity-building sessions with the Commission on Small Arms were convened on the implementation of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, including on drafting regulations and compliance with relevant regional and international standards
1 standard operating procedure for arms inspection and management by the Liberia National Police Small Arms Unit, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	The standard operating procedure on the functions, duties and responsibilities of the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit was developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and approved on 11 March 2016

6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary and other justice sector actors, convened on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2013 Management and Accountability Review of the Police, Judiciary and Prosecution	7	Capacity-building sessions were convened with the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary and other justice sectors on the establishment of the Jury Management Office (1); the establishment of the Central Case Processing Unit (1); and the restructuring of the Office of the County Attorney (5); 1 additional capacity-building session was held for the newly established Jury Management Office
3 advisory papers for the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, developed on the implementation of resolutions of the 2013 Criminal Justice Conference with respect to the review of court rules, national criminal justice policy, and the national legal aid policy	4	3 advisory papers were prepared for the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice on the review of court rules, the national criminal justice policy and the national legal aid policy, and 1 additional advisory paper was developed on the revised schedule of court fees and fines, at the request of the Chief Justice
4 advisory papers on reviews of draft legislation for the justice and security sectors submitted to the Judiciary and Defence Committees of the legislature	2	Advisory papers on the review of the drafts of the Police Act (1) and the Immigration Service Act (1) were submitted to the Judiciary and Defence Committees of the legislature. In lieu of the 2 remaining advisory papers, mentoring sessions were conducted on the draft Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, the Police Act and the Immigration Service Act, at the request of the legislature
4 capacity-building sessions with the Liberian Civil Society Security Sector Reform Working Group, convened on legislative reform and oversight issues	Yes	4 capacity-building sessions with the Liberian Civil Society Security Sector Reform Working Group were convened on legislative reform and oversight issues, focusing on the role and responsibilities of civil society in security sector reform
2 workshops for security sector institutions, including the Liberia National Police, the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, conducted to enable the development of a mechanism designed to implement the revised National Security Strategy	No	Workshops for security sector institutions, including the Liberia National Police, the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, were conducted to discuss the pending revision of the National Security Strategy. The workshops also included discussions on an implementation mechanism for the National Security Strategy. Until the strategy is fully revised, however, the development of an implementation mechanism cannot be finalized. The review of the National Security Strategy was not conducted during the reporting period owing to the priority accorded to the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition
1 United Nations-wide plan to support the implementation of the Government's revised transition plan to assume security responsibilities by 30 June 2016, developed in consultation with national security sector partners, UNDP and UN-Women	Yes	The United Nations-wide plan to coordinate support for the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition was developed in consultation with national security sector partners, UNDP and UN-Women, in order to support the Government in the assumption of its full security responsibilities by 30 June 2016

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Establishment of a civilian oversight mechanism for the Liberia National Police (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 1)	The establishment of a civilian oversight mechanism for the Liberia National Police was not established, given that the enactment of the Police Act remained pending. A policy and governance framework for the Liberia National Police Policy Management Board and the Civilian Complaints Review Board were developed, however, and the Boards are expected to be established once the Police Act comes into force	
Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division offices established in all five regional headquarters (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 5)	Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division offices were established at 4 regional headquarters (Bomi, Bong, Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties). A fifth office (Margibi County) was not established owing to the outstanding payment of a resettlement package to officers identified for deployment to the office. The Liberia National Police is expected to resolve the payment issue and to staff its fifth regional headquarters office by the end of August 2016	
Increase in the number of Judicial Institute and National Police Training Academy instructors trained on case management strategies, legal professionalism and Liberian law (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 20)	10 Judicial Institute instructors were trained on case management strategies, legal professionalism and Liberian law. The training for 10 National Police Training instructors was on hold pending the review of the training modules on Liberian law, in particular the Police Act. The training is expected to take place after the Act is adopted, to ensure the full alignment of the modules with the legislation	
The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice establish a military justice legal framework (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 1)	Achieved. The Ministries of Defence and Justice established a military justice legal framework through a memorandum of understanding, signed in June 2016, which agreed on procedures for subjecting Armed Forces of Liberia personnel accused of crimes to the jurisdiction of civilian courts. The memorandum will remain in force until the Uniform Code of Military Justice is enacted and the military justice system under the code is functional	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice, conducted on operationalizing the civilian oversight mechanism for the Liberia National Police	8	Capacity-building sessions were held with the Ministry of Justice on operationalizing the Liberia National Police Civilian Complaints Review Board. The 2 additional sessions on the subject were conducted, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, to include external stakeholders, such as representatives of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Federation of Liberia Youth, the National Civil Society Council and the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association. While regulations to operationalize the civilian complaints mechanism were developed and validated, their implementation remained pending the adoption of the Police Act

3 capacity-building seminars for the Judiciary and Security and Defence Committees of the legislature, conducted on effective oversight of the justice and security sector	1	One-month capacity-building seminar for members of the House and the Senate, including the Judiciary Committee and the Security and Defence Committee of the legislature, was conducted on legislative drafting, including rules related to the passage of legislation and oversight of the justice and security sector. The remaining 2 capacity-building seminars were not conducted owing to the priority accorded by UNMIL to support the revision of the Rules of Court
6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice, convened to enhance accountability mechanisms within the Prosecutions Department	5	Capacity-building sessions were convened with the Ministry of Justice to enhance accountability mechanisms within the Prosecutions Department on staff profiling (1); database development (1); and office management (1). 1 capacity-building session, focused on the establishment and operationalization of 4 newly created divisions within the Department of Prosecutions, was conducted for the Solicitor General
1 public complaints reporting mechanism for misconduct on the part of the Liberia National Police, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and the Public Services Offices of the justice and security hubs	Yes	1 public complaints reporting mechanism was developed and established in accordance with the Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division Policy and Procedure, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and the Public Services Offices of the justice and security hubs
5 training sessions (one in each of the 5 regions) on disciplinary regulations, for members of the decentralized Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division, conducted in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	5 training sessions on disciplinary regulations were conducted in the form of 1 combined session at the National Police Training Academy for 25 newly recruited officers of the decentralized Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division, prior to their deployment to the 5 regions. In addition, one 2-day refresher training session was conducted for personnel from 4 regional headquarters of the Liberia National Police Professional Standards Division and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Preventive Internal Security Department. Staffing of the fifth regional headquarters was pending for the reasons described in the second indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 2.2 above
1 review report of the Armed Forces of Liberia legislative and policy framework for military justice developed for the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Ministry of Defence	Yes	1 review report of the Armed Forces of Liberia legislative and policy framework for military justice was developed for the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Ministry of Defence, focusing on the development of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministries of Defence and Justice, pending the enactment of the Uniform Code of Military Justice

4 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice, conducted on the development of a memorandum of understanding for military justice proceedings	Yes	4 capacity-building sessions with the Ministries of Defence and Justice were conducted on the development of a memorandum of understanding, focusing on key stages in military justice proceedings including: reporting the crime (1); investigating the crime (1); prosecuting the accused (1); and adjudicating the crime (1)
1 training module and 2 training sessions on case management, legal professionalism and Liberian law, developed for use by instructors at the Judicial Institute and National Police Training Academy	Yes	1 training module and 12 training sessions on case management, legal professionalism and Liberian law were developed and conducted for use by instructors at the Judicial Institute and National Police Training Academy. The significant increase in the number of training sessions reflected efforts to adapt to the absorptive capacity and the availability of the trainees
1 advisory paper and 6 capacity-building sessions and 2 training sessions for the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, conducted on the development and implementation of promotion policies that provide for fair, transparent, merit-based and non-political promotion processes for all ranks, including strategies for the recruitment, retention and promotion of women	No	The advisory paper on the development and implementation of promotion policies was developed but not finalized and 2 related training sessions for the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization were not conducted, owing to the pending enactment of the National Police Act and the Immigration Service Act, with which they need to be aligned. However, 8 capacity-building sessions in support of the development of the promotion policies were conducted for the Joint Steering and Executive Committees and the Policy Review Boards of the two agencies. The two additional capacity-building sessions conducted were owing to additional time required by participants to fully engage in the process
4 capacity-building sessions with the Liberia National Police, conducted on the development of a regulatory framework for community watch forums establishing roles and functions	5	Capacity-building sessions were conducted with the Liberia National Police on the development of a regulatory framework establishing roles and functions for community watch forums. 1 additional session was conducted at the request of Liberia National Police leadership to operationalize the community policing policy approved in March 2016
2 analytical reports on the functioning of justice and security sector civilian and parliamentary oversight mechanisms, developed for the Ministry of Justice, the Governance Commission, the legislature, and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights	Yes	2 analytical reports on the functioning of justice and security sector civilian and parliamentary oversight were developed for the Ministry of Justice, the Governance Commission, the legislature and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights

4 joint capacity-building sessions with the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission and justice and security sector institutions, conducted on anti-corruption mechanisms	Yes	4 joint capacity-building sessions on anti-corruption mechanisms were conducted with the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission and the Liberia National Police. 3 sessions with the Commission and the Liberia National Police focused on the investigative aspects of anti-corruption efforts; and 1 session with the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary focused on the legal aspects of anti-corruption mechanisms
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Enhanced capacity of Liberian justice and security institutions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Establishment of Liberia National Police training centres in 3 regional headquarters (2013/14: 1; 2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 3)	Achieved: 3 Liberia National Police regional training centres were established, in Gbarnga, Harper and Sinje	
Increase in the number of counties in which standardized record-keeping systems have been implemented by the judiciary (2013/14: 4; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 15)	Achieved. Standardized record-keeping systems were implemented by the judiciary in all 15 counties	
Increase in the number of prosecutors and public defenders mentored on case management strategies and legal professionalism (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 20)	Achieved: 41, 11 prosecutors (including 4 women) from the Office of the County Attorney and the Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit and 30 public defenders (including 4 women) were mentored on case management strategies and legal professionalism. The increased number of officials mentored was in response to a request from the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary and the Judicial Institute, given their increased demand for mentoring newly recruited and reassigned personnel	
Increase in the number of Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation officers trained in advanced security and the use of non-lethal force (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 50)	30 corrections and rehabilitation officers were trained in advanced security and the use of non-lethal force. The reduced number of officers trained was owing to delays in the release of funds for the training by the Government	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 training lesson modules developed on the Police Act and the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act for use by the National Police Training Academy for the training of recruits	1	Draft training lesson module on the Police Act was developed and presented to the National Police Training Academy. The training lesson modules on the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act were not developed owing to the decision by the Commission on Small Arms to prepare the modules within six months of the enactment of the law

10 review sessions for the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Court Administrator of the Judiciary, convened on the roll-out and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of manual record-keeping systems	17	13 review sessions were convened with the Court Administrator of the Judiciary on the implementation of the manual record-keeping systems rolled out in all 15 counties. 1 session on record-keeping design was conducted with the Ministry of Justice. Additional sessions with the central Jury Management Office (3) were held following the establishment of 5 decentralized offices of the central Jury Management Office, in Bomi, Bong, Grand Gedeh, Lofa and Nimba Counties
2 capacity-building sessions conducted for prosecutors (county attorneys and city solicitors) of the Ministry of Justice on the standardized record-keeping system for the prosecution in Bong, Lofa, Montserrado, and Nimba Counties	No	Capacity-building sessions on the standardized record-keeping system for the prosecution were not held owing to budgetary constraints of the Ministry of Justice. Although the record-keeping system was developed and validated, its roll-out was delayed owing to the relocation of the Office of the Solicitor General, which will serve as a pilot project. Capacity-building sessions for prosecutors in Bong, Lofa, Montserrado and Nimba Counties are expected to be conducted in collaboration with UNDP, as part of the Justice and Security Joint Programme, with financial support from the Peacebuilding Fund during the next reporting period
1 database for the skills profiling of staff in the Ministry of Justice, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice	Yes	1 register/database for the skills profiling of staff in the Office of the County Attorney was developed and handed over to the Department of Prosecutions in the Ministry of Justice in June 2016
4 monitoring and evaluation reports on progress in addressing identified critical gaps in the Liberia National Police, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police	Yes	4 quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports were developed, in collaboration with the Liberia National Police to identify critical gaps in the organization and to monitor progress in the implementation of the Government's plan for UNMIL transition
4 training-of-trainers sessions on curriculum development and instructor development, conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization instructors	Yes	4 train-the-trainer sessions on curriculum development and instructor development were conducted for 44 representatives (including 2 women) of the National Police Training Academy (2 sessions) and 38 representatives (including 8 women) of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (2 sessions)
6 capacity-building sessions (5 in the regions and 1 in Monrovia) for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers, conducted on the functional areas of human resources, fleet and facilities management, procurement, planning and public administration	Yes	6 capacity-building sessions (2 in Gbarnga and 4 in Monrovia), comprising 4 training and 2 mentoring sessions, were conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers. The 4 training sessions covered human resources management (1); facilities management (1); the manpower deployment plan and organizational structure (1); and human resources and fleet and facilities management for the training of trainers (1). The

		2 mentoring sessions on resource mapping were conducted regarding the functional areas overseen by the Joint Steering Committee of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, including procurement planning and public administration resources
6 training sessions (5 in the regions and 1 in Monrovia) on leadership and management development, conducted for regional, county, depot and zone commanders of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	Yes	The training sessions (2 in the regions and 4 in Monrovia) on leadership and management development were conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization regional, county, depot and zone commanders, including 1 senior management course for Liberia National Police regional and county commanders; 1 capacity-building workshop to validate the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization policy for its section chiefs and regional commanders; 1 sensitization forum on the disciplinary consequences of absence from duty without official leave for Liberia National Police zone commanders; 2 sensitization sessions on addressing absence from duty without official leave for regional and county commanders of both agencies; and 1 sensitization session on addressing absence from duty without official leave for depot and zone commanders of both agencies
12 mentoring sessions on the application of acquired leadership and management skills, conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization graduates of the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration	Yes	12 mentoring sessions on the application of acquired leadership and management skills were conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization graduates of the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration, accompanied by weekly and monthly co-location engagements in managerial components, the Joint Steering Committee of the agencies and the Technical Working Group of the Policy Review Board
1 training manual and lesson plan for a senior management training programme on overall prison management, developed for corrections managers	Yes	1 training manual and lesson plan on overall prison management for the senior management of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation was developed and implemented by the Government of Sweden, with technical support from UNMIL. The Government of Sweden assumed the lead role in these tasks, given its expertise and in the context of the security transition process
10 standardized modules developed for in-service training of the officers of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation	21	Standardized modules for in-service training of the officers of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation were developed. The increase in training modules developed was owing to a request from the Bureau to revise existing modules for induction and refresher training courses

2 courses conducted for officers of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation on advanced security (non-lethal use of force)	1	Training course was conducted for officers of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation on advanced security. 1 training course was postponed owing to budgetary constraints of the Bureau
Policy developed on use of force for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	1 draft policy on use of force was developed for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and submitted to the Ministry of Justice in May 2016 for review and approval. The policy remains pending approval by the Ministry of Justice at the time of reporting
2 prison incident management structures (one operational and one strategic) developed and implemented	No	2 prison incident management structures were developed and implemented for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Liberia National Police, including 1 draft inter-agency agreement on the provision of security at corrections facilities and 1 standard operating procedure detailing the responsibilities and tasks of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation corrections facilities. Whereas both prison incident management structures were functional when the Government assumed its security responsibilities from UNMIL, at the Zwedru Palace of Corrections and Monrovia Central Prison, they were pending formal approval by the Ministry of Justice
2 workshops for senior management of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, conducted on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Bureau's strategic plan 2014-2018	No	The workshops for senior management of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation were not conducted, as the Bureau's strategic plan for 2014-2018, focusing on security, infrastructure, human resources management and rehabilitation remained pending the approval of the Ministry of Justice
Audit of 15 corrections facilities in 14 counties against the checklist developed on readiness for UNMIL withdrawal, conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	The audit of 15 corrections facilities was completed against a checklist developed by UNMIL with regard to their readiness for the Mission's withdrawal. Following the identification of gaps, 18 benchmarks were developed for individual Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities to enhance their performance

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Enhanced delivery of the justice and security services

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Justice and security services delivered to an increased number of counties through 5 regional justice and security hubs (2013/14: 5 counties; 2014/15: 6 counties; 2015/16: 15 counties)	Justice and security services were delivered through three regional justice and security hubs (Gbarnga, Harper and Zwedru) covering 9 counties, whereas two regional justice and security hubs (Buchanan and Tubmanburg) were not established owing to concerns by national and international partners regarding the effectiveness and sustainability of the hub projects. The Peacebuilding Support Office will undertake a final evaluation of all Peacebuilding Fund investments in Liberia from 2011 to 2016, including in hubs 1, 2, 3. The outcome of the evaluation will inform decision-making on the future of hubs 4 and 5	
Increase in the percentage of cases of sexual and gender-based violence prosecuted by the Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 30)	It could not be assessed whether there had been an overall increase in the percentage of cases of sexual and gender-based violence prosecuted by the Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit, given that data was not available for all 15 counties owing to a lack of reliable records in counties without an established Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit. Data for Montserrado County indicated, however, that the Unit had prosecuted only 7 (2.5 per cent) of 286 received cases during the reporting period owing to human resources challenges attributed to budgetary constraints and the lack of an additional courtroom for the adjudication of sexual and gender-based violence cases. To address the court-related challenge, UNMIL and other stakeholders assisted the judiciary in the refurbishment of an additional building for the simultaneous sitting of two court sessions	
Decrease in pretrial detention (2013/14: 75 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2015/16: 60 per cent)	The number of pretrial detainees decreased to 65 per cent. The target of 60 per cent was not met owing to delays in the implementation of reforms and recommendations aimed at addressing systemic weaknesses, such as the extension of the limited 42-day term of the circuit court. Ongoing interventions to support a further reduction include the establishment and implementation of policies on plea bargaining; alternative dispute resolution; a legal aid policy; the establishment of tracking systems for pending cases; and standardized record-keeping systems	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 capacity-building sessions with the Justice and Security Joint Programme secretariat, conducted on the roll-out of five justice and security hubs	Yes	4 capacity-building sessions were held to support the Justice and Security Joint Programme on the roll-out of the regional justice and security hubs in Buchanan and Tubmanburg, and 8 were held to support the drafting of project proposals for the roll-out of the two hubs

6 county-level consultations and 1 report assessing the impact of justice and security hubs and county security councils in deconcentrating justice and security services to county level, conducted for the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary and the National Security Council secretariat	Yes	7 county-level consultations were conducted and 1 report was prepared, in collaboration with UNDP, on the impact of justice and security hubs and county security councils on deconcentrating justice and security services to the county level. The consultations focused on the establishment and endorsement of the county security councils, their role as early warning and response mechanisms and the training of council members. 1 additional county-level consultation was undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Justice in order to operationalize an additional county security council
6 in-service and specialized joint training workshops (5 in the regions and 1 in Monrovia), conducted for the Liberia National Police Criminal Services Department and Women and Child Protection Section officers	23	In-service and specialized joint training workshops were conducted for the Liberia National Police Criminal Services Department and Women and Child Protection Section officers in Monrovia (2) and in the regions (21) on crime investigations, the building and management of case files, interviews and interrogations and crime scene management. The increased number of training workshops conducted was owing to the extended reach of United Nations Police through the county-based capacity-building model adopted in April 2015
1 strategy for statistics information sharing between the Liberia National Police and the Ministry of Justice Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit, developed in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and the Office of the Solicitor General	No	The strategy for statistics information sharing was not developed, given the lack of proper record-keeping by the Liberia National Police and the Office of the Solicitor General. Consultations with stakeholders at the leadership level are ongoing to enhance information management in the justice and security sectors. The strategy will be developed during the next reporting period
72 mentoring sessions convened for prosecutors on case management strategies and legal professionalism	85	Mentoring sessions were convened for prosecutors on case management and legal professionalism. The increase in sessions was owing to the additional mentoring needs arising from the deployment of 3 prosecutors to the regional justice and security hubs in Harper and Zwedru
12 training and mentoring sessions on case management and prosecution conducted for officers of the Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit	Yes	12 training and mentoring sessions on case management and prosecution, including on investigation and trial procedures, were conducted for officers of the Sexual and Gender-based Violent Crimes Unit
12 mentoring sessions conducted for the Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice and the Public Defenders' Office of the judiciary on case progression and the management of cases involving prolonged pretrial detention as well as for the Liberia National Police Crime Services Division on investigation and the collection of and chain of custody of evidence	Yes	7 mentoring sessions for the Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice and 5 sessions for the Public Defenders' Office of the judiciary were conducted on case progression and the management of cases involving prolonged pretrial detention. Mentoring sessions with the Liberia National Police Crime Services Division on investigation and the collection and chain of custody of evidence were not held owing to budgetary constraints of the agency

6 capacity-building sessions convened with the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Court Administrator on reducing the pretrial detention rate, including through file review, case management and determination of the applicability of bail provisions	Yes	4 capacity-building sessions on reducing the pretrial detention rate were conducted with the Office of the Court Administrator, including on the applicability of bail provisions, and 2 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Justice were conducted on plea bargaining (1) and file review and case management (1)
15 training sessions (1 in each of 15 counties) convened on the harmonization of data, reporting and trend analysis for the sexual and gender-based violence task forces	2	The reduced number of training sessions on the harmonization of data, reporting and trend analysis was owing to the lack of a centralized database. A centralized database is expected to be developed once funding has been secured. 2 training sessions, focusing on data collected in a database maintained by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection were convened in Montserrado County. Training sessions in the remaining 14 counties are expected to be conducted with support of the United Nations-Government of Liberia Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-based Violence
1 comprehensive strategy on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations country team	Yes	1 comprehensive strategy on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence was developed by the United Nations-Government of Liberia Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations country team. The strategy is expected to be reviewed during the next reporting period to incorporate lessons learned

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 the National Human Rights Action Plan, including the national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 8; 2015/16: 10)

Achieved. All 10 targets in the National Human Rights Action Plan were achieved, including the preparation of the national report under the universal periodic review mechanism; the presentation of the report to the Human Rights Council, followed by the drafting of responses to the recommendations of the Council; the drafting of the common core document for submission to the human rights treaty bodies system; preparatory work for the presentation of the report of Liberia to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; advancing the implementation of the national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the holding of a national conference; incorporating human rights education into the national education system; conducting human rights advocacy for the public and private sectors; conducting community awareness-raising activities on women's rights and the empowerment of women; conducting human rights advocacy at the magistrate court

	level; strengthening the participation of civil society organizations in governance; and implementing guidelines to improve the standards of orphanages
Increased fulfilment of Liberia's international human rights obligations, including the universal periodic review, treaty bodies and special procedures (2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 8; 2015/16: 10)	Achieved. In fulfilment of its international human rights obligations, the Government of Liberia presented its report on the second cycle of the universal periodic review in which it accepted 147 of 186 recommendations; extended a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders; submitted its common core document to the human rights treaty bodies system; presented its periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; informed the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression of its availability for a visit of the Special Rapporteur; responded to a communication of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; submitted its response to the questionnaire sent by the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism; presented the draft bill on affirmative action under the Equitable Participation and Representation Act to the legislature; established a working group to draft a bill on combating female genital mutilation; and committed to advising, through the Ministry of Justice, that relevant ministries and government institutions implement the recommendations contained in the joint report of UNMIL and OHCHR, entitled "An assessment of human rights issues emanating from traditional practices in Liberia", issued in 2015
Increase in the number of monitoring visits and advocacy initiatives by the Independent National Commission on Human Rights at the national and county levels (2013/14: 50; 2014/15: 65; 2015/16: 85)	40 monitoring visits were conducted by the Independent National Commission on Human Rights. The target was not achieved, given that no monitoring visits were undertaken between July and November 2015, owing to budgetary constraints of the Commission. It did however develop 31 internal reports and issue 1 annual report on its activities, as well as 2 case reports
Increase in the number of human rights reports and advocacy initiatives by national civil society organizations (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 20)	Achieved: 2 reports were issued by national civil society organizations, including 1 on female genital mutilation and 1 on prisoners' rights. In addition, 18 advocacy initiatives were undertaken by civil society actors, focusing on sexual and gender-based violence, the rights of persons with disabilities, freedom of religion and the right to health

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15 working and mentoring sessions with State and civil society entities, including the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, convened on strengthening the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the promotion and implementation of recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review of 2015	Yes	19 working and mentoring sessions were conducted, including 15 working and mentoring sessions with the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee, including senior representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice, relevant legislative committees and civil society entities, on the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review of 2015 and 4 additional working sessions with the Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Internal Affairs and Justice on the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review of 2015. The additional sessions were conducted to discuss areas of possible United Nations support to the ministries to implement relevant recommendations
2 training sessions for Government focal points, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations, convened on treaty reporting	4	Training sessions for Government focal points, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations were conducted on the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review, organized by the Ministry of Justice; the presentation of the periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for the Commission, in collaboration with UN-Women; the common core document to the treaty bodies system, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice; and the treaty body shadow reporting by civil society organizations. The additional 2 sessions were organized at the request of the Commission
2 training sessions convened for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy	3	Training sessions were held for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy. The additional session was held to accommodate the late registration of several monitors of the Commission for the previous sessions. Three additional activities were conducted at the request of the Commission, including one refresher training course on monitoring, reporting and advocacy skills for human rights monitors to be redeployed to nine counties, one working session on the preparation of the national human rights annual report and one retreat to brief the new commissioners on the Commission's mandate and operations

12 capacity-building sessions convened for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on supporting its mandate, including the Palava Hut Programme	10	Capacity-building sessions were convened for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, including 5 sessions for 20 human rights monitors and 1 commissioner on human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting; 2 sessions for human rights monitors on the utilization of the human rights database; 1 session on Palava Hut methodology for a newly appointed commissioner; and 2 working sessions for 2 commissioners and 16 other personnel on addressing harmful traditional practices. The reduced number of sessions was owing to budgetary constraints of the Commission
5 round-table sessions conducted with national and local traditional leaders on the universality of human rights within the context of traditional practices and in the administration of traditional justice	Yes	Round-table sessions were conducted with national stakeholders before and upon the issuance, in 2015, of the joint report of UNMIL and OHCHR on harmful traditional practices, including: 1 with the Assistant Minister of Internal Affairs and the Director of the Department of Culture; and 4 follow-up sessions, including 2 sessions with the Minister of Internal Affairs
8 capacity-building sessions conducted with security and rule of law institutions (police, corrections, prosecution, judiciary and military) on strengthening the integration and implementation of human rights standards in their policies and operations, including with respect to efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence and impunity for such crimes	Yes	Capacity-building sessions were conducted with the Liberia National Police (3), the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (2) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (3) to strengthen the integration of human rights standards in policies and operations of justice and security actors, including with respect to efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence and impunity for perpetrators of such crimes
6 mentoring and working sessions with the Human Rights and Disability Task Force, the National Union of Organizations of the Disabled and the National Commission on Disabilities, convened on advocacy for and monitoring of the rights of persons with disabilities	5	Mentoring and working sessions were conducted with the Human Rights and Disability Task Force and the National Commission on Disabilities on the development of a strategy in support of the implementation of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 1 planned session was not conducted owing to the unavailability of officials
6 capacity-building sessions with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders, including the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, convened on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda for Transformation with a human rights-based approach	Yes	3 capacity-building sessions were conducted for commissioners of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Division of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda for Transformation, incorporating a human rights-based approach, and 3 training sessions for programme officers from the Liberia Peacebuilding Office were held on the human rights and reconciliation components of the Agenda

15 working and mentoring sessions convened with civil society organizations on human rights monitoring, reporting, advocacy and networking, as well as gender-specific human rights issues	16	Working and mentoring sessions were convened with civil society organizations, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and government institutions on human rights monitoring, reporting, advocacy, gender mainstreaming and socioeconomic and cultural rights (2); gender mainstreaming and sexual and gender-based violence, in Grand Kru County (1); training sessions on human rights and gender issues for community members in Monsterrado County (1); gender and human rights issues for human rights club members in Grand Kru County (1); mental health and human rights for the Protection Partners Forum (1); protection and human rights for the Protection Partners Forum (1); validation of the report on community responses to Ebola in Liberia, with the Protection Partners Forum and national and international stakeholders (2); the report on community engagement and empowerment dialogues, with national and international stakeholders (1); human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy mentoring for the Protection Partners Forum (1); human rights and freedom of expression, with journalists and civil society organizations in Bomi County (1); and networking for effective human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy for journalists and civil society organizations in Bomi, Margibi, River Cess and Sinoe Counties (4)
6 mentoring sessions with State and civil society actors, including the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the National Bureau of Concessions, the Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Justice, conducted on integrating business and human rights standards into the operations of concession areas, as well as State and private enterprises	Yes	6 mentoring and working sessions were held one-on-one or with small groups of business and human rights stakeholders, including representatives of the National Investment Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and the Business and Human Rights Network, which consists of the Ministry of Justice, civil society organizations and business actors. The Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Concessions did not participate in the sessions owing to their lack of receptivity to advocacy on business and human rights standards. The above-mentioned sessions helped to enhance advocacy for integrating and applying business and human rights standards through the policies and operations of government institutions and private enterprises

Component 3: peace consolidation and support

35. During the reporting period, activities in support of peace consolidation focused on critical reform processes to address the root causes of past conflicts in Liberia. Efforts were made to advance social cohesion and national reconciliation, with a specific focus on decentralization, local governance and land reform. In parallel, UNMIL worked with the United Nations country team and the Government

to strengthen early warning and early response capacities to prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict and to address matters relating to natural disasters at the national and local levels.

36. Limited progress was made in advancing the constitutional review process, owing primarily to public debate on the proposed constitutional amendment advocating the declaration of Liberia as a Christian State. UNMIL continued to support the review process by promoting constructive dialogue among all stakeholders. It also sought to mitigate the risk of potential conflict, triggered by divisive propositions, through advocacy for unifying amendments. Given that the legislature did not pronounce its position on the proposed constitutional amendments during the reporting period, preparations for the related referendum did not take place.

37. UNMIL continued to support the Government in the deconcentration of State functions and services to the counties, including through quick-impact projects to advance decentralization and institutional reforms. The increased number of county service centres helped to improve the access of citizens residing outside the capital to a broad range of legal and administrative services that were previously only available in Monrovia.

38. The Mission's monitoring of and reporting on the financial management and integrity of institutions was crucial for assessing the capacity of the State to manage peace and security following the drawdown of UNMIL. During the reporting period, the Mission provided advice to the General Audit Commission, the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning on financial management, the policy dimensions of concessions and natural resources management.

39. Progress in the implementation of the women and peace and security mandate was achieved through the Mission's increased advocacy for the participation of women in governance processes and in the passage of the Domestic Violence Act and in the draft Equal Participation and Representation Act. In accordance with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), UNMIL supported the development of a strategy for the engagement of women in the electoral process in 2017. UNMIL continued to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations-Government of Liberia joint programme to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

40. UNMIL supported the implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, including through various quick-impact projects in support of peace committees and dispute resolution mechanisms. The Mission's engagement with civil society continued as an important dimension of its support to national reconciliation activities. The advocacy of UNMIL notwithstanding, progress was limited in critical areas of the Road Map, including constitutional reform, whereas other elements of the Road Map remained unfunded or underfunded and did not receive the political support they required.

41. As part of the broader support of UNMIL to national reconciliation activities, the Mission, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, supported Government efforts to strengthen the capacity of peace committees to more effectively discharge their function of managing, resolving and mitigating the impact of conflict at the county, district and local levels. During the reporting

period, several community-based dispute resolution mechanisms were consolidated into integrated county-level peace committees and received operational funding from county development funds. At the same time, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms were established in additional concession areas.

42. In the light of the weakness of Liberia's national emergency response system, highlighted during the Ebola crisis, UNMIL, in close coordination with ECOWAS, advocated the enactment of legislation, policies and institutions for disaster preparedness and response. Although the Disaster Risk Reduction Act was passed by the legislature and is pending the President's approval, the agency was not established owing to budgetary constraints of the Government.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Increased capacity of national authorities to conduct a peaceful and credible constitutional referendum in 2016 and presidential and legislative elections in 2017

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
The National Elections Commission issues guidance for the preparation and conduct of the referendum, encompassing referendum procedures, guidelines for voters, and instructions for poll workers	The National Elections Commission did not issue guidance for the preparation and conduct of the referendum, given that the legislature did not pass or deliberate on the proposed constitutional amendments, owing partially to a prolonged public debate on the controversial proposition 24, advocating the declaration of Liberia as a Christian State. Article 91 (a) of the Constitution of Liberia stipulates that constitutional amendments must be ratified by two thirds of registered voters in a referendum held not sooner than one year after the passage of the amendments in the legislature
The National Elections Commission undertakes referendum preparations in accordance with its published referendum calendar, including for the voter registration update and the exhibition of the provisional registration roll	Preparations for a referendum on constitutional amendments did not take place for the reasons stated above
The National Elections Commission introduces an improved administrative and financial management system for electoral processes	The National Elections Commission did not introduce an improved administrative and financial management system for electoral processes for the reasons stated above
The Liberia National Police and other law enforcement authorities plan and budget for security for the 2016 constitutional referendum	Preparations for a referendum on constitutional amendments did not take place for the reasons stated above

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 inter-party consultative forums for the National Elections Commission and concerned stakeholders, including all registered political parties, on referendum and electoral preparations, processes and procedures, facilitated in collaboration with the National Elections Commission and UNDP	3	Meetings of the Inter-Party Consultative Committee were convened in July, August and November 2015, including members of the National Elections Commission and representatives of all registered political parties, to share information and enhance the coordination of electoral processes. The increased number of meetings was owing to the interest of stakeholders in discussing issues of concern in the run-up to elections to be held in 2017
2 reports on the legislative and regulatory processes related to elections, including complaints procedures	No	The reports were not developed, given that the codification of the legislative and regulatory processes related to elections, including complaints procedures, remained pending with the Ministry of Justice owing to its focus on priorities related to the security transition. UNMIL continued to engage with the Ministry and the National Elections Commission to complete the codification process
1 review of security arrangements and budgets for the referendum, developed for the National Elections Commission, civil society organizations and the media, in collaboration with UNDP	No	The review of security arrangements and budgets for the referendum was not conducted, given that preparations for the referendum were pending, awaiting the passage in the legislature of the proposed constitutional amendments, as indicated in the first indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 3.1 above. UNMIL developed an after-action report on the by-elections held in Lofa County in December 2015, which will be shared with stakeholders for guidance on security and budgetary arrangements in preparation for the referendum
1 review conducted with the Constitution Review Committee, the legislature and the National Elections Commission on the capacity of the Commission to conduct the referendum, based on the scope of the proposed amendments, and addressing, among other issues, security, logistics and budgeting requirements	No	The joint review was not conducted, given that preparations for the referendum remained pending, awaiting the passage in the legislature of the proposed constitutional amendments
1 civic education campaign on the referendum for national stakeholders, including Government officials, civil society organizations and communities in all 15 counties, developed in collaboration with the Constitution Review Committee and UNDP	No	Given the delays in the constitutional review process, the development and launch of a civic education campaign on the referendum remained pending. UNMIL, in collaboration with UNDP, advocated with stakeholders for a broad civic education campaign on all electoral processes

1 national stakeholders forum on gender-specific and human rights-compliant amendments to the constitution, convened in collaboration with the Constitution Review Committee, the Women's Legislative Caucus, civil society organizations and the United Nations country team	No	The national stakeholders forum was not convened, in the light of the delays in the constitutional review process. However, 2 meetings and 1 working session were held with the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Gender and representatives of the House of Representatives Committee on Gender, the Women's Legislative Caucus, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and civil society organizations in August, September and December 2015 to mobilize the support of the legislature on the proposed gender-specific provisions
2 conferences on increasing women's participation in elections processes, facilitated in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the National Elections Commission, non-governmental women's organizations, UN-Women and UNDP	Yes	The first conference was facilitated on 21 March 2015 by UN-Women, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, during which a strategy was adopted to increase the participation of women in electoral processes, focusing on the 2017 polls. The second conference on the participation of women in political processes was organized on 17 and 18 May 2016 with the National Elections Commission, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, UN-Women and UNDP, for non-governmental women's organizations representing Liberia's 15 counties

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress in critical reform processes

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

General Audit Commission audit recommendations adopted by government institutions (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 7)

6 audit reports were reviewed and adopted by the Joint Accounts, Expenditure and Audit Committee of the legislature on 8 October 2015. The reports, subsequently submitted to the President for further action, recommended that the executive address the challenges identified, including instances of procurement malpractice, poor management of human resources, ineffective project monitoring mechanisms, weak internal controls and inadequate bank reconciliation, but the President did not commission follow-up action during the reporting period

Adoption by the legislature of the disaster risk reduction bill and establishment of a Disaster Management Agency

The legislature adopted the Disaster Risk Reduction Act on 10 May 2016, and it is pending the President's approval. The Disaster Management Agency was not established owing to a lack of funding. Although there is no budgetary allocation for the establishment of the Agency in the national budget for the financial year 2016/17, the Government, with support from UNMIL and the United Nations country team, began resource mobilization efforts with donors in that regard

Legislative approval of constitutional amendments

The legislature did not approve the constitutional amendments, as indicated in the first indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 3.1 above. The Senate and the House of Representatives, on 18 August and 29 September 2015, respectively, received a communication from the President regarding the report of the Constitution Review Committee and forwarded it to their relevant committees for review. Pronouncements from both houses on the substance of the proposals remained pending

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 analytical report on the capacities of county administrations to manage the deconcentration of local government services and fiscal transfers, including effective county/district security councils and their linkages with national security agencies, prepared for the Ministry of Internal Affairs	Yes	1 analytical report was prepared for the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the capacities of county administrations to manage the deconcentration of local government services and fiscal transfers, including effective county and district security councils and their linkages with national security agencies, on the basis of assessments of the performance of the 4 county service centres established in Bong, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Nimba counties, the 8 county security councils and the 80 district security councils
1 analytical report on the budget formulation processes and appropriations to sectors critical to the transition to UNMIL, including recommendations for good governance practices, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Governance Commission	Yes	1 analytical report was prepared on budget formulation processes and appropriations to sectors critical to the security transition process, including recommendations for good governance practices, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Governance Commission
4 analytical reports on the allocation and performance of contracts with respect to compliance with international transparency standards, including the Voluntary Partnership Agreement, the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme and the Liberia Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Act, prepared in collaboration with the Governance Commission and the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	Yes	1 report on the performance of forestry contracts with respect to compliance with the Voluntary Partnership Agreement and 1 report on the performance of mining contracts with respect to compliance with the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme were developed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. In addition, 1 report on transparency in the extractive sector and the management of natural resources and 1 report on concessions governance and its contribution to social development were prepared, in collaboration with the Transparency Initiative, the Governance Commission and the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission

1 monitoring report on the adoption of and follow-up actions on audits prepared during the previous fiscal year, prepared in collaboration with the General Audit Commission

Yes

1 monitoring report on follow-up actions taken by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the General Audit Commission was prepared, in collaboration with the Commission

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress in inclusive national reconciliation and comprehensive social cohesion

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Land Agency County Land Boards established to manage and administer county land (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 4)

No Land Agency County Land Boards were established, given that the legislature's passage of the Land Rights bill, a prerequisite for the establishment of the Land Boards, remained pending

Increase in the number of agricultural mining and forestry concessions with a functional conflict mitigation mechanism (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 8)

Achieved: 8 concessions in the agricultural (4) and forestry (4) sectors have functional conflict mitigation mechanisms, following the establishment of 3 mechanisms in agricultural concessions during the reporting period

Increase in the number of functional peace committees engaged in mediation (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15)

13 peace committees, in which 30 per cent of the participants were women, were functioning and engaged in mediation at the county level. The delay in establishing peace committees in Grand Kru and Sinoe Counties was owing to a change of leadership in the Liberia Peacebuilding Office, which affected the implementation of related projects. The establishment of peace committees in the two remaining counties is planned for the third quarter of 2016

Planned outputs

Completed (number or yes/no)

Remarks

3 analytical papers on targeted concession programmes, including community conflict management, and their impact on affected communities, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Bureau of Concessions, the Land Commission and the United Nations country team

Yes

3 analytical papers on concessions and citizen engagement, mitigation mechanisms within concession areas and the impact of concession-related conflicts on communities were developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Bureau of Concessions, the Land Commission and the United Nations country team

2 assessment studies on the performance of peace committees and county security councils in conflict prevention and resolution, including early warning, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Security Agency, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations country team

Yes

2 assessment studies were prepared, in September 2015 and June 2016, on the performance of peace committees in conflict prevention and resolution, including early warning efforts undertaken by county security councils, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Security Agency, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations country team

1 advisory paper on the progress of implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation and 1 analytical paper on the current and potential role of women in the national reconciliation process with a particular focus on social cohesion, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Land Commission and the United Nations country team	Yes	1 advisory paper on the progress of implementation of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation was prepared, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the Land Commission, and 1 analytical paper on the current and potential role of women in national reconciliation, with a focus on social cohesion, was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Land Commission and the United Nations country team
1 paper on the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, developed in collaboration with the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations country team	Yes	1 paper on the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was developed in collaboration with the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations country team
1 report on the implementation and application of alternative dispute resolution, including in border areas, prepared in collaboration with the Land Commission and the Ministry of Justice	Yes	1 report on the implementation and application of alternative dispute resolution, including in border areas, was prepared in consultation with the Land Commission and the Ministry of Justice. The report addressed the role of land coordination centres in the resolution of land disputes and outlined achievements and challenges
3 stakeholder consultations (1 in each of 3 counties) to validate disaster risk reduction and risk management plans, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Disaster Management Agency and the United Nations country team	No	No stakeholder consultations to validate disaster risk reduction and risk management took place. However, the West Africa Disaster Preparedness Initiative of ECOWAS conducted training sessions for 15 county disaster management committees on disaster preparedness, response and early recovery, to advance the development of disaster management plans
60 quick-impact projects related to the rule of law, governance, reconciliation and human rights, with an emphasis on capacity- and skills-building, infrastructure development, basic services and gender-sensitive livelihood-generation initiatives with local-level impact	81	Of 81 quick-impact projects, 57 were completed, 2 were not completed owing to accessibility and structural constraints and 22 are ongoing, in the areas of judicial affairs, security administrative infrastructure, capacity- and skills-building, basic service delivery and gender-sensitive livelihood-generation. The increased number of projects was owing to a lower average cost of projects than originally projected

Component 4: support

43. As indicated in the framework below, during the reporting period, an average strength of 4,134 military and police personnel and 1,297 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services. Mission support successfully facilitated the military drawdown and the repositioning of

military contingent personnel. As part of the ongoing reduction in both military and civilian personnel, UNMIL closed mission locations and sectors, ensuring compliance with environmental standards. In coordination with the Government of Liberia, UNMIL continued its programme of the maintenance of main supply routes to ensure uninterrupted access to mission locations.

44. The Mission's vehicle and aircraft fleets, information and communications 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 minimum operating security standards. UNMIL aviation services were provided both within and outside of the mission area, the flight management and the use of aircraft were optimized, leading to reduction in expenditure from the reduced number of hours flown, and less fuel was used.

45. UNMIL maintained an efficient information and communications technology infrastructure service, upgrading as necessary to a more modern standards. Other services included medical services for all UNMIL personnel throughout the mission area, including emergency medical evacuations within and outside of the mission area, transport of passengers and cargo by road, air and sea, facilities for HIV testing and counselling and conduct and discipline awareness-raising 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

Reduction by 7 per cent of reported cases of theft and pilferage (2012/13: 170; 2013/14: 150; 2014/15: 140; 2015/16: 130)

A total of 66 cases of theft were reported. The 49.3 per cent reduction was achieved owing to improved access control measures and the timely completion of investigations of reported cases of theft

Continuation of the national staff capacity-building programmes, with increased diversification of programmes and with the following number of staff members certified (2013/14: 84; 2014/15: 150; 2015/16: 150)

The national staff capacity-building programmes continued, in particular in the face of the massive retrenchment of Mission personnel. Instead of certifying 150 staff members as planned, the mission sought to undertake the certification of 229 national staff who provide technical support, covering 18 different skill areas in two phases. Phase one was implemented, and 105 national staff were certified

Inclusion of protection-of-civilians training in 100 per cent of induction programmes and offering of at least 12 protection-of-civilians workshops, targeting a minimum of 250 UNMIL staff

Protection-of-civilians training was fully incorporated into the induction training for new arrivals. Four extra stand-alone sessions were held, benefiting 109 mission staff

Strengthen monitoring and follow-up of compliance with all mandatory courses rolled out by the Mission/United Nations through creation of a database

Achieved. The Integrated Mission Training Centre has developed a database for monitoring and tracking the completion of mandatory courses by staff members, compiled on the basis of the results of a questionnaire sent to all staff requesting evidence of completion

Maintain the progressive reduction in the number of motor vehicle accidents with repair costs of more than \$500 (2013/14: 20; 2014/15: 35; 2015/16: 20)

Increase network monitoring for security as well as identify downtime of various types of equipment within the information technology infrastructure

During the reporting period, 9 cases of accidents with repair costs of more than \$500 were reported

The Geospatial Information and Telecommunications Technology Service has successfully implemented the Check Point network security system and controls, the United Nations standard for firewall, remote access (through virtual private network connections) and user authentication, to control, monitor and detect security events, incidents or breaches, and Check Point is able to distinguish and classify malware activities, such as viruses, bots and site access with malware; upgraded Windows domain controllers to Windows Server 2012R2 and replaced Cisco Secure Access Control System version 5.2 with virtual appliances running version 5.8; installed 50-inch smart televisions using Android TV, which have direct Internet access, at the Service's Digital Solution Centre Service Desk in order to view real-time network status using the Cacti monitoring tool; installed the Avtech Room Alert facilities monitoring system and Axis cameras with motion detection sensors to monitor the environment, status and operations of information and communications technology equipment installed in the Service's equipment rooms

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Install an additional 6 closed-circuit television cameras in various UNMIL premises and an additional 10 items of data storage equipment so as 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	UNMIL installed two new servers with the capacity of 24 terabytes each. On 1 May 2016, storage capacity was raised to maintain one month's recorded material. In addition, 12 new closed-circuit television cameras were installed at Mission headquarters, a logistics base and at a local airport
Introduction of 5 new knowledge areas for national staff capacity-building, inter alia: peacebuilding and development studies; project management, monitoring and evaluation; establishing an agribusiness; water resource management; and supply chain management, targeting 150 staff members	Yes	The mission introduced five knowledge areas for the national staff capacity-building programme, namely establishing agribusiness, supply chain management, transportation and logistics management and monitoring and evaluation, and repeated supply chain management on special request. A total of 117 national staff members were trained and given certificates
100 per cent of all new UNMIL personnel trained in protection of civilians	Yes	All new UNMIL personnel were trained in protection of civilians during their induction training sessions

100 per cent of the personnel targeted for any mandatory course trained	Yes	The Integrated Mission Training Centre has been monitoring and tracking the completion status of Mission personnel with regard to the mandatory programmes on basic security in the field (774 of 927); advanced security in the field (715 of 927); ethics and integrity at the United Nations (764 of 927); combating sexual exploitation and abuse (442 of 927); prevention of harassment, sexual harassment, and abuse of authority in the workplace (720 of 927); HIV/AIDS in the workplace (729 out 927); information-security awareness (589 of 927); United Nations human rights responsibilities (461 of 927); Umoja employee self-service and manager self-service (548 out 927); and Mission-specific induction training (898 of 927)
Train 100 per cent of new personnel who have been issued United Nations driving permits in “all terrain driving” to improve driving skills	Yes	During the reporting period, 100 per cent of new personnel (277 individuals) were trained on “all terrain driving” techniques
Deploy event management visual tools to monitor network status and security incidents in real time	Yes	Implemented the Check Point system to monitor and manage network security; installed Axis surveillance cameras with motion detection sensors and Avtech Room Alert facilities monitoring system to monitor access to Geospatial Information and Telecommunications Technology Service equipment rooms and real-time equipment operation status
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up-to-strength personnel: 4,678 military contingent personnel, 133 military observers, 498 United Nations police officers and 1,265 formed police personnel	Yes	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of 2,918 military contingent personnel, 90 military observers, 297 United Nations police officers and 829 formed police personnel
Storage and supply of 4,031.5 tons of rations		Delivered 2,829.3 tons of rations to military contingents and formed police units deployed in the mission. The reduction in actual results is owing to the Mission drawdown and efficiencies achieved in ordering rations, as a result of the implementation of an electronic rations management tool
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme, including on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, reception of complaints and monitoring of follow-up investigations and requests for disciplinary action	Yes	The UNMIL Conduct and Discipline Team, in coordination with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, launched a national campaign on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) on 9 December 2015. The campaign established “anti-SEA champions” in eight counties in an effort to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse at the

		<p>community level. The champions have been playing lead roles in responding to allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse at the county level. A total of 237 champions were trained to receive complaints and provide assistance to complainants who are victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through the established referral mechanism</p> <p>The Team trained 358 UNMIL personnel as part of the induction training and delivered refresher training session to 4,730 Mission personnel</p> <p>Within the framework of preventive measures, the Team carried out five risk assessments and evaluated 10 entertainment venues, which resulted in the issuance of an updated advisory in that regard in April 2016</p> <p>All allegations of misconduct were addressed and follow-up conducted in accordance with applicable procedures</p>
Administration of up to 1,455 civilian staff, comprising 398 international staff, 853 national staff and 204 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Administered up to 1,126 civilian staff
Quarterly broadcasts to the field offices on human resources policies summarizing the key points of relevant policies and providing frequently asked questions and answers	Yes	Broadcasts included information on changes in policies, rules and regulations and change management; and periodic reminders on performance management, development and compliance. The communications strategy for the comparative review process related to the abolishment of more than 400 posts was broadcast continuously
Facilities and infrastructure		
100 per cent physical verification of United Nations-owned equipment	Yes	100 per cent physical verification of United Nations-owned equipment was conducted
Maintenance and repair of 53 military/former police unit sites, 7 United Nations police premises, and 13 civilian staff premises; at 73 locations altogether.	Yes	All 73 locations were maintained during the reporting period
Provide sanitation services for all UNMIL premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal. Operation and maintenance of 35 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 28 locations	Yes	Provided sanitation services for all UNMIL premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal. Operation and maintenance of 29 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 22 locations. The numbers of plants and locations were reduced owing to the closure of locations in line with the drawdown plan

Operation and maintenance of 218 United Nations-owned generators in use at all UNMIL locations, not connected to the public electrical reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned generators		166 United Nations-owned generators in use at all UNMIL locations, not connected to the public electrical reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned generators, were operated and maintained. The number of generators was reduced owing to the closure of locations in line with the drawdown plan
Supply of 11.4 million litres of diesel and petrol for an average of 218 United Nations-owned generators and 266 contingent-owned generators		10.1 million litres of diesel and petrol provided for United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators during the reporting period. The slight reduction in fuel consumption for generators is owing to camp closure and troop reduction. At the end of June 2016, the Mission had in use 188 United Nations-owned generators and 141 contingent-owned generators
Maintenance and renovation of 864 kilometres of roads (supply routes)	Yes	Maintained 864 kilometres of roads during the reporting period
Maintenance and repair of 6 airfields, 7 terminal facilities and 22 helicopter landing sites	Yes	Maintained 6 airfields, 7 terminal facilities and 22 helicopter landing sites
Operation and maintenance of 15 United Nations-owned waste treatment plants	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 15 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants
Closure and clean-up of from 9 to 14 closed camps, including for environmental compliance (provided that the drawdown resumes).	Yes	Owing to the accelerated drawdown, 33 camps were closed instead of the planned 9 to 14 camps. All camps were closed with satisfactory environmental compliance
Deliver 6 awareness training courses and briefings on environmental emergency procedures and clean-up operations to military and police units and engineering staff who are involved in environmental clean-up and waste disposal	Yes	Delivered 24 training courses on environmental emergency procedures. The higher number of courses was due to the increased number of clean-up activities necessary for camp closures
Conduct 12 joint on-site environmental inspections and assessments to ensure safety from environmental hazards and risks on all UNMIL sites/locations	Yes	Conducted 26 inspections. The overall number of inspections increased due to the higher number of clean-up activities necessary for camp closures
Verification and monitoring of 100 per cent of major equipment (approximately 3,226 items) and 22 self-sustainment categories of 15 formed military and 8 police units on a quarterly basis	Yes	Verification and inspection of 100 per cent of major equipment (approximate average of 2,726 items) and 22 self-sustainment categories, carried out through regular inspections of contingent-owned equipment. The variance is due to the repatriation of 13 military and police units during the reporting period

Conduct of 230 periodic inspections and 46 operational readiness inspections

184 contingent-owned equipment verification reports submitted to Headquarters in order to facilitate the reimbursement of contributing Governments, involving 1,816 man-days on inspections (1,288 civilian international staff and 528 military staff officers)

4 quarterly overview letters on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned-equipment capabilities and performance Yes

2 meetings of contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board conducted Yes

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 857 United Nations-owned vehicles and vehicular equipment, in 9 workshops at 8 locations and in 5 outsourced repair-and-maintenance workshops and 1 panel beating workshop Yes

Supply of 4.1 million litres of fuel for grounds transportation to 722 United Nations-owned and 1,170 contingent-owned vehicles (excluding trailers and vehicle attachment) Yes

177 periodic inspections, 33 operational readiness inspections and 13 repatriation inspections conducted. The variance is due to the repatriation of 13 military and police units during the reporting period

180 verification reports submitted to Headquarters, with 1,644 man-days dedicated to inspections (992 civilian international staff and 652 military staff officers). The variance is due to the repatriation of 13 military and police units during the reporting period

4 quarterly overview letters generated on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance for the periods July to September 2015; October to December 2015; January to March 2016; and April to June 2016

2 meetings and 2 e-meetings of the contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board were held

During the reporting period, 868 United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained on 5,612 work orders; 158 vehicles, however, were written off between April and June 2016, which reduced the fleet to 710 vehicles

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>No. of work orders</i>
Monrovia (heavy duty)	510
Monrovia (light duty)	2 682
Tubmanburg (through April 2016)	215
Voinjama	445
Buchanan (through April 2016)	183
Gbarnga	599
Greenville	378
Harper	354
Zwedru	246

Provided 3 million litres of diesel and petrol for ground transportation to United Nations-owned and contingent-owned vehicles during the reporting period. The reduction in volume of 1 million litres is owing mainly to the reduction of the total number of vehicles as part of the drawdown of the Mission. The total number of vehicles as at the end of June 2016 was 670 United Nations-owned and 580 contingent-owned vehicles

Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days per week for an average of 1,000 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to their office

Yes

Daily shuttle services were provided for all routes in the morning and evening, from the logistics base and headquarters to 20 destinations throughout Monrovia. The shuttle services provided transportation to 11,522 international staff; 109,245 national staff; and 6,197 military personnel and civilian police personnel (rotations); as well as 251 personnel on special assignment; and 203 personnel on VIP assignment. Shuttle transport to commercial and other flights was provided for 4,583 personnel through 13 domestic flight shuttles and 48 United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response shuttles

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing and 11 rotary-wing aircraft, including 3 (Mi-24) military attack helicopters shared with UNOCI

Yes

Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing (1 DHC-7 and 1 BE-1900) and 11 rotary-wing aircraft; 2 commercial and 6 military Mi-8 helicopters; and 3 Mi-24 military attack helicopters based at Man, Côte d'Ivoire, under a 15 per cent to 85 per cent cost-sharing arrangement between the Mission and UNOCI

Supply of 3.4 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations support aircraft (2 fixed-wing and 11 rotary-wing)

Yes

Provided 2.6 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations support, a volume slightly lower (by 0.8 million litres) than the projection of 3.4 million litres owing to a reduction in flying hours and the drawdown of the Mission. The total number of aircraft as at the end of June 2016 was 2 fixed-wing and 11 rotary-wing aircraft

4,583 flight hours (1,010 for 2 fixed-wing aircraft and 3,573 for 11 rotary-wing aircraft) 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

3,814.57 flight hours (1,019.56 for 2 fixed-wing aircraft and 2,795.01 for 11 rotary-wing aircraft) 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

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 1 boat

Yes

Operated and maintained 1 vessel

Supply of 0.65 million litres of fuel

Yes

Provided 0.46 million litres of diesel during the reporting period

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications

Yes

Support and maintenance provided for a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub providing voice, fax, video and data communications

Support and maintenance of 19 very-small-aperture terminal systems, 35 telephone exchanges and 72 microwave links	Yes	Support and maintenance of 11 very-small-aperture terminal systems, 27 telephone exchanges and 72 microwave links. The overall numbers were reduced owing to the closure of camps and regional field offices
Support and maintenance of 74 very-high-frequency (VHF) repeaters and transmitters	Yes	Support and maintenance of 50 very-high-frequency (VHF) repeaters and transmitters. The reduced number is owing to the closure of camps and regional field offices
Support and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station in 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNMIL Radio maintained 11 transmission sites across Liberia, extending broadcast coverage to about 90 per cent of population. The station also maintained four production and broadcasting studios sustaining uninterrupted programming (95 per cent on-air) at all transmission sites
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 21 servers, 868 desktop computers, 829 laptop/notebook computers and 191 printers/digital senders in all UNMIL locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 21 servers, 790 laptops and 1,007 desktop computers and 195 network printers/multi-function printers in use in all UNMIL locations. Excess computers and laptops were issued to support the implementation of mandatory training courses and Umoja cluster 5, and some machines were in the process of being returned from regional field offices to the central warehouse
Support and maintenance of 12 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 3,500 users in all UNMIL locations (note that, with the migration to the Microsoft Exchange, more accounts are required, especially for the military and police, as they use generic accounts, which must be recreated each time an officer is rotated)	Yes	Support and maintenance of 12 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 2,329 e-mail account users in all UNMIL locations. The lower number of users is a result of the decrease in the number of staff owing to downsizing and of domain accounts being deleted
Support and maintain wireless area network	Yes	27 wireless area network locations supported
Support and maintenance of an Internet connection through 1 terrestrial trans-border connection and one undersea fibre-optic cable	Yes	Support and maintenance of an Internet connection through 1 undersea fibre-optic cable
Production, maintenance and distribution of 4,200 operational maps of various types, thematic maps, satellite image maps, digital maps and related geospatial services in support of the Mission's operations	Yes	Production, maintenance and distribution of a total of 3,050 printed maps in support of the Mission's operations. The output of printed maps has been kept to a minimum because, where necessary, end-users have been encouraged to use maps in PDF format and web-based mapping services, and there has been reduced demand in requests for maps, owing to the drawdown of the Mission

Implementation of 22 rounds of half-day training in Global Positioning System/geographic information system and mapping-related training for military observers and staff officers	Yes	A total of 22 rounds of Global Positioning System/geographic information system (GIS) training were conducted during the reporting period, for 106 military observers and staff officers
Provision of 111,370 square kilometres of coverage of geospatial data collection, creation and management, representing 100 per cent of the Mission's area of operation, is expected for the Mission's ongoing operations. Provision of web-based mapping services using the ArcGIS Server to cover 100 per cent of the Mission's area of operation for terrain and site analysis, visualization and management of the Mission's resources	Yes	Achieved. Completion of geospatial data collection, which included the acquisition of aerial photographs of the mission's five major deployment hubs and field data verification, for 100 per cent of the Mission's area of operation. Implemented web map applications that cover all UNMIL camps and their resources and that are accessible through the Mission's geographic information system intranet portal
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 3 level I clinics and 6 health posts; and 3 level II hospitals and 18 emergency and first-aid stations for all Mission personnel	Yes	<p>9,104 patients visited and were treated at 3 level I clinics and 6 health posts, including 2,929 patients at the headquarters clinic; 2,587 at the logistics base clinic; 646 at the Gbarnga clinic; 383 at the Tubmanburg health post (July 2015-May 2016); 415 at the Voinjama health post; 531 at the Zwedru health post; 603 at the Greenville health post (July 2015-May 2016); 680 at the Harper health post; and 330 at the Buchanan health post</p> <p>The emergency and first aid stations registered a total of 13,401 patients</p> <p>A total of 18,901 patients visited the 3 level II hospitals, distributed as follows: the level II hospital overseen by personnel contributed by China (July 2015-June 2016), 2,133 patients; the level II+ hospital overseen by personnel contributed by Pakistan, 3,336; and the level II hospital overseen by personnel contributed by Bangladesh (July-August 2015), 31</p>
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements from all United Nations locations, including to a level IV hospital in Ghana and a level V hospital in South Africa	Yes	During the reporting period, the total number of evacuations was 95, of which 71 (53 civilian and 18 military) were outside the mission area and 24 (19 civilian and 5 military) within the mission area. A total of 27 repatriations (11 civilian and 16 military) and 12 deaths (8 civilian and 4 military) were registered. The level IV hospital in Accra has a memorandum of understanding with the Mission. The mission has no memorandum of understanding with the hospital in South Africa, however, assistance has

		been sought from the medical evacuation office of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in Pretoria, to coordinate the evacuation of patients from the Mission
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel. Conduct 20 mandatory induction training sessions for all newly deployed UNMIL civilian, United Nations police and military observers	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities operated (1,609 HIV tests conducted) and 20 mandatory induction training sessions conducted, with the Integrated Mission Training Centre
Conduct 18 outreach HIV/AIDS awareness-training sessions and voluntary HIV testing outreach for contingents deployed in the counties	20	Awareness/outreach sessions conducted (1,658 peacekeepers trained)
Conduct 30 joint inspections with unit commanders to ensure proper disposal of waste by military and police medical units	56	Inspections conducted. The number of inspections increased due to the higher number of clean-up activities necessary for camp closures
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for all Mission premises/installations	Yes	A total of 225 guard posts provided security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week at all UNMIL facilities in Liberia. Of those posts, 115 were in the regions, 90 were in Monrovia and 10 were at the UNMIL facility located at the Embassy of Germany on a cost-sharing arrangement with the World Bank. The number of guard posts increased owing to the need for civilian security personnel to cover locations vacated by repatriating troops
24-hour close protection for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and all visiting high-level officials (26 field visits with senior Mission staff and 7 close protection missions for visiting high-level officials)
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	Yes	Induction training and security briefings for new Mission personnel were conducted regularly for a total of 109 sessions, attended by a total of 480 Mission personnel. Fire drills were conducted three times at all UNMIL facilities
225 security guard posts providing security services 7 days per week at all UNMIL facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	Yes	A total of 225 guard posts provided security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week at all UNMIL facilities in Liberia. Of those posts, 115 were in the regions, 90 were in Monrovia and 10 were at the UNMIL facility located at the Embassy of Germany on a cost-sharing arrangement with the World Bank

		The numbers of guard posts increased owing to the need for civilian security personnel to cover locations vacated by repatriating troops
Fire drills for all United Nations personnel and warden training twice yearly	Yes	Fire drills and floor fire wardens briefings were conducted three times in UNMIL facilities during the reporting period, in August 2015, December 2015 and May 2016. UNMIL maintained a warden database that was regularly updated and tested
2 concentration and evacuation/relocation exercises for United Nations personnel	Yes	Training of wardens and conduct of concentration and evacuation/relocation drills for military observers, United Nations police officers and all personnel were conducted twice yearly at various times in each of the regions in Liberia
Annual update of country-specific security plan and security risk assessment	Yes	The security risk assessment and the country-specific security plan were reviewed once during the reporting period. The assessment was reviewed in April 2016 and the plan in June 2016. Given that the Department of Safety and Security requires the review of security plans and security risk assessments annually or immediately following significant changes in the security operating environment or programmes, UNMIL only conducted one review for each of the outputs

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	6 028.8	5 056.6	972.2	16.1
Military contingents	104 251.3	93 649.8	10 601.5	10.2
United Nations police	23 361.0	15 629.5	7 731.5	33.1
Formed police units	28 934.2	26 201.5	2 732.7	9.4
Subtotal	162 575.3	140 537.4	22 037.9	13.6
Civilian personnel				
International staff	75 254.2	72 056.0	3 198.2	4.2
National staff	17 028.2	19 950.3	(2 922.1)	(17.2)
United Nations Volunteers	11 500.6	11 769.9	(269.3)	(2.3)
General temporary assistance	9.0	376.1	(367.1)	(4 078.9)
Government-provided personnel	1 658.7	1 593.1	65.6	4.0
Subtotal	105 450.7	105 745.4	(294.7)	(0.3)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	246.5	371.0	(124.5)	(50.5)
Official travel	1 776.3	2 152.1	(375.8)	(21.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	24 461.1	19 048.6	5 412.5	22.1
Ground transportation	5 396.6	3 203.8	2 192.8	40.6
Air transportation	24 339.0	22 111.2	2 227.8	9.2
Naval transportation	3 021.8	2 765.4	256.4	8.5
Communications	5 100.8	4 370.2	730.6	14.3
Information technology	5 151.8	5 254.0	(102.2)	(2.0)
Medical	928.7	764.1	164.6	17.7
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	4 210.8	4 932.1	(721.3)	(17.1)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 996.8	3.2	0.2
Subtotal	76 633.4	66 969.3	9 664.1	12.6
Gross requirements	344 659.4	313 252.1	31 407.3	9.1
Staff assessment income	8 688.7	8 996.7	(308.0)	(3.5)
Net requirements	335 970.7	304 255.4	31 715.3	9.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	344 712.2	313 304.9	31 407.3	9.1

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

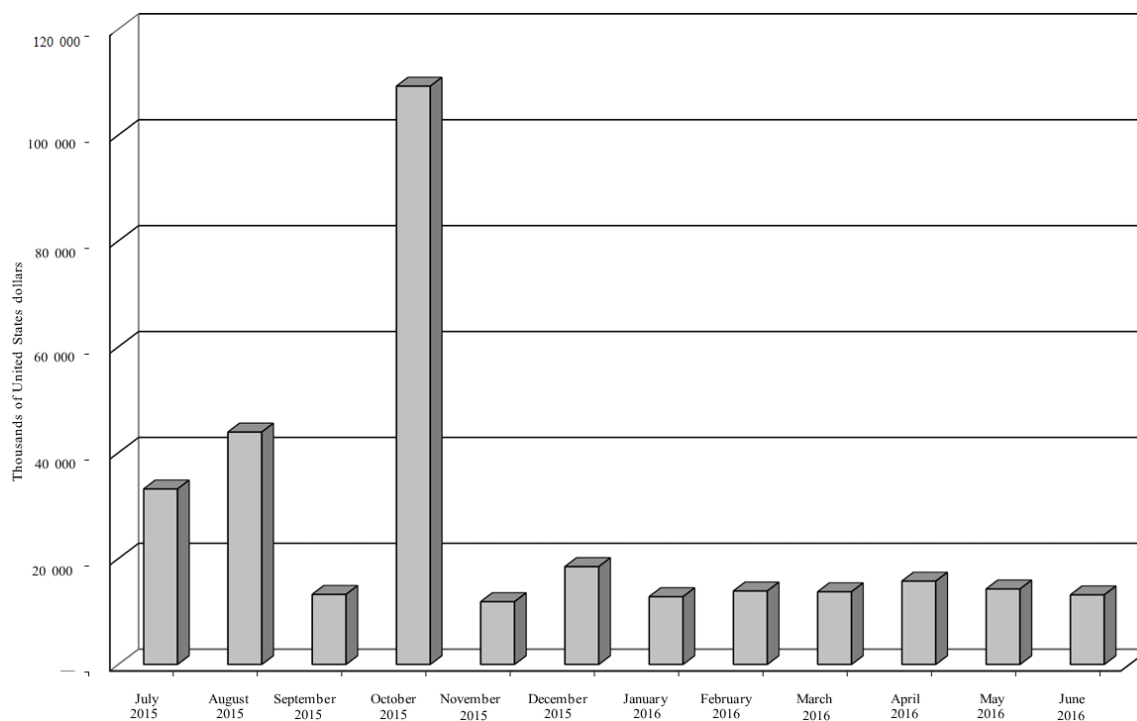
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	162 575.3	(48.0)	162 527.3
II. Civilian personnel	105 450.7	775.0	106 225.7
III. Operational costs	76 633.4	(727.0)	75 906.4
Total	344 659.4	–	344 659.4
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.2

46. 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 the payment made to the national staff who separated from UNMIL as a result of the abolishment of their posts. The redeployment of funds from groups I and III was possible because of the lower-than-budgeted number of military and police personnel in all categories deployed during the period under review as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



47. The spending peak in October 2015 was owing mainly to the recording of obligations for the reimbursement of contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by their military contingent and formed police personnel, the cost of contingent-owned equipment, self-sustainment and air operations, as well as the recording of the majority of the procurement for equipment and vehicles for the reporting period. This was done to facilitate the transfer of financial management tools from legacy systems to Umoja, as part of the data migration process.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	674.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 840.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	13 793.8
Total	16 308.1

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	15 901.0
Formed police units	5 057.3
Subtotal	20 958.3
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	11 336.9
Formed police units	3 017.0
Subtotal	14 353.9
Total	35 312.2

<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	1.90	1 October 2015	1 January 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	2.10	1 October 2015	1 January 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.30	1 October 2015	1 January 2016
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	1 654.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	1 654.5

^a Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided land lease/building, free landing rights at airports, and free vehicle registrations.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$972.2	16.1%

48. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to a lower actual 12-month average strength of 90 military observers deployed, compared with the budgeted average strength of 133 observers, which gave rise to lower expenditure for mission subsistence allowance and rotation and repatriation travel of military observers, as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission. The unutilized balance for death and disability compensation under this category was due to no death and disability cases having been reported during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$10 601.5	10.2%

49. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to a lower actual 12-month average strength of 2,918 military contingent personnel deployed, compared with the budgeted average strength of 4,678 personnel, which gave rise to lower expenditure for troop cost reimbursement, rotation and repatriation travel, and self-sustainment of military contingent personnel, and freight cost for deployment of

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.

contingent-owned equipment, as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$7 731.5	33.1%

50. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the lower actual 12-month average of 297 United Nations police officers than the average strength of 498 officers budgeted, which resulted in reduced requirements with regard to police officers for mission subsistence allowance, rotation and repatriation travel and rations, as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$2 732.7	9.4%

51. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from a lower actual 12-month average strength of 829 formed police personnel deployed, compared with the budgeted average strength of 1,265 personnel, which resulted in reduced requirements with regard to formed police units for cost reimbursement, rotation and repatriation travel, rations, self-sustainment and recreational leave allowance, as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$3 198.2	4.2%

52. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the lower-than-budgeted common staff costs paid for international staff during the reporting period, as a result of the accelerated drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$2 922.1)	(17.2%)

53. The additional requirements reflect the higher-than-budgeted actual payments for salaries and staff assessment to National Professional Officers and national General Service staff during the reporting period. The budget did not take into account the increase in salary for national staff which took effect from 1 January 2016. The additional requirements also resulted from the higher-than-projected payment made to the national staff who separated from UNMIL as a result of the abolishment of 88 national posts during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$269.3)	(2.3%)

54. The additional requirement was attributable primarily to the lower actual 12-month average vacancy rate of 12.7 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 15 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$367.1)	(4 078.9%)

55. The additional requirement was attributable to the cost of engaging general temporary assistance related to the implementation of Umoja and the mission post classification exercise.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$124.5)	(50.5%)

56. The additional requirement was owing mainly to the expenditure for various services that were provided for under other commitment classes, including communications and facilities and infrastructure, being recorded under consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$375.8)	(21.2%)

57. The additional requirement was a result mainly of the implementation of travel for mandatory training that took place during the reporting period, which was not provided for in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$5 412.5	22.1%

58. The unutilized balance was due to the cancellation of the acquisition of some engineering supplies, prefabricated facilities and accommodations, and the cancellation of some maintenance, alteration and renovation services and security services as a result of the closure of two sectors (Tubmanburg and Buchanan), 3 camps and 2 UNMIL regional headquarters premises, in line with the accelerated drawdown of the Mission during the period under review. The unutilized balance was also due to lower actual fuel prices than budgeted (budgeted prices of \$0.58 per litre for petrol and \$0.57 per litre for diesel, compared with the average actual prices of \$0.54 per litre for petrol and \$0.53 per litre for diesel).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$2 192.8	40.6%

59. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from the cancellation of the acquisition of 26 vehicles budgeted for the reporting period as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission. The reduced requirements were also due to decreases in fuel prices during the reporting period (see para. 58).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$2 227.8	9.2%

60. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to the lower-than-planned number of hours flown for helicopter operations and the reduced expenditure for air

equipment and supplies, landing fees and ground handling services, owing to the reduced logistics, administration and medical requirements for helicopter operations as a result of the implementation of more cost-effective and efficient flight planning methodology and the accelerated drawdown of the Mission. The unutilized balance was also a result of the lower-than-budgeted fuel prices experienced during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$256.4	8.5%

61. The unutilized balance was due to the lower-than-budgeted requirement for rental of naval vessels as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission. The unutilized balance was also due to the lower-than-budgeted fuel prices experienced during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$730.6	14.3%

62. The unutilized balance was due primarily to the non-procurement of some communications and public information equipment, lower-than-budgeted utilization of satellite phones and Inmarsat services for voice and data communications and the reduced requirement for public information supplies and maintenance costs, as a result of the accelerated drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$102.2)	(2.0%)

63. The additional requirement was due mainly to the higher-than-projected costs to support photocopiers and printers, as a result of the cancellation of the photocopiers system contract.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$164.6	17.7%

64. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to the cancellation of orders for medical supplies and the use of available stocks procured during the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$721.3)	(17.1%)

65. The additional requirement was principally attributable to the costs of items relating to staff welfare, such as the local purchase of gym equipment that was not acquired as planned during the previous reporting period because the vendor failed to deliver the items, and services provided by individual contractors that were budgeted for under other commitment classes but for which expenditure was recorded under this heading, and the loss on exchange owing to the fluctuation of the United States dollar compared with convertible currencies.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

66. 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 \$31,407,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2016 amounting to \$16,308,100, from investment revenue (\$674,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,840,200), and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$13,793,800).

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/286](#)

Request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions looks forward to analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditure for the 2015/16 financial period, including through the provision of additional analytical information in the next performance reports as well as in the periodic updates on redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure, as described in paragraph 28 of its report on observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/70/742](#))

Action taken to implement the request/recommendation

Variances between budgeted and actual expenditure are analysed for the budget performance report of UNMIL.

Redeployment between groups and classes of expenditure are also analysed during the reporting period.

UNMIL benefitted from Umoja in analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditure and redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure