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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 2016 to 30 June 2017

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 2016 to 30 June 2017 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 mission support.

The reporting period was marked by the completion of the military force drawdown process in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2239 (2015), 2308 (2016) and 2333 (2016). The performance period was also marked by the preparation for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for October 2017, as well as for the Mission's finalization of its mandate by 30 March 2018 and complete withdrawal by 30 April 2018 of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required to complete the Mission's liquidation.

UNMIL incurred \$182,846,500 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a gross budget implementation rate of 97.7 per cent (compared with \$313,252,100 in expenditure, representing an implementation rate of 90.9 per cent in the 2015/16 period).

The financial performance of the Mission reflected underexpenditures for military and police personnel, which were attributable mainly to the higher actual vacancy rates owing to an accelerated decrease in the Mission's force structure by 28 February 2017, in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), as well as for operational costs owing to reduced requirements for air and ground transportation and the closure of sites as part of the Mission's drawdown process.

The overall reduced requirements were partially offset by increased requirements under civilian personnel attributable primarily to higher than planned payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station, and the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers, effective 1 October 2015.

Performance of financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	60 161.2	56 212.8	3 948.4	6.6
Civilian personnel	73 290.9	85 544.4	(12 253.5)	(16.7)
Operational costs	53 687.5	41 089.3	12 598.2	23.5
Gross requirements	187 139.6	182 846.5	4 293.1	2.3
Staff assessment income	6 562.8	7 346.4	(783.6)	(11.9)
Net requirements	180 576.8	175 500.1	5 076.7	2.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	187 192.4	182 899.3	4 293.1	2.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	50	35	30.0
Military contingents	1 190	861	27.6
United Nations police	226	112	50.4
Formed police units	380	333	12.4
International staff	294	263	10.5
National staff	560	506	9.6
United Nations Volunteers	157	135	14.0
Temporary positions			
International staff	—	—	—
National staff	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	26	15	42.3
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—

^a Represents the highest level of strength authorized by the General Assembly. The level was reduced in December 2016 pursuant to the adoption of Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), which mandated a reduction of 1,102 uniformed personnel by 28 February 2017.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 February 2016 (A/70/719) and amounted to \$205,068,000 gross (\$198,505,200 net) exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$52,800. It provided for 50 military observers, 1,190 military contingent personnel, 226 United Nations police officers, 380 formed police personnel, 26 Government-provided personnel, 294 international staff, 560 national staff, including 44 National Professional Officers, and 157 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 12 of its related report of 22 April 2016 (A/70/742/Add.11), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$205,068,000 gross (\$198,505,200 net) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 70/278, appropriated and apportioned an amount of \$187,139,600 gross (\$180,576,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. 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 2239 (2015), 2308 (2016) and 2333 (2016), which extended the Mission's mandate for a final period until 30 March 2018 and requested the Secretary-General to complete by 30 April 2018 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNMIL components, other than those required to complete the Mission's liquidation.

5. The Mission is mandated to support the Government of Liberia, as requested by the Security Council in its resolutions 2239 (2015) and 2333 (2016), with regard to: (a) protection of civilians; (b) reform of justice and security institutions; (c) human rights promotion and protection; (d) public information; and (e) protection of United Nations personnel.

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 mission support.

7. The present report assesses the performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period (A/70/719). 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 continued the implementation of the drawdown plan, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2215 (2015), 2239 (2015) and 2333 (2016). As requested by the Council

in its resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), the Mission successfully completed the transfer of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the Government of Liberia on 30 June 2016. Subsequently, by its resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL until 30 March 2018 and decided to further reduce its authorized strength to 434 military personnel, including one infantry battalion (230 personnel), a three-helicopter aviation unit (105 personnel), a level II hospital (69), 15 military observers and 15 military staff officers; and 310 police personnel, including two formed police units and 50 United Nations police officers, by 28 February 2017. In that same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the police component had the requisite professional skills and experience to develop the leadership, internal management, professionalization and accountability mechanisms of the Liberia National Police.

9. In accordance with the timeline outlined in Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#) and the Mission's drawdown plan, during the performance period, the completion of the security transition was followed by the closure of 22 and the resizing of 6 operation sites and field offices. Only two sectors remained, in Voinjama and Zwedru, along with a small communications hub in Gbarnga, and all sites in Harper and Greenville were closed.

10. Progress was achieved in the area of security, demonstrated by the absence of any significant security incidents requiring intervention by UNMIL during the reporting period, which began to become apparent immediately after the successful completion of the security transition on 30 June 2016. To this end, during the reporting period, the Mission directed major efforts towards strengthening the Liberian security institutions and their capabilities in maintaining a safe and secure environment. The Mission supported the National Security Council, established under the 2011 National Security Reform and Intelligence Act, by strengthening national capacity in the areas of early warning, police-community relationships and crisis and incident management, with an emphasis on preparations for the presidential and legislative elections in October 2017. In addition, the Mission supported the improved functioning of the National Operations Centre of the Liberia National Police by providing both technical advice and logistical support through the establishment of five regional operation centres. Critical legislation related to the security sector, such as the Liberia National Police Act, the Liberia Immigration Service Act and the Liberia Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, was enacted in October 2016. The capacity of the Liberian justice and security institutions to control crime and maintain law and order was enhanced further through training and deployment of an increased number of security and justice personnel outside Monrovia. The security sector's capacity to mitigate, mediate and respond to security threats and incidents was improved through the presence of operational county security councils in all 15 counties.

11. During the reporting period, the political landscape in Liberia was dominated by preparations for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for October 2017, including civic voter education, voter registration, the nomination and registration of candidates and public debates over issues surrounding the applicability of the Code of Conduct for Public Officials. While UNMIL was not mandated to provide electoral support, the Mission was mandated to provide logistical support to meet urgent gaps in the country's capability and was closely engaged in extensive good offices work, having helped to facilitate pre-electoral preparations and to defuse tension that potentially could have undermined the electoral process. UNMIL has continued these activities into the [2017/18](#) period leading up to the election date. UNMIL, in coordination with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other counterparts, ensured dialogue among political parties, the National Elections Commission and

other government entities, including by using its good offices, resulting in the signing of the Farmington River Declaration by political parties on 4 June 2016, by which the parties committed themselves to ensuring violence-free elections.

12. Important progress was made in support of social cohesion and decentralization of the delivery of basic services to the population in counties outside Monrovia, and in the resolution of longstanding concessions-related disputes. Nevertheless, significant challenges remained in advancing national reconciliation despite the fact that the Government, with UNMIL support, committed to advancing non-judicial recommendations presented by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2009, and to strengthening civic trust in government institutions.

13. United Nations engagement in Liberia is transforming, given the context of the Mission's drawdown. Therefore, UNMIL and the Government of Liberia worked closely together to develop clear messaging to the public aimed at assuaging anxiety about the Mission's completion of its mandate in March 2018. Those messages underscore the fact that the Liberian security institutions have significantly increased their capacity to maintain peace, as demonstrated by their effectiveness more than one year since the end of the security transition. The messaging also stresses that the United Nations and other partners will remain engaged in Liberia after the closure of the peacekeeping operation. Information campaigns were conducted throughout the country, including through UNMIL Radio, which has utilized various approaches to reach the public in cooperation with local actors and traditional communicators.

14. In response to Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), UNMIL, the United Nations country team and the Government of Liberia, in consultation with the international community, political parties and civil society organizations, jointly developed a peacebuilding plan. The plan, submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in April 2017, outlines peacebuilding priorities and engagement of the United Nations to sustain peace in Liberia following the Mission's withdrawal. An integrated transition plan has been developed and aligned to the peacebuilding plan and other planning frameworks, including the United Nations Development Action Framework and the Agenda For Transformation. The development of an asset disposal plan was started by the Mission during the performance period, and from September 2017 has been coordinated with United Nations Headquarters. Both the integrated transition plan and asset disposal plan will be finalized in December 2017.

15. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Mission for the [2016/17](#) period amounted to \$182,846,500 gross, compared with the total amount of \$187,139,600 gross appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution [70/278](#). The Mission achieved a 97.7 per cent implementation rate, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind.

16. The financial performance for the reporting period reflected reduced requirements attributable to lower costs for military and police personnel owing to higher actual vacancy rates for military observers, military contingent personnel and formed police units of 30.0 per cent, 27.6 per cent and 12.4 per cent, respectively, compared with zero per cent planned; vacancy rates of 50.4 per cent for United Nations police officers against 7 per cent planned; and lower operational costs owing to reduced requirements for air and ground transportation, early decommissioning of a naval vessel, the closure of sites and the utilization of existing inventory (and reducing holding levels) of spare parts and supplies.

17. The reduced requirements were partially offset by higher than planned payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station owing to the advanced reduction of staff incumbency in anticipation of the Mission's liquidation and the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers, effective 1 October 2015, which were not anticipated at the time of preparation of the budget for the 2016/17 period.

C. Mission support initiatives

18. UNMIL undertook the activities necessary to implement such Secretariat-wide initiatives as the progressive upgrade and expansion of Umoja. Local staff members were trained and began using Umoja in November 2016. In support of staff, training and outreach was conducted to lessen the impact of retrenchment.

19. UNMIL ensured adherence to environmental protection policies in its operations and established a green working group to enhance and promote environmentally sound practices within the Mission, including in the maintenance of premises, 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. Working collaboratively, UNMIL invited representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct a technical inspection of UNMIL operations and locations in February 2017 to ensure the timely identification of issues to be resolved in advance of the Mission's liquidation phase. As a result, three technical advice notes were drafted to provide guidance on waste incineration, ash encapsulation and hydrocarbon remediation. UNMIL worked with the Government of Liberia and the Environmental Protection Agency inspected every site being closed. All the sites closed and handed over to the Government of Liberia during the period had an environmental clearance certificate signed by representatives of the Mission and thereafter by the Environmental Protection Agency inspection team responsible for the closure of the camp or site. Every closed site was cleared by the Agency prior to its handover to the Government of Liberia.

20. UNMIL achieved efficiency gains during the 2016/17 period through a change in banking services, while also improving the quality of services from the new provider. The Mission also made greater use of videoconferencing services and implemented iNeed and a global travel solution, reducing travel requirements. Reduced transportation costs were achieved as a result of the disposal and donation of contingent-owned equipment, reducing the shipment needs for repatriating units. Through the reconfiguration of the fixed-wing aircraft fleet and discontinuation of rental agreement for two of the five rotary-wing aircraft, there were reduced requirements for aerial support.

D. Regional mission cooperation

21. 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. Prior to the closure of UNOCI on 30 June 2017, lessons-learned and experience-sharing visits were organized to Abidjan and Monrovia in April and June 2017, respectively, aimed at facilitating the implementation of joint cross-border security, including facilitating the return of Ivorian refugees remaining in Liberia. As at 6 June 2017, Liberia was still hosting 15,460 registered Ivorian refugees, including 11,726 living in refugee camps and 3,734 living with host communities, down from a peak of approximately 224,000 refugees in 2011.

22. UNMIL was engaged with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) to initiate the process of handing over relevant activities,

including those related to support for the Mano River Union. In addition, senior mission leadership engaged in regular consultations with ECOWAS on its security strategy for Liberia and the subregion after the withdrawal of the peacekeeping operation, during a dedicated visit to Abuja in April 2017 and during the session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS held in Monrovia in early June 2017. Discussions with ECOWAS were complemented by consultations on the matter with senior representatives of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Nigeria between April and June 2017. In late August, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia also consulted with the senior leadership of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, in order to ensure sustained African Union engagement and interest in Liberia.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

23. In March 2017, UNMIL and the United Nations country team established a joint transition task force to support the political transition of Liberia after the elections and to support the United Nations transition, with a view to ensuring the continuation of peace consolidation priorities currently supported by UNMIL. The integrated transition plan drafted by the task force reached its final stages. In this regard, the Mission started discussions with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) about establishing a stand-alone OHCHR office as part of the United Nations country team after the withdrawal of UNMIL.

24. Pursuant to resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), UNMIL worked closely with the United Nations country team to identify gaps in capacities in line with the capacity-mapping exercise, which was completed in March 2017, with a view to expediting preparations for the Mission's drawdown and liquidation. As recommended in the special report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL of 15 November 2016 ([S/2016/968](#)), the country team and the Government are supporting the implementation of mandated tasks in line with Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#).

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security

25. As detailed in the framework set out below, the transition of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the Government of Liberia in June 2016 proved successful, with a safe and secure environment being maintained in Liberia throughout the reporting period. In accordance with Security Council resolutions [2239 \(2015\)](#) and [2333 \(2016\)](#), the Mission focused on the strengthening of national capacity in a number of key areas to ensure effective security preparations for the presidential and legislative elections in October 2017: early warning; police-community relations; and crisis and incident management.

26. UNMIL continued to support the strengthening of county and district security councils. These councils were established under the 2011 National Security Reform and Intelligence Act to operate as an early warning and security coordination mechanism at the local level and to provide a means by which security-related information could be passed to the National Security Council. The councils brought together local government representatives, law enforcement agencies and civil society actors. Additionally, targeted efforts, in terms of both technical advisory support and the provision of logistics support through quick-impact projects, were made to improve the functioning of the National Operations Centre of the Liberia National Police and to establish five regional operation centres.

27. To improve police-community relations and build trust between State actors and the population, nationwide training, outreach events and extensive advice were provided to support the Liberia National Police in the implementation of its community policing policy. Increased focus was placed on developing response capacities within the Liberia National Police, including command, control and communication, to ensure effective crisis and incident management.

28. More broadly, UNMIL continued to intensify its strategic advisory support for building the leadership and management capacity of the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service (formerly the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization) by developing their understanding and ability to effectively undertake their responsibilities to protect civilians and ensure respect for human rights. Further, UNMIL provided support for the development of regulations and administrative instructions, with a view to operationalizing the Liberia National Police Act and the Liberia Immigration Service Act, both of which came into force during the reporting period.

29. With regard to regional security, UNMIL promoted cross-border cooperation efforts in support of border stabilization. These included the resumption of cross-border information-sharing initiatives and the reactivation of joint border security and confidence-building units. Border security and management capacities were also further enhanced by providing support to the Liberia Immigration Service in the conduct of a border assessment and the development of a national integrated border security strategy.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Safe and secure environment in Liberia

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
No public disorder incidents requiring UNMIL in extremis intervention (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 0)	Achieved. There were no public disorder incidents requiring UNMIL intervention during the period under review	
Number of county security councils with the knowledge and skills to undertake security coordination and early warning activities (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 16; 2016/17:16)	Achieved. All 15 counties have trained and functional county security councils, including 2 in Montserrado; all 16 are certified by the Government. The increased number was enabled by joint support from the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNMIL, including technical, logistical and financial (quick-impact project) assistance by UNMIL	
No major security incidents at United Nations locations requiring intervention by UNMIL military or formed police units (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 0)	Achieved. No major security incidents requiring intervention by UNMIL military or formed police units occurred at United Nations locations	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3,650 military observer patrol days (5 teams with 2 patrols per day for 365 days), including air and ground patrols, as well as long-range patrols to observe general conditions within communities and gather information on specific incidents	2,436	Patrol days The reduced number of patrol days was a result of the reduction of team sites in line with the further drawdown of UNMIL military strength, as per Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). July to August 2016 (62 days): 6 team sites with 2 patrols

		per day, totalling 744 patrol days. September 2016 to February 2017 (181 days): 4 team sites with 2 patrols per day, totalling 1,448 patrol days. March to June 2017 (122 days): 1 team site with 2 patrols per day, totalling 244 patrol days
1,769 air patrol hours, including aerial patrols, air lifting of personnel, air reconnaissance and special flights (1,685 hours Mi-8, and 84 hours DHC-7)	688	<p>Air patrol hours</p> <p>Some critical planning readjustments were made to reflect the drawdown authorized by resolution 2333 (2016), hence the actual patrol hours decreased. On 3 November 2016, the DHC-7 aircraft was replaced by a B-1900 fixed-wing aircraft</p>
3,650 patrol days (1 battalion with 10 patrols per day for 365 days), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as escort operations	2,922	<p>Patrol days</p> <p>Following the drawdown plan and the repatriation of some military contingent personnel during the 2016/17 period, there were 10 patrols per day from July 2016 to March 2017 (274 days), totalling 2,740 patrol days; and 2 patrols per day from April to June 2017 (91 days), totalling 182 patrol days</p>
240 exercise days (1 company (120 personnel) for 4 exercises each lasting 5 days) for testing and maintaining rapid response and in extremis support capability to national security agencies	240	<p>Exercise days</p> <p>192 exercises were conducted, totalling 240 exercise days. The exercises spanned more than 1,440 hours within the stipulated exercise days</p>
1,095 formed police patrol days (3 formed police units with 1 patrol per day for 365 days) for the protection of United Nations personnel, assets and installations	1,180	<p>Patrol days</p> <p>Conducted by formed police units in Monrovia, Gbarnga and Zwedru. The higher than planned implementation in spite of the drawdown of police personnel was a result of more patrols per day conducted by the formed police units before the repatriation to ensure the security of the United Nations personnel</p>
16 advisory sessions (1 each in 15 counties and 1 in Monrovia) for the county security councils on early warning information gathering, analysis and situation awareness, and 1 advisory session on information analysis and security coordination for the National Security Council	16	<p>Advisory sessions</p> <p>15 such sessions (1 in each county) covered such topics as early warning information gathering and analysis and situation awareness for county and district security council members</p> <p>Additionally, one advisory session on information analysis and security coordination was held for the National Security Council in Monrovia</p> <p>The lower level of output was a result of the fact that the advisory sessions for Monrovia and Montserrado County were organized jointly, thus reducing the total number of advisory sessions</p>

Multimedia campaigns and programmes that provide reliable, credible and timely information on peace, reconciliation and UNMIL drawdown, and which raise awareness of the Mission's mandate, through UNMIL Radio broadcasts: 5 45-minute daily coffee-break current affairs programmes (250); 6 1-hour weekly discussion programmes (Creek Town, Crime Watch, Dis Government Ting, Front Page, Nationwide, Palava Hut) (300); 3 weekly Dateline Liberia programmes (150); 5 30-minute weekly programmes on health and education (You and Your Health, Staying Alive, Let's Talk About Sex, Access For All, Campus Link) (250); 2 1-hour weekly programmes on gender (Women's World and Girl Power) (100); 2 1-hour daily factual entertainment programmes (Your Morning and Nightshift) (450); 17 news bulletins daily in six languages (Monday to Friday) and 3 bulletins daily during weekends for 50 weeks (4,550); and public service announcements and special messages (250)

Yes

250 editions of *Coffee Break* 45-minute current affairs programmes; 300 editions of weekly 60-minute discussion programmes (*Creek Town*, *Crime Watch*, *Dis Government Ting*, *Front Page*, *Nationwide* and *Palava Hut*); 150 editions of *Dateline Liberia*, a thrice weekly 60-minute news and current affairs programme; 250 editions of *You and Your Health*, *Staying Alive*, *Let's Talk About Sex*, *Access For All* and *Campus Link*, weekly 30-minute health and education programmes; 100 editions of *Women's World* and *Girl Power*, weekly 60-minute gender programmes; 450 editions of *Your Morning* (weekday) and *Nightshift* (4 times a week), 60-minute factual entertainment programmes; 17 weekday news bulletins in six languages and 3 weekend bulletins for 50 weeks (4,550 bulletins); and weekday public service announcements and special messages

6 video news programmes (3 minutes each) distributed to 2 television stations and to 100 video clubs for a multimedia campaign in support of the UNMIL drawdown and to explain the Mission's revised mandate and priorities (including human rights and sexual and gender-based violence prevention); 3 public service announcements on human rights, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and police recruitment with emphasis on the recruitment of female personnel; 1 10-minute video documentary on the status of the security situation following 30 June 2016, with a focus on decentralization initiatives and reform of prison and judicial systems; 3 video reports, 100 photo assignments, 150 photos of the day and 2 photo exhibitions; 12 press conferences; and 21 press releases. All campaign products are posted on the website and digital social media platforms

No

UNMIL Radio readjusted its programmes as follows: 6 video news programmes distributed to 2 television stations; and 5 public service announcements produced

1 video documentary on prison reform (12 minutes); 36 video reports; 1 photographic assignment per day; 32 photos of the day posted to the UNMIL web page; 1 photo exhibition compiled for the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers; 13 press releases; and 2 press conferences with Liberian media managers. The lower level of output was a result of wider access to social media and the Internet among the Liberian population and, therefore, video and image-based products of the Mission becoming concentrated on the UNMIL website, as well as on Facebook and Twitter

<p>7 nationwide multimedia 5-day advocacy campaigns to explain the Mission's mandate and support ongoing Mission priorities including: the recruitment of women and community policing and stopping mob violence; the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including child rape, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; 16 days of activism and human rights; decentralization and national reconciliation; civic education on constitutional reform; presidential elections; and safe driving. The community outreach component of the campaigns will comprise 48 performances by 11 traditional communicators with promotional materials, including: 20,000 T-shirts; 20 sets of jerseys; 150,000 flyers; 15,000 stickers; 37,000 wristbands; 100,000 posters; 85 flex banners; 15 billboards; 160 soccer balls; 100 volleyballs; and 100 trophies</p>	Yes	<p>UNMIL conducted 7 nationwide multimedia 5-day advocacy campaigns to raise public awareness of Mission priorities, including: a voter registration exercise for the 2017 elections; prevention of electoral violence; prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including child rape; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; constitutional and institutional reforms, including decentralization, and national reconciliation; and the Liberian security transition. Nationwide awareness for the 16 days of activism and human rights campaigns was conducted with children in 15 counties, through outreach to Monrovia Central Prison and via messages on YouTube, UNMIL Radio and the UNMIL website</p> <p>Messages were delivered via the "peace caravan" that travelled throughout the counties. 11 groups of traditional communicators located nationwide performed 48 role-play dramas for large audiences in 15 counties</p> <p>Promotional materials were distributed, including 8,000 T-shirts, 37,000 wristbands, 160 soccer balls, 100 volleyballs, 105 large-sized flex banners and 250 transistor radio sets. The lower level of output was a result of the Mission drawdown, which resulted in refocusing and a reduction in outreach activities</p>
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Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved capacity of Liberian law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order nationwide

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
<p>Increase in the number of Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers with the knowledge and skills to draft regulations and administrative instructions supporting the implementation of the police and immigration service acts (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 15)</p>	<p>Achieved. UNMIL-United Nations Police provided advisory sessions and technical support to legal sections of the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (now the Liberia Immigration Service). A total of 17 officers (7 Liberia National Police officers and 10 officers from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization appointed by the Government of Liberia) have developed increased knowledge and skills in drafting regulations and administrative instructions, as well as undertaken development of other legal regulatory frameworks supporting the implementation of the police and immigration service acts. As a result, 16 regulations and 39 administrative instructions for the effective implementation of the police and immigration acts were developed during the reporting period</p>
<p>Increased number of Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization commanders with knowledge and skills in managing crisis situations, in compliance with human rights and protection of civilians principles (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 45)</p>	<p>Achieved. A total of 163 Liberia National Police, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency officers (153 males and 10 females) deployed in the Operations Planning Unit have been trained and mentored on crisis management, human rights and the protection of civilians. The achievement was greater than envisaged owing to the focus on election security and UNPOL regular sessions in the counties through mobile advisory and mentoring, which enabled the</p>

Mission to tackle the effect of the drawdown. In relation to crisis management, Liberia National Police operational commanders were trained on human rights and the protection of civilians. UNPOL mentoring and training sessions with the Liberia National Police took into account the operational plan for security for the 2017 elections in relation to incident management and response, human rights promotion and effective communication for operational response to protect civilians

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
104 advisory and mentoring sessions with the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on: the development or revision and implementation of regulations and administrative instructions related to the respective institutions' duty manuals; manpower, establishment and deployment plans; uniform and rank policy; and the use of force for the respective institutions	Yes	A total of 104 advisory and mentoring sessions were conducted for members of the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on the development and implementation of regulations and administrative instructions related to the respective institution's duty manuals; human resources, establishment and deployment plans; uniform and rank policy; and the use of force for the respective institutions. Additionally, the advisory and mentoring sessions mentioned above targeted the operationalization of the legal instruments to enhance the professionalization of the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization
6 advisory sessions and 24 training sessions for Liberia National Police leadership to support the implementation of the National Community Policing Policy	Yes	A total of 6 advisory sessions and 24 training sessions were delivered through programmatic activities in all 15 counties to support the leadership of the Liberia National Police on the implementation of the National Community Policing Policy. The advisory sessions focused on sensitization of Liberia National Police officers in order to roll out the Policy. As a result, regional and county commanders of the Liberia National Police have been actively working with the community watch forums and other stakeholders in the counties to promote community-oriented policing initiatives in line with the policy
16 advisory sessions for Liberia National Police on human rights promotion and protection and the protection of civilians	Yes	A total of 16 advisory sessions were conducted for the Operations Planning Unit of the Liberia National Police on command, control and communication responsibilities in line with human rights standards, and principles relating to the protection of civilians. Commanders and officers in the non-lethal and lethal operational units (Police Support and Emergency Response Units) of the Liberia National Police were advised on some key aspects of human rights relating to the right to life and to freedom of association, how to exercise restraint during response to protests and the use of dialogue with political actors with regard to security situations

52 advisory sessions for the Liberia National Police for strengthened information flow and operations of its national operations centre

Yes

52 advisory sessions were held to strengthen the flow of information and the operations of the National Operations Centre countrywide. These included 22 advisory sessions at the National Operations Centre for its effective operationalization, as well as 30 advisory sessions on planning for the establishment of five regional operational centres of the Liberia National Police and 10 radio rooms in Monrovia

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Strengthened national capacity to monitor the border areas

Planned indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of United Nations agencies supporting implementation by the Government of Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States peace and security architecture, including the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security, and the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework, as well as the (Revised) Fifteenth Protocol to the Mano River Union Declaration on Cooperation on Defence, Security, Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs (2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 8)

Increase in the number of United Nations agencies and international partners collaborating with the Joint Border Security and Confidence-building Units on cross-border stabilization activities (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 5)

Actual indicators of achievement

As part of its mandate for regional and inter-mission cooperation UNMIL, UNOCI and the United Nations country team have been collaborating to assist with the implementation of the Mano River Union cross-border security strategy. A key feature of this strategy is the expansion of the joint border security and confidence-building units, which are also mandated in the (Revised) Fifteenth Protocol to the Mano River Union Declaration on Cooperation on Defence, Security, Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs. UNMIL supported the reactivation of the joint border security confidence-building units discontinued during the Ebola crisis. UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also included joint border security and confidence-building units in their cross-border programmes. The target number of 8 United Nations agencies was not met; 4 United Nations agencies participated. There is still a need to develop a concerted approach aimed at bringing more integrated United Nations support to the Government of Liberia with regard to regional peace and security frameworks. These activities are expected to be continued under the Peacebuilding Fund plan

During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia consulted with ECOWAS and senior government officials in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone in support of national efforts aimed at facilitating an environment conducive to peaceful elections in Liberia in line with the ECOWAS strategy of conflict prevention. All interlocutors affirmed their commitment to supporting Liberia during the electoral process as part of their responsibility to support peace and security among the Mano River Union and ECOWAS countries. Additionally, the United Nations, the African Union and ECOWAS have agreed to coordinate closely in order to enhance the prospect of a free and fair electoral process

Achieved. UNMIL, UNDP and FAO worked together on a project on promoting social cohesion through socioeconomic cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia with regard to borders. Other activities included capacity-building workshops and training sessions on conflict prevention for county security councils, Mano River Union joint border security and confidence-building units, and community leaders in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties, with

a focus mainly on Mano River Union cross-border security mechanisms, key border crossing and immigration laws, conflict prevention and peaceful cohabitation in the ECOWAS space

In addition, UNDP and IOM collaborated in implementing a project financed by the Peacebuilding Fund on cross-border cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for sustainable peace and social cohesion in River Gee and Maryland Counties. The project builds on existing Mano River Union peace and security mechanisms, including joint border security confidence-building units. UNODC also engaged with those units within a joint initiative with UNMIL, IOM and UNODC on border assessment

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
52 advisory sessions for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on border security and management, including participation in regional forums on security issues	Yes	52 advisory sessions were conducted for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and Liberia Immigration Service on border security management, including participation in regional forums on security issues. The sessions focused on theft of travel documents and identity theft, management of watch lists and passenger profiling; cross border crimes, forced and irregular migration, including trafficking in persons, including children; inter-agency approaches to border security, deterrence, detection and dealing with border security threats; conducting cross-border meetings and engagement with joint border security confidence-building units within the Mano River Union and ECOWAS frameworks; and the operationalization of the aliens and border community engagement strategy
1 national integrated border security assessment and 1 national integrated border security strategy, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and national security and law enforcement agencies	1	Border assessment report 1 report has been completed in collaboration with IOM and UNODC, resulting in the design of border assessment tools. Additionally, assessments were conducted at 6 ports of entry covering land, sea and air borders. Liberian law enforcement agencies with responsibility for border security and management developed, with IOM and UNODC, 1 national integrated border management security strategy in line with the Mano River Union and ECOWAS frameworks, which has been disseminated to border security stakeholders
3 assessments (covering 8 border counties in total) on progress in border stabilization, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IOM, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations	1	Assessment These assessments were meant to monitor the situation in border areas within a joint programme of UNMIL, UNDP and FAO on cross-border cooperation. The signature process by relevant United Nations agencies was finalized in March 2017. Given the short timeline for the

Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

8 advisory sessions (1 in each of 8 counties) for local authorities and border communities on the implementation of the Strategy for Cross-Border Security in the Mano River Union, particularly on cross-border collaboration on security and stabilization issues

9

implementation of the project, only one assessment was conducted at the beginning of the project. National stakeholders participated in the assessment, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia National Police, Liberia Immigration Services, National Security Agency, Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency, county agriculture coordinators, district agriculture offices, Mano River Union, civil society organizations and organizations for elders, women and youth

Advisory sessions

A series of 9 advisory sessions, including 1 session in Monrovia, were conducted prior the reactivation of the joint border security confidence-building units in each locality. UNMIL supported the orientation and reactivation meetings of the Mano River Union joint border security confidence-building units. These were conducted in 9 locations on the border of Liberia with Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, where joint border security confidence-building units were established: Bo Water Side and Robertsport (Grand Cape Mount County); Ganta and Yekepa (Nimba County); Toe Town (Grand Gedeh County); Harper (Maryland County) and Gbarnga (Bong County)

3 issues papers in support of implementation of the Strategy for Cross-Border Security in the Mano River Union, including the communications strategy, food security and the bilingual education initiative, in collaboration with FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women

1

Issue paper

1 issue paper evaluating the joint border security confidence-building units in Liberia was drafted in March to inform support provided by the Mano River Union secretariat and UNOWAS to the units. A lower than planned level of achievement was a result of the delayed signing of the agreement by participating United Nations agencies

2 issues papers in support of bilateral engagements between the Governments of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire on cross-border collaboration

1

Issue paper

1 issue paper on the status of bilateral engagement between Ivoirian and Liberian security forces was produced in April 2017. The lower than planned level of achievement was a result of the fact that the border was closed from August 2014 to September 2016 as a result of the Ebola outbreak, as well as the closing down of the field offices

8 reports (2 each quarter) on border security, including border trafficking and other illicit activities

5

Reports

UNMIL has completed 2 assessments, and joint UNMIL-United Nations country team border security assessments were undertaken in Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Nimba Counties. The target was not reached owing to the closure of field offices and the lack of accessibility to the assessment areas

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, focused on: (a) implementing legislation and policy to reform the justice and security sectors; (b) capacity-building of justice and security institutions, with a particular focus on internal management, professionalization, oversight and accountability mechanisms of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary; (c) advising the Liberia National Police on election security planning; (d) strengthening capacity and systems of national justice and security institutions to decentralize the delivery of services across Liberia; (e) supporting national institutions to effectively uphold human rights and the protection of civilians; and (f) supporting the strengthening of efforts by the Government to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

31. In accordance with Security Council resolutions [2239 \(2015\)](#) and [2333 \(2016\)](#), the Mission supported the development and implementation of key aspects of legislation, regulations, administrative instructions and policy reform frameworks across the justice and security sectors, with an emphasis on increasing professionalism, accountability and oversight. A witness protection and a whistle-blower bill, as well as a law reform policy, were validated. A strategic plan and key policies for the effective management of the corrections sector were approved. The Mission also assisted the Government in developing a draft prisons bill and a legal aid policy.

32. UNMIL also supported the Government in operationalizing the memorandum of understanding between the Ministries of National Defense and Justice on procedures for subjecting Armed Forces of Liberia personnel to the jurisdiction of civilian courts. Furthermore, prosecutors and investigators of the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Justice were provided with the required capacity to investigate and prosecute white-collar crimes. The Liberia National Police and other law enforcement agencies were mentored and advised on election security planning and budgeting.

33. The Mission continued to develop national capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the protection of civilians. In this regard, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights was successfully supported in preparing its application for accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. Support was also provided for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the treaty reporting obligations of Liberia. Although the Government committed to criminalizing female genital mutilation, the process of drafting such a bill is yet to be completed.

34. As part of transition planning, UNMIL and UNDP, in consultation with national criminal justice actors and international partners, developed a joint programme to support reform initiatives for the criminal justice sector. The implementation of the joint programme has commenced and is the vehicle for the transfer of support to the sector from the Mission to UNDP.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Implementation of the national security legislative and policy framework is effectively supported

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of national justice actors with the skills of legal interpretation and codification to implement, comply with and operationalize into practice justice and security laws, policies and regulations related to security transition (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 25)	Achieved. 247 justice actors were trained on legal interpretation and codification to implement justice and security laws, policies and regulations related to the security transition. Training covered such key thematic areas as the law of arrest, rules of evidence, rape law, amended jury law, expansion of the jurisdiction of magistrate courts, the Liberian anti-money-laundering law, the Freedom of Information Act, land dispute resolution, financial mediation, evidence gathering and preservation, prosecution of financial crimes, alternative dispute resolution, prosecution of corruption cases and prison management, including incident management and after-action review. The higher level of output was a result of funding from the International Development Law Organization for the training of 20 extra justice actors. The remaining 227 justice actors were trained through the implementation of a quick-impact project, which enabled the organization of more training sessions for additional justice actors	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 advisory papers on implementing security and justice legislation (Police Act, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Act, Firearms and Ammunition Control Act and the Military Code of Justice) and 2 on the implementation of the National Law Reform Policy and on the implementation of the Legal Aid Policy	No	Advisory papers on the implementation of the National Law Reform Policy and the Legal Aid Policy have not been developed, as the National Law Reform Policy was concluded at the end of the reporting cycle and the Legal Aid Policy was yet to be finalized. Owing to the delay, UNMIL focused its support on the capacity-building of justice actors
3 mentoring sessions and 3 advisory papers for the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the Economic and Financial Fraud Division of the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary on corruption mitigation and prosecution	Yes	3 mentoring sessions were held with the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the Economic and Financial Fraud Division of the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary on corruption mitigation and prosecution. No advisory papers were developed, as UNMIL prioritized support for the finalization of anti-corruption legislation. 1 additional workshop was held in May 2017 to finalize and validate the witness protection and whistle-blowers bill
2 briefing sessions, 1 capacity-building training and 2 advisory sessions on the development of sentencing guidelines for the Liberian criminal justice system, in line with international human rights standards with the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Law Reform Commission and the Governance Commission	No	1 briefing session on the sentencing guidelines was held with the Chief Justice. Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Law Reform Commission and the Governance Commission to develop a concept note on developing sentencing guidelines for the Liberian criminal justice system. The note ensures that the proposed guidelines uphold international human rights standards. The draft concept note was shared with the Chief Justice and discussed during a

		judicial retreat in May 2017. Owing to the fact that the courts were in session, it was not possible to conduct 1 capacity-building session before the end of the performance period
2 reviews of the implementation of legislation expanding the jurisdiction of magisterial courts and reforming the jury system	Yes	1 review of the implementation of legislation reforming the jury system was held in conjunction with the Jury Management Office 1 review session was held with the Jury Management Office to review and validate the Jury Management Procedural Manual in line with jury management reforms
3 review sessions with relevant justice actors (prosecutors, public defenders, judges, magistrates and clerks of court) on laws that have an impact on pretrial detention	Yes	3 review sessions were held with prosecutors, public defenders and the full bench of the Supreme Court on plea-bargaining, law of arrest, rules of evidence-gathering and alternative dispute resolution. A 3-day capacity-building session was held for clerks of court on case management and recordkeeping and how it affects pretrial detention
52 advisory sessions for the Liberia National Police on the development and implementation of regulations and policies related to the Firearms and Ammunitions Control Act	No	The Government had agreed to engage the services of a consultant to develop regulations to implement the Firearms and Ammunitions Control Act. The Government was not able to engage the services of the consultant owing to budgetary constraints. Consequently, the regulations were not drafted and, in their absence, the advisory sessions could not take place

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Strengthened capacity and systems in place within national justice and security institutions to deconcentrate the delivery of services

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of national justice actors with skills for managing and disposing cases within constitutional and legislative requirements (2014/15: 115; 2015/16: 120; 2016/17: 180)	Achieved. 257 justice actors (47 prosecutors, 30 police officers, 35 public defenders, 25 alternative dispute resolution providers, 60 handlers of cases involving sexual and gender-based violence, and 60 clerks of court) were trained on managing and disposing of cases within constitutional and legislative requirements. The planned number was exceeded owing to UNMIL collaborating with the International Development Law Organization, which had planned a training session on sexual and gender-based violence for justice actors. UNMIL, through quick-impact projects, funded the cost of training 40 participants and the International Development Law Organization covered the cost of training the remaining 20 participants
Increase in the number of national justice actors with the prosecution and defence skills to dispose of sexual and gender-based violence cases (2014/15: 16; 2015/16: 26; 2016/17: 40)	Achieved. A training session for 60 national justice actors was conducted in March 2017 on prosecution and defence skills, investigation, examination of victims, effective response to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and effective disposal of sexual and gender-based violence cases. The higher level of output occurred as a result of collaboration with the International Development Law Organization, which covered the cost of 20 participants, and the Government of Liberia

Increase in the number of Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation management staff with knowledge and skills for managing prisons, including the management of security incidents in line with international standards and application of accountability measures for violations (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 20)	Achieved. 60 corrections officers (including 14 female officers) received training as part of the middle-level management course aimed at enhancing their skills and knowledge in managing prisons and security incidents. A larger number of officers were trained to strengthen and increase the competence of middle-level managers to carry out corrections responsibilities. The higher level of output was a result of national counterparts requesting extra sessions ahead of UNMIL losing its capacity to support the corrections sector	
Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
5 advisory sessions with justice actors within the Judicial Institute on training methodology, adult learning and presentation skills and case progression and management strategies for public defenders, clerks, probation officers and court inspectors	Yes	5 advisory sessions were conducted in August, September and November 2016 and in May 2017 with justice actors within the Judicial Institute on training methodology, adult learning, presentation skills and case progression and management strategies for public defenders, clerks, probation officers and court inspectors
6 advisory sessions for justice service providers on addressing prolonged pretrial detention (2 for public defenders, 2 for prosecutors and 2 for judges)	Yes	6 advisory sessions for justice service providers on addressing prolonged pretrial detention were held: 2 sessions for public defenders on case review and management; 2 sessions for prosecutors on case management, case progression databases and prosecution of corruption cases; and 2 sessions on alternative dispute resolution and plea bargaining for magistrates and judges. All of these sessions were geared towards reducing the number of pretrial detainees
1 workshop for the National Elections Commission, the judiciary and election administrators on electoral laws, elections dispute resolution mechanisms and the effective and timely disposition of electoral disputes	Yes	1 retreat supported by UNMIL was held in May 2017 for the National Elections Commission and trial magistrates and judges on electoral laws, elections dispute resolution mechanisms and the effective and timely disposition of electoral disputes
2 advisory sessions: one for judges on elections adjudication, decision-making in support of the right to vote and strengthened capacity for judicial oversight for free and fair elections; and one for the National Elections Commission and election administrators on electoral laws, administration, elections dispute resolution mechanisms and the effective and timely disposition of electoral disputes	Yes	2 advisory sessions on the resolution of electoral disputes were held in February and March 2017, which culminated in the holding of a retreat in May 2017. The National Elections Commission was in attendance to discuss the adjudication of elections
1 workshop for State justice actors and private sector legal aid providers, including public defenders, the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia, the Catholic Justice and Peace	Yes	1 workshop on the legal assistance policy was held in February 2017, with the attendance of public defenders, the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia, the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission and other civil society organizations. A draft legal

Commission, the Carter Center and other civil society organizations on the legal assistance policy		aid policy was developed and circulated to stakeholders for comments. The policy is due to be validated in August 2018
1 advisory session on case disposition for prosecutors of the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Human Trafficking Crimes Unit	2	Advisory sessions 1 session on case disposition for prosecutors in the sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking crimes unit, in collaboration with the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and 1 session on the handling and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence cases for the respective crimes unit, in collaboration with International Development Law Organization and the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
100 individual planning sessions (4 each) for 25 senior staff of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, based on the senior management course conducted during the 2015/16 period	No	43 planning sessions were held for senior staff of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The low rate of achievement was a result of the unavailability of some senior staff of the Bureau and poor road conditions, which impeded travels to Cestos City, Fish Town, Harper and Greenville during the rainy season
104 advisory sessions with the Liberia National Police in support of effective and efficient investigative capacities (52), and decentralized institutional capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute sexual and gender-based violence and serious organized crimes (52)	Yes	104 advisory sessions were conducted to support effective and efficient investigation and prosecution capacity of the Liberia National Police for sexual and gender-based violence and organized crime across the country. The advisory sessions focused on establishing legal frameworks and procedures throughout the chain of custody
12 advisory sessions with the Liberia National Police, court liaisons and prosecutors in support of their enhanced partnership, cooperation and coordination on the investigation and prosecution of cases	Yes	12 advisory sessions were conducted to support enhanced partnership, cooperation and coordination between Liberia National Police court liaison officers and Ministry of Justice prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of cases. The sessions included joint workshops, with the participation of Liberia National Police officers and prosecutors from all 15 counties, on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding to enhance coordination between Liberia National Police officers and prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of cases
4 advisory sessions for Liberia National Police officers on legal standards for arrest and on investigations, particularly on preserving evidence and building case files	Yes	4 advisory sessions were conducted for 96 Liberia National Police officers (including 10 female officers) on legal standards for arrest and investigations, and particularly on preserving evidence and developing case files and a standardized filing system within the Liberia National Police. The sessions included advisory sessions for 40 officers (including 4 female officers) of the Liberia National Police Crime Services Department and Women and Children Protection Section in Monrovia; 18 officers (including 2 female officers) in Grand Bassa County; 21 officers

156 advisory sessions for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers/personnel in support of the decentralization of administrative, human resources, facilities and fleet management capacities (52); leadership and the principles of delegated authority (52); and the decentralization of institutional accountability (52)	Yes	(including 4 female officers) in Grand Gedeh County; and 17 officers in Grand Cape Mount County. In addition, 4 officers of the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency also benefited from the training 156 advisory sessions were conducted for Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers in the 15 counties to support the decentralization of their services. 52 sessions were held on facilities and fleet management capacities, a further 52 sessions were held on leadership and the principles of delegated authority and another 52 sessions were held on decentralization of institutional accountability
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress in the protection of human rights is effectively supported

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of State and civil society actors with knowledge of the universal periodic review recommendations and National Human Rights Action Plan measures and with advocacy skills to support the implementation of recommendations, including accountability measures (2014/15: 20; 2015/16: 23; 2016/17: 26)	Achieved. 26 State and civil society actors participated in working and technical advisory sessions to support the dissemination and enhance the implementation and monitoring of the National Human Rights Action Plan and universal periodic review recommendations. Those State and civil society actors included county administrative and judicial officials, community-based organizations, youth groups and traditional leaders. This engagement entailed sessions on treaty reporting and the human rights obligations of the Government of Liberia, including the addressing of issues relating to sexual and gender-based violence
Commissioners and staff of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights have revised guidelines and templates for monitoring and reporting on human rights issues and recommending remedies for human rights concerns (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 6)	Achieved. 6 guidelines and templates were developed following the provision of targeted technical and advisory assistance to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to support its operations. The revised or newly developed guidelines or templates included a human rights prison monitoring tool, monthly action plans for and monthly activity reports by monitors, a human rights situation report template, guidelines on monitoring human rights abuses and violations, and a guide on reporting hate speech
Increase in the number of State and civil society actors with the knowledge and skills to advocate for the incorporation of human rights and gender-based approaches to laws, policies and programmes related to sexual and gender-based violence (2014/15: 16; 2015/16: 19; 2016/17: 22)	Achieved. 22 additional State and civil society actors participated in advisory and working sessions to support the mainstreaming and enhancing of human rights and gender-based approaches to national policies and programmes aimed at combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through such laws as the Domestic Violence Act and the drafting of a bill prohibiting female genital mutilation. The actors included county offices of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, women's groups, market and teachers associations and the national sexual and gender-based violence task force

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 working and advisory sessions with the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee, including civil society organizations and Government actors on implementation of the Action Plan and recommendations of the universal periodic review	Yes	12 sessions were conducted with members of the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee, county administrations and civil society to support the dissemination, review, implementation and tracking of measures contained in the Action Plan and recommendations of the universal periodic review. The sessions took place in Montserrado, Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Gbarpolu and Grand Bassa Counties
5 working sessions for Government human rights focal points, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations on strengthening treaty reporting and supporting special procedures	Yes	UN-Women, as the implementing partner and through a programmatic activity, organized 5 working sessions, including 3 sessions on reviewing treaty reports and enhancing treaty reporting and special procedures, with national actors, including the executive, legislature, county administrations and civil society; 1 working session with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on its role in treaty reporting; and 1 working session with the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Division to support the Division's treaty reporting and special procedures capacity. As a result, three treaty reports are being drafted on the following topics: the rights of persons with disabilities; economic, social and cultural rights; and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
2 advisory sessions for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on monitoring, reporting, advocacy and follow-up actions for compliance with human rights standards on issues including pretrial detention and children in conflict with the law, implementation of the "Palava Hut Program" and advocacy for the implementation of other Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations	Yes	1 technical advisory session was held with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on monitoring, reporting, advocacy and follow-up actions for compliance with human rights standards on issues such as pretrial detention and children in conflict with the law. 1 advisory session was also held with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on pilot Palava Hut hearings in Lofa and Grand Gedeh Counties
12 advisory sessions with the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Judiciary and the Armed Forces of Liberia on mainstreaming and improving the implementation of human rights standards in institutional policies and operations	Yes	<p>11 sessions on strengthening the integration of human rights training and monitoring to improve the mainstreaming and implementation of human rights standards were conducted with the Liberia National Police (3 sessions), the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (now the Liberia Immigration Service, 4 sessions) and the judiciary and the Armed Forces of Liberia (4 sessions)</p> <p>Additionally, 1 session on the dissemination of human rights due diligence policy involving the Liberia National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Armed Forces of Liberia was held during the reporting period</p>

1 analytical public report on criminal accountability for sexual and gender-based violence, the remedial capacity of county-based task forces and gender mainstreaming mechanisms	Yes	1 public report addressing impunity for rape in Liberia was issued in October 2016. The report highlighted cases of rape and sexual and gender-based violence and formulated recommendations for remedial action
12 advisory and working sessions for 10 state and civil society actors on monitoring, prevention, accountability and advocacy against sexual and gender-based violence, and on strengthening the protection of marginalized groups through implementation of relevant human rights standards, in collaboration with the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence of the Government of Liberia and the United Nations	Yes	6 advisory and working sessions were held with national partners, consisting of 10 State and civil society actors, on monitoring, prevention, accountability and advocacy against sexual and gender-based violence to enhance prevention and response to such violence 6 advisory and working sessions on the protection of marginalized groups were conducted for the National Commission on Disabilities and the National Union of Organizations of the Disabled
15 working and advisory sessions with civil society, community-based organizations and the Protection Partners Forum on strengthening human rights monitoring, reporting, advocacy and networking and empowering communities to address human rights concerns	Yes	14 sessions were conducted with civil society and community-based organizations on human rights promotion and protection issues and on enhancing human rights advocacy and monitoring. These sessions led to the establishment of the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform to strengthen the capacity of civil society with regard to human rights monitoring 1 session, apart from 14 mentioned above, was held with the Protection Partners Forum on human rights monitoring with a specific focus on human rights violations or abuses involving security forces
5 working sessions for national traditional leaders and civil society organizations on the universality of human rights, respect for positive culture and measures to curtail harmful cultural practices, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs	Yes	In collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, UNMIL held 4 sessions with traditional leaders, elders, local chiefs and civil society groups to recognize and discuss human rights concerns related to harmful practices, as well as to curtail such practices 1 working conference was also organized in October 2016 with the National Council of Chiefs and Elders in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and The Carter Center on issues concerning sexual and gender-based violence, land rights and elections

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Progress in democratic governance and the oversight of the security sector is supported

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
National security actors have the drafting and analytical skills to develop a post-UNMIL national security strategy (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 20)	Achieved. 20 national security actors have the drafting and analytical skills to develop a post-UNMIL national strategy as a result of 5 mentoring sessions with the technical review committee of the National Security Council secretariat and 1 round-table discussion on the draft of the national security strategy organized in November 2016 by the National Security Council secretariat with the technical support of UNMIL

Increase the number of civil society organizations engaging in formal security governance consultations and processes (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 40)	Achieved. The number of civil society organizations engaging in formal security governance consultations and processes increased to 50 through open dialogues of the security sector reform think tank open dialogues conducted at the University of Liberia and also through the national security strategy review. The higher than planned level of engagement was a result of the great interest that several civil society organizations have shown in participating in the security sector reform think tank
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 pocket guides on human rights and protection of civilians for Liberian security sector personnel, including the basic rights of citizens	No	No final agreement was reached with the Liberian security agencies on this project
1 advisory paper on options for the review of the national security strategy, and 1 security sector reform retreat with national actors and international partners in support of the development of a strategy on post UNMIL Liberian security	Yes	1 advisory paper on options for the review of the national security strategy was developed and 1 security sector reform retreat with national actors and international partners took place in November 2016
2 security sector reform seminars with the Liberian Civil Society Working Group on Security Sector Reform, Liberian universities and security sector participants in support of a strengthened national debate on security sector reform	Yes	5 security sector reform seminars were conducted in February 2017, on strengthening the trust and confidence of the population in security institutions through the enhancement of civil society engagement in the security sector reform process in Liberia. Participants included the Liberian Civil Society Working Group on Security Sector Reform, Liberian universities and the security sector agencies
1 curriculum and training handbook for Armed Forces of Liberia personnel on military justice, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and the Government of the United States of America	No	The Government of the United States decided to take on this task on a bilateral basis
1 advisory support session for Liberian civil servants in security sector management, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence and bilateral partners	Yes	1 advisory support session for Liberian civil servants in security sector management, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and bilateral partners, took place in April 2017
2 reports on the development and reform priorities of the Liberia National Police (1) and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (1), in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	Yes	2 reports on the Liberia National Police and the development and reform priorities of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (Liberia Immigration Service) were finalized in collaboration with the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service after the conduct of the internal self-assessment retreat by the respective institutions in August 2016

3 advisory sessions for justice and security actors on implementing legislated civilian oversight and inspection systems	No	No advisory sessions on the implementation of legislated civilian oversight and no inspection systems were held, as the Government is yet to fund the operationalization of these systems
2 advisory papers on best practices for leaders of legislative committees with responsibility for oversight of the security sector	No	Following discussions with stakeholders, including leaders of legislative committees, UNMIL decided to focus its support on capacity-building through an in-depth needs assessment. In May 2017, a scoping mission from the International Security Sector Advisory Team conducted a needs assessment of the Senate and House of Representatives and their members. A draft report of the mission was shared with UNMIL in June 2017. A comprehensive programme to build the capacity of the committees responsible for oversight of the justice and security sectors, to be rolled out under the UNDP-UNMIL joint programme, was scheduled to commence in November 2017

Component 3: peace consolidation and support

35. During the reporting period, progress was made in further consolidating peace in Liberia, demonstrated by the passage of the Liberia Land Authority Act, the gradual deconcentration of the delivery of basic services to counties, and the resolution of some long-standing concessions-related disputes. Significant challenges remain, however, in advancing national reconciliation and strengthening social cohesion. Major efforts were made to support the passage of the Land Rights Act, including high-level consultations with the interim land task force, professional groups and civil society activists. In anticipation of the election period, UNMIL strengthened local capacities for conflict prevention, paying special attention to county-level structures for long-term reconciliation and dispute management. 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 of Liberia to strengthen early warning and early response capacities for preventing, mitigating and resolving conflict.

36. UNMIL continued to support the implementation of the Government's decentralization and local governance policy. Although the local government bill was not passed into law, UNMIL advocated for the deconcentration of the delivery of basic services to the county level and an increase in ownership by citizens of the local governance process. Four additional county service centres were opened during the reporting period in Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount and Grand Gedeh Counties, bringing the total number of such centres in the country to eight.

37. UNMIL continued to use the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to encourage the Government and political parties to strengthen the participation of women in governance and political processes, including in the context of the presidential and legislative elections to be held in October 2017. In March 2017, the Chair of the National Elections Commission indicated that the Commission remained committed to applying the elections law provision that political parties must endeavour to ensure 30 per cent representation of women in the candidate nomination process. In June 2017, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the National Elections Commission and some political parties urging the parties to demonstrate how they were supporting this commitment.

38. The first social cohesion and reconciliation index for Liberia was completed in May 2017. Supported by UNMIL and UNDP, the index provides a predictive analysis which will help the Government and international partners to identify evidence-based policies and practices that can optimize their support for conflict prevention and peace consolidation. The Liberia Peacebuilding Office will use the results to guide the revision of the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, and monitor the implementation of the Liberia peacebuilding plan. UNMIL has incorporated the social cohesion and reconciliation index analysis into its elections risk assessment. The Government of Liberia has made a commitment to support a longer-term programme using the index, which can guide efforts to achieve targets under Sustainable Development Goal 16, on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

39. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), UNMIL, the United Nations country team and the Government of Liberia, in consultation with the international community, political parties and civil society organizations, jointly developed a peacebuilding plan, which was submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in April 2017 (see [S/2017/282](#)). This integrated transition plan outlines peacebuilding priorities and United Nations commitments to sustain peace in Liberia beyond the Mission's lifespan. The plan, which is being developed in the context of the Mission drawdown, builds on the priorities identified in the Liberia peacebuilding plan.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Strengthened national capacity to conduct a peaceful and credible constitutional referendum in [2016/17](#) and to prepare for the presidential and legislative elections in 2017

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Best practices, policies and lessons learned related to the preparation and conduct of the national constitutional referendum, as well as presidential and legislative elections, including women's participation, and the resolution of electoral disputes are accessible to the National Elections Commission	Achieved. UNMIL regularly engaged with the National Elections Commission and shared experiences and best practices. For example, the Commission is already engaged in achieving at least 30 per cent gender representation for all elective positions as per the Maputo Protocol. UNMIL, in collaboration with other United Nations entities and international partners, also supported workshops and discussion opportunities relating to all aspects of elections preparation and electoral dispute resolution. UNDP has an "elections support" project team fully embedded in the National Elections Commission that provides support and shares best practices
The National Elections Commission has the skills to develop comprehensive security and logistics plans and budgets for managing the constitutional referendum, as well as presidential and legislative elections	Achieved. The National Elections Commission continued to focus on preparations for the presidential and legislative elections, as all stakeholders agreed to hold a referendum after these elections. A budget for the presidential and legislative elections has been prepared and the National Elections Commission received regular disbursements during the 2016/2017 fiscal year. The Commission held training sessions for voter registration and voter exhibition staff, completed those operations in accordance with the plan approved in November 2016, and is preparing logistical and operational plans with support from a consultant hired by UNDP

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 stakeholder forum to promote the effective participation of civil society, particularly women and youth, in the preparation and conduct of the constitutional referendum, in collaboration with the National Elections Commission, the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, UNDP, UN-Women and UNICEF	No	Consultations with the National Elections Commission, the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, UNDP, UN-Women and UNICEF were suspended because the constitutional referendum process was not conducted during the period under review. Nevertheless, UNMIL prepared and shared with the National Elections Commission a draft concept note on promotion of the effective participation of civil society, particularly women and youth, as part of assistance provided to the 2017 presidential and legislative (House of Representatives) elections
2 consultative forums with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society in support of human rights and gender-friendly voter education, and the effective monitoring and reporting of the conduct of the referendum	Yes	UNMIL provided regular support to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, including through 2 technical and consultative sessions held on issues related to human rights, gender and elections, with a focus on monitoring the participation of women and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, in the electoral process
1 advisory paper for the National Elections Commission on technical aspects of the national referendum, including the streamlined and clear presentation of ballots, and guidelines for staff conducting both the referendum and legislative and presidential elections, in collaboration with UNDP	No	The Senate has yet to concur on the proposals for constitutional amendments. The National Elections Commission, in collaboration with UNDP and other international partners, prepared guidelines for staff conducting the legislative and presidential elections
2 advisory papers for the National Elections Commission on constitutional reform proposals and provisions of the electoral law to be put forward for the referendum, and on the legislative and presidential elections	No	Although advisory papers were not developed, discussions, experiences and documents were shared with the National Elections Commission, as required. Discussions between UNMIL and the National Elections Commission were held at the working and senior levels, for instance on the implementation of the clause of the Elections Law on 30 per cent representation of women in the candidate nomination process, on the basis of analysis by UNMIL of the bill on equitable participation and representation
1 report for the National Elections Commission on the legislative and regulatory processes related to elections, including complaints procedures, in collaboration with UNDP	No	No report was published; however, UNMIL and UNDP provided technical support to the National Elections Commission in preparation for elections. Discussions were held between UNMIL and the National Elections Commission at the working and senior levels, for instance on clarifying any ambiguity in the Regulations and Guidelines Relating to Political parties and Independent Candidates

1 review for the National Elections Commission on security arrangements for the referendum, in collaboration with UNDP	No	No review was conducted owing to the referendum being held during the 2017/18 period
2 workshops 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	4	<p>Workshops</p> <p>In January 2017, a strategic workshop was held in collaboration with UN-Women, UNDP, the National Election Commission and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. The workshop involved the media, civil society, political parties and female political aspirants, and focused on the media's reporting on women's participation in the electoral process. Women were encouraged to lobby political parties for inclusion in party leadership positions and as candidates</p> <p>In June 2017, 3 regional workshops in Grand Gedeh, Grand Bassa and Margibi Counties (in Zwedru, Buchanan and Kakata, respectively), were held for gender county coordinators, National Elections Commission county election magistrates and civil society organizations to discuss coordination mechanisms for strengthening gender in election planning, mainstreaming gender in election administration and establishing gender election coordination groups at the county level. The workshops were coordinated by the working group on gender and elections. The increase in the number of workshops is linked to the decision to organize them in counties instead of holding 2 workshops at the national level</p>
10 county forums on increasing women's participation in elections processes, in collaboration with UN-Women, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the National Elections Commission and non-governmental women's organizations	15	15 Forums on women's participation in governance and planning processes were held in 15 counties, an increase from the 10 planned. The 1-day forums targeted 50 participants from each county, representing civil society, traditional and religious leaders, gender coordinators and county administrators. The programme was held in February and March 2017. It was implemented through partners, including UN-Women, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the National Elections Commission and non-governmental women's organizations

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Implementation of critical governance and land reforms and natural resources management is effectively supported

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of civil society and community stakeholders informed of laws, roles and responsibilities for service delivery derived from the deconcentration process (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 5; 2016/17: 10)	Achieved. Community end-users were sensitized on access to and services available in the county service centres. The Liberia Decentralization Support Programme, of which UNMIL is a member, used town hall meetings, radio talk shows and billboards to carry out awareness as part of its communications strategy to increase deconcentration. UNMIL also supported civil society organizations in developing the civil society platform on decentralization. The platform consists of 10 civil society organizations, including the 5 original participating organizations, working together on decentralization issues and supporting local community and legislative engagement on the implementation of deconcentrated service delivery. The civil society organizations, with UNMIL support, continued to engage legislators and raise awareness through media and other avenues with regard to the passage of the local government bill. Nevertheless, the local government bill was not passed during the reporting period	
Best practices and procedures for the implementation of civil service reform and the Local Governance Act are available to the Government of Liberia and community stakeholders	Achieved. UNMIL conducted research on bottlenecks in the implementation of the civil service reform between August 2016 and June 2017 in consultation with the Civil Service Agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Governance Commission, the Liberia Institute of Public Administration, the World Bank and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The group discussions with stakeholders took place in Bong, Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Margibi and River Cess Counties, and relevant issues were captured in the report assessing the implementation of the local government bill and citizens' access to deconcentrated services. Nevertheless, the delay in passing the local government bill by the Senate prevented the incorporation of best practices into decentralization practices and regulations. It is anticipated that the passage of the bill will allow principles of good governance such as merit-based recruitment, clean payroll, restructuring of government departments and functions, simplification of administrative and financial procedures and performance management to be introduced. Lessons learned and best practices arising from the roll-out of the county service centres were documented and made available to the Government to inform the implementation of decentralization	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 assessment of the implementation of the Local Governance Act and citizen access to deconcentrated services, with a focus on county service centres, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Governance Commission, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and UNDP	Yes	The local government bill has been passed by the House of Representatives and is awaiting the concurrence of the Senate. Consultations with the Government and partners were completed to design effective approaches to ensuring citizen access to deconcentrated services through county service centres. Eight county service centres (Grand Bassa, Margibi, Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Gbarpolu, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount) are operational

		An assessment report was completed by UNMIL on issues pertaining to the functionality of county service centres, including citizen access to documentation services, the functioning of county school boards and county health boards as components of the decentralization programme and the drive to expand and improve the provision of basic services to the population
1 analytical report on the adoption of audits prepared during the fiscal year, including the number of corruption cases investigated, in collaboration with the General Audit Commission, the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the World Bank, UNDP and the International Monetary Fund	Yes	The analytical report was prepared by UNMIL in collaboration with the General Audit Commission, the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the World Bank, UNDP and the International Monetary Fund following the release by the General Audit Commission of 27 audit reports revealing, among other things, systematic weaknesses in operating procedures, the absence of administrative and internal controls, and non-adherence to existing rules, regulations and policies
1 consultative stakeholders forum on civil service reform, in collaboration with the Civil Service Agency, the Liberia Institute for Public Administration, the Governance Commission, UNDP and UN-Women	No	Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2333 (2016) and the related adjustment of the Mission's focus towards good offices support to advance institutional reform, the co-facilitation of the consultative stakeholders' forum on civil service reform was revised towards working with the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the United States Agency for International Development, which are leading the civil service reform process, as well as with UNDP and UN-Women, to provide support in monitoring progress and the overall impact on critical reforms
5 consultative stakeholders forums on the implication of the Land Rights Act on citizens' access to and ownership of land, in collaboration with the Land Commission and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Yes	5 consultations were conducted, including a meeting between the Liberia Land Authority and the legislature on the Land Rights Act, held in September 2016; a two-day consultation involving traditional chiefs, elders, women's groups and county superintendents from across the country held in Bong County in January 2017; a consultative forum held with civil society organizations dealing with land and natural resources, including women's land rights groups, in January 2017 in Monrovia; a stakeholder's forum held in January 2017 on customary land rights, involving the Liberia National Bar Association, the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia and other professional groups, including the Liberia Business Association and the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia; and a two-day stakeholders' consultation on concessions, held in Monrovia in June 2017

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Increased capacity of national institutions to pursue inclusive national reconciliation and social cohesion

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
National institutions, concessions, civil society organizations and communities have knowledge of and access to alternative dispute resolution approaches (2014/15: 6; 2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 21)	Achieved. UNMIL supported capacity-building in alternative dispute resolution of 21 national institutions (15 county peace committees, 4 multi-stakeholder platforms in concession areas and 2 civil society platforms) through a programmatic project on strengthening national reconciliation through improved understanding of the traditional use of forest and land resources and the establishment of stakeholder platforms	
Integrated peace committees have standard terms of reference and guidelines for their effective functioning (2014/15: 7; 2015/16: 11; 2016/17: 15)	Achieved. 15 peace committees have standard terms of reference and guidelines for their effective functioning across the country	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 analytical paper on concession programmes, including their impact on affected communities and on community conflict management, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Concessions, the Liberian Land Authority and UN-Habitat	Yes	UNMIL, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Concessions and the Liberia Land Authority, produced an analytical paper on concession programmes, with an emphasis on how they have an impact on concession-affected community livelihoods, their contribution to community conflict management and their overall impact on peace. The paper provides recommendations on some of the issues that should be addressed to mitigate the potential disruptions in concession areas and suggests ways in which the Government can build synergies with partners, including the United Nations, communities, civil society, concession holders and donors, to mitigate concession-related conflicts in local communities
1 consultative forum on progress in the implementation of the revised Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, and 1 analytical report on local capacity for social cohesion and resilience, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNDP and UN-Women	Yes	<p>A two-day multi-stakeholder consultation to review the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation was held in Gbarnga, Bong County, in April 2017. The consultation brought together key stakeholders, including civil society and the principal government institutions responsible for implementing the Road Map. Participants included the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Governance Commission, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Land Commission and the Liberia reconciliation initiative</p> <p>UNMIL, UNDP and an international non-governmental organization drafted and presented a joint analytical report on building conflict resilience capacities through social cohesion and</p>

		<p>conflict transformation strategies in Liberia at the Liberia Development Conference in February 2017. The analysis was informed by the first social cohesion and reconciliation index for Liberia, which was funded jointly by UNMIL and UNDP. Findings were discussed extensively with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, other government agencies and the United Nations country team</p>
1 assessment of the performance of early warning and response mechanisms related to conflict prevention and disaster risk reduction, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and UNDP	Yes	<p>An assessment report was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and UNDP. It provides an understanding of the performance of early warning and response mechanisms in conflict prevention and resolution and explores the relationship between the justice and security hubs, as well as the role of peace committees and the Government in operationalizing a proposed national early warning system for Liberia</p>
1 report on the implementation and application of community alternative dispute resolution mechanisms related to land conflicts and community strife, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice	Yes	<p>UNMIL, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the interim land task force, developed a report reviewing the implementation and application of community alternative dispute resolution mechanisms related to land conflicts and community strife, following field assessments conducted in Bong, Nimba and Maryland Counties in May and June 2016</p>
1 workshop on the effective management and implementation of disaster risk reduction and response related to the Government's policy on disaster risk reduction and management for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Disaster Management Agency	No	<p>The workshop did not take place owing to delays in operationalizing the National Disaster Management Agency by the Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>
1 stakeholder forum to promote the participation of civil society, including women and youth, in national reconciliation, in collaboration with the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, the Traditional Council of Liberia, the Peacebuilding Office, UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women	Yes	<p>The National Civil Society Council of Liberia held a two-day civil society forum in May 2017 to establish an action plan for Liberian civil society to support the implementation of the Liberia peacebuilding plan. Around 100 participants agreed to create a civil society organization framework of activities and launched a civil society organization directory</p>
70 quick-impact projects in support of peace consolidation, including reconciliation, governance, service delivery and rule of law, with an emphasis on gender-sensitive initiatives, alternative livelihood generation initiatives and capacity development at community, organizational and institutional levels	31	<p>Quick-impact projects. 31 projects were approved by the project review committee in support of the Mission's mandate implementation during the reporting period in the area of peace consolidation. The lower number of projects was a result of the necessity to implement projects in rule of law and security</p>

Component 4: mission support

40. As indicated in the framework below, during the reporting period, an average strength of 1,341 military and police personnel and 919 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services. UNMIL 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, while also ensuring compliance with environmental standards. In coordination with the Government of Liberia, UNMIL continued its programme of maintenance of main supply routes to ensure uninterrupted access to the Mission's locations.

41. The Mission's vehicle and aircraft fleets, communication and information technology infrastructure and other assets were maintained throughout the Mission area. The Mission's physical infrastructure and premises were kept in good condition, with a focus on compliance with minimum operating security standards. UNMIL aviation services were provided both within and outside of the Mission area. Flight management and the use of aircraft were optimized as a response to the Mission's drawdown, leading to a reduction in expenditure owing to the reduced number of hours flown and less fuel used.

42. UNMIL maintained an efficient communication and information technology infrastructure service, upgrading as necessary to a more modern standard. Other services included medical services for all UNMIL personnel throughout the mission area, including emergency medical evacuations within and out of the mission area; transport of passengers and cargo by road, air and sea; HIV facilities for testing and counseling; and conduct and discipline awareness and training.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Reduction by 7 per cent in reported cases of theft and pilferage (2014/15: 47; 2015/16: 130; 2016/17: 121) (Note that number of cases in 2014/15 was very low owing to low operation levels because of Ebola)	Achieved. A total of 117 cases related to theft and pilferage were reported, a reduction of 10 per cent compared with the 2015/16 period. The reduction was a result of the training of guards and an improvement in physical security measures
Continuation of National staff capacity-building programmes with further increased diversification of programmes (Number of staff members certified: 2014/15: 151; 2015/16: 150; 2016/17: 125)	Achieved. National staff capacity-building programmes continued and were broadened to include entrepreneurship skills to assist those being retrenched. The Mission delivered a certification programme in vocational skills to a total of 77 national staff during the 2016/17 period, covering 18 different skill areas, and other certification and training programmes to 182 national staff. The increased number of personnel compared with the projected figures was a result of the implementation of an accelerated training plan in accordance with the Mission pre-liquidation proposal to cease training by 31 October 2017. The early termination of the training programme was a result of the Mission's drawdown
Inclusion of protection of civilians and Umoja briefings in 100 per cent of all induction programmes for newly arriving peacekeepers and the offering of at least 10 workshops targeting a minimum of	Achieved. Protection of civilians continued to be fully incorporated into the induction training for all new arrivals. A total of 25 induction training programmes were held to benefit 335 new arriving peacekeepers. The increased number of personnel compared with the projected figures was a result of

200 UNMIL staff (Number of staff to be trained: 2015/16: 250; 2016/17: 200)	incorporating training on the protection of civilians into the Mission induction programme, as opposed to delivering the training separately. Previously, all levels of the programme on the protection of civilians had been conducted separately
Increase in the percentage of UNMIL personnel completing mandatory courses (2014/15: 35; 2015/16: 80; 2016/17: 95)	Achieved. The percentage compliance for mandatory courses for the Mission was increased to 95 per cent. The Integrated Mission Training Centre developed a database to track compliance for the completion of all mandatory programmes during the performance period
Maintain a low number of major car accidents (accidents with a repair cost of more than \$500) (2014/15: 23; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 15)	Achieved. 7 major road traffic accidents with a repair cost of more than \$500 occurred during the performance period
Conduct sexual exploitation and abuse training in 8 counties to ensure increased adherence to expected standards of conduct, including the United Nations zero tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse for all personnel	Not achieved. The UNMIL Conduct and Discipline Team organized sexual exploitation and abuse training in 6 counties, as 2 county field offices (Sinoe and Maryland) were closed owing to a change in mandate in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). Plans were adjusted accordingly to ensure increased adherence to expected standards of conduct, including the United Nations zero tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, for all personnel in all 6 counties where UNMIL was present

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Install an additional 20 closed-circuit television cameras in various UNMIL premises and increase data storage equipment to enhance security with the aims of reducing pilferage and theft of United Nations assets and of enhancing security for UNMIL personnel	Yes	20 additional closed-circuit television cameras were installed in various UNMIL premises, along with three additional pieces of data storage equipment with a capacity of 24 terabytes each
Implement National Staff Capacity-building Programmes in five knowledge areas (management, information technology, logistics, entrepreneurship/vocational skills and international relations) targeting 125 national staff members for certification	Yes	The Integrated Mission Training Centre facilitated learning and development programmes for national staff in the Mission in administrative management, monitoring and evaluation, procurement management, project management, vocational skills, the International Computer Driving License, health and safety in construction management and development studies certification programmes. A total of 204 national staff benefited from these certification programmes. The increased number of personnel compared with the projected figures was a result of the implementation of accelerated national staff capacity-building programmes
Implement induction programmes in which 100 per cent of all new personnel will undergo training in protection of civilians	Yes	All new UNMIL personnel were trained in the protection of civilians during 25 induction training sessions

Enhance the monitoring and follow-up of compliance with all online and instructor-led United Nations mandatory programmes by maintaining an up-to-date database	Yes	Enhanced monitoring, tracking and follow-up has led to an improvement in compliance with mandatory programmes to 95 per cent
Achieve a reduction in serious damaging incidents to communications and information technology equipment by deploying power and event-monitoring tools for closer monitoring of power availability in all the rooms holding such equipment	Yes	A room alert system was established to monitor temperature, track whether equipment has been powered up or powered down and detect the presence of smoke in or flooding of the equipment room. Provision monitoring tools were used to monitor microwave link events in real time. Large screens were installed in the service desk network operating centre to view the alarms created by critical events and automatic notifications were sent out by email. This enabled preventive and proactive maintenance. No significant number of information and communications technology equipment in data centres or equipment rooms was damaged as a result of overheating, fire or exposure to water because of flooding
Conduct “all terrain driving” training for 100 per cent of new UNMIL personnel issued driving licences	No	As at May 2017, “all terrain driving” training in Monrovia had ceased, as the training facility was handed back to the Government of Liberia. Training continued in the sectors for new UNMIL personnel deployed to those sectors. Therefore, only 56 per cent of new UNMIL personnel issued driving licences were trained
Enhance flight safety operations and efficient flight following services by entering into a contract with satellite tracking services to operationalize electronic satellite tracking systems in 6 military helicopters	No	UNMIL established a contract in August 2016 for the provision of Global Positioning System mapping services. The mobile tracking system was installed in 5 authorized military Mi-8 helicopters and enabled the Mission to effectively track the aircraft in real time and enhanced the safety of flight operations. One military rotary-wing aircraft was repatriated prior to the start of the performance period
Ensure that all personnel are made aware of the standards of conduct required of them through mandatory induction training and at least 30 sensitization activities and 30 refresher training courses, which should result in fewer violations, including cases of serious misconduct such as sexual exploitation and abuse	No	The Conduct and Discipline Team monitored all mandatory induction, refresher and “training of trainer” activities and ensured that all new staff members were made aware of the standards of conduct, through 18 mandatory induction training sessions, 27 sensitization activities and 32 refresher training sessions. The lower level of output was a result of the closure of field offices
Carry out 20 sensitization training sessions for communities (schools, media practitioners and religious and traditional leaders) on sexual exploitation and abuse and distribute T-shirts, flyers and pamphlets to the members of communities within the UNMIL installations in order to increase awareness of United Nations standards of	No	The Conduct and Discipline Team carried out 10 sensitization training sessions for communities, religious leaders and “anti-sexual-exploitation and abuse champions” in 6 counties. 10 radio programmes provided information on how to report misconduct. The team also distributed T-shirts, flyers and pamphlets to community members to increase awareness of United Nations standards of

conduct, especially its policy of zero tolerance regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, and provide them with information on where to report violations

Put in place multiple accessible and effective detection and reporting mechanisms for both UNMIL personnel and communities, and address complaints in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations; ensure that all reports of misconduct are reviewed and acted upon within 15 days of receipt; and also ensure that at least 500 community leaders and opinion shapers within or next to UNMIL installations in the region know of and can access at least 2 reporting mechanisms

Yes

conduct. Some of the sessions included representatives from several communities. The early closure of field offices resulted in a smaller number of sessions

The Conduct and Discipline Team addressed complaints in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations, ensuring that all reports of misconduct were reviewed and recommendations presented within 15 days of receipt. The Team has established that more than 500 leaders and opinion shapers are aware of the external complaint mechanism, including referral pathways through which assistance could be provided to the victims. Further, they have access to the telephone hotline via the mobile phone network. It is particularly worth noting that the reduction of the cost of mobile Internet in Liberia has increased the accessibility of the email mechanism

Ensure high availability and secure access to enterprise systems, internet and network resources and voice services from anywhere for client support and operational requirement of all UNMIL components (2016/17: 95 per cent)

Yes

95 per cent service availability achieved

The Conduct and Discipline Team will continue to work with the Government of Liberia in the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence to support victims, in accordance with the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel, as set out in General Assembly resolution [62/214](#)

Yes

The Conduct and Discipline Team actively participated with the Government of Liberia in the joint programme on preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, to support the victims, in accordance with the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel, as set out in General Assembly resolution [62/214](#)

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 1,190 military contingent personnel, 50 military observers, 226 United Nations police officers and 380 formed police personnel

No

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 861 military contingent personnel, 35 military observers, 112 United Nations police and 333 formed police personnel was achieved. The overall reduction was a result of the mandated accelerated repatriation of both military and police personnel

Storage and supply of 1,353.04 tons of rations, 14 days of combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 32 locations

No

Storage of 844 tons of rations, 14 days of combat rations and water for military contingents and formed police personnel in up to 32 locations was achieved. The overall reduction was a result of accelerated repatriation of both military and police personnel. Also, the number of locations during the performance period decreased as the Mission's drawdown process progressed

Administration of an average of 1,011 civilian staff, comprising 294 international staff, 560 national staff, and 143 International United Nations Volunteers and 14 National United Nations Volunteers (26 Government-provided personnel are proposed for 2016/17)	No	An average of 919 civilian personnel were administered during the reporting period, comprising on average 263 international staff, 506 national staff, 135 United Nations Volunteers and 15 Government-provided personnel. The overall reduction was a result of the accelerated drawdown of the Mission and preparation for its liquidation
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action; 100 per cent of UNMIL personnel attend induction training on arrival to the Mission and refresher training every six months, conducted or overseen by Conduct and Discipline Team personnel	Yes	The Conduct and Discipline Team conducted all mandatory induction, refresher and “training of trainers” activities for all UNMIL personnel. 100 per cent of UNMIL personnel attended induction training on arrival to the Mission and refresher training every six months
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 13 military/former police unit sites, 2 United Nations Police premises and 21 civilian staff premises in 36 UNMIL locations	Yes	39 UNMIL sites in 36 locations were maintained during the reporting period in accordance with United Nations standards. The numbers are provided as at 1 July 2016, and decreased throughout the performance period
Cleaning, garbage collection and fumigation services for all UNMIL locations	Yes	Provided cleaning, garbage and fumigation services to all UNMIL locations
Operation and maintenance of 21 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 10 locations	Yes	All 21 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 10 locations were operated and maintained
Maintenance and operation of 186 United Nations-owned generators in use or in stock at all UNMIL locations	No	The write-off of 33 United Nations-owned generators led to the maintenance and operation of 153 United Nations-owned generators in use or in stock at all UNMIL locations
Maintenance and renovation of 480 km of roads (main supply route and secondary supply route)	200	Km of roads The lower output is primarily attributable to early repatriation of the engineering military units
Maintenance and repair of 6 airfields, 7 airfield terminals and 17 helicopter landing sites	Yes	Maintenance on all UNMIL airfields, terminals and landing sites was done according to United Nations standards
Maintenance and operation of 6 United Nations-owned wastewater purification plants	No	Maintenance and operation of 4 United Nations-owned wastewater purification plants were carried out, and 2 United Nations-owned wastewater purification plants were handed over to the Government owing to the closure of sites in Harper and Greenville in September 2016

Storage and supply of 7.58 million litres of diesel petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	6.53 million	<p>Litres of diesel and petrol for UN-owned equipment and contingent-owned equipment generators</p> <p>The reduction in fuel consumption observed for generators was a result of the closure of sites and troop reductions</p>
100 per cent physical verification of United Nations-owned equipment	Yes	100 per cent physical verification of United Nation-owned equipment was conducted
Verification and monitoring of 100 per cent of major contingent-owned equipment (approximate 1,300 items) and 22 self-sustainment categories of 7 military contingent and 3 formed police units comprising 1,190 military and 380 formed police unit personnel, on a quarterly basis	Yes	<p>Verification and inspection of 100 per cent of major contingent-owned equipment (approximate quarterly average of 958 items) and 22 self-sustainment categories, comprising 404 military and 260 formed police unit personnel, was carried out through regular inspections of contingent-owned equipment.</p> <p>The variance is a result of earlier repatriation of military and police units during the performance period</p>
100 periodic inspections and 20 operational readiness inspections to assess the capabilities of major equipment and self-sustainment standards of military and formed police units	No	83 periodic inspections, 20 operational readiness inspections and 5 repatriation inspections were conducted. The variance is a result of earlier repatriation of 5 military and formed police units during the performance period
Submission of 80 contingent-owned equipment verification reports to headquarters to facilitate the reimbursement to UNMIL troop and formed police unit-contributing countries, involving 520 man-days on inspections (360 civilian personnel and 160 military staff officers)	Yes	85 verification reports were submitted, involving 646 man-days on inspections (504 civilian international staff and 142 military staff officers). The higher than planned level of achievement was a result of early repatriation of units, for which verification reports were also prepared
Submission of four quarterly overview analysis reports on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance	Yes	4 quarterly overview letters were generated on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance
2 meetings of the Contingent-Owned Equipment/Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Board	Yes	1 meeting and 1 e-meeting of Contingent-Owned Equipment/Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Board was held
Conduct 48 field inspections and monitor environmental clean-up activities before initial and final joint inspections for handover of land and property to the Government of Liberia	54	Field inspections. The number increased as a result of the number of clean-up activities for the maintenance and closure of sites

Raise awareness through training sessions to 300 participants from the military, former police units and civilians on occupational health and safety and environment and waste management	22	Training sessions 2 training sessions were delivered to 22 participants on the environment and waste management. The overall decrease in the number of participants is a result of the Mission drawdown
Certify 36 environmental clearance actions in compliance with Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Field Support environmental rules and regulations for all camps occupied by UNMIL uniformed personnel	26	Certificates 26 environmental clearance certificates were obtained for 20 closed and 6 resized camps. The remaining 2 camps were leased and handed over by the Procurement Section back to the landlord; in that case, an environmental clearance certificate was not required. The lower level of output was attributable to the Mission's downsizing process. The remaining certificates will be obtained during the final year of UNMIL operations
Ensure safe disposal of waste and obtain 5 land-use agreements from the Government for the disposal of waste	3	3 land-use agreements 100 per cent of waste disposal activities were compliant with safe disposal procedure (waste disposed through contract and at an approved/authorized government dumping site). The overall number of land use agreements decreased as a result of the closure of sites and the expiration of 2 land-use agreements

Ground transportation

Operations and maintenance of a fleet of 584 United Nations-owned vehicles, including armoured vehicles, buses, trucks, engineering vehicles, trailers and material-handling equipment, at 7 workshops in 6 locations (Monrovia, Buchanan, Zwedru, Harper, Tubmanburg and Gbarnga), 5 outsourcing repair and maintenance workshops and 1 panel-beating workshop	Yes	During the reporting period, 584 United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained on 4,230 work orders. 165 vehicles were progressively written off during the period, however, which reduced the fleet to 379 as at the end of June 2017
Supply of 2.64 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	1.65 million	Litres of diesel and petrol fuel for ground transportation of United Nations-owned vehicles and contingent-owned vehicles The reduction in volume was mainly a result of a reduction in contingent-owned and United Nations-owned vehicles owing to a change in mandate in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016) . 379 United Nations-owned and 184 contingent-owned vehicles were operational as at 30 June 2017
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 510 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to Mission offices	No	Shuttle services were provided for all routes during the morning and evening from the Mission's logistics base and headquarters to 20 destinations throughout Monrovia. The shuttle service trips provided were for 469 United Nations personnel

per day. The reduction in the overall number of personnel per day was a result of reduced operational requirements owing to the change in mandate and the drawdown of personnel

Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 1 fixed-wing and 7 rotary-wing aircraft, including 6 military-type aircraft

No

Operation and maintenance of 1 fixed wing and 6 rotary-wing aircraft, including 5 military-type aircraft. The DHC-7 fixed-wing aircraft was replaced by a B-1900 in November 2016, while rental agreements for 2 of the 5 MI-8MT military aircraft were terminated in February 2017. The reduction is a result of fewer requirements owing to the change in mandate and the drawdown of personnel in accordance with Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#)

Supply of 2.66 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations support aircraft (1 fixed-wing aircraft and 7 rotary-wing aircraft)

1.3 million

Litres of aviation fuel for air operations support in the Mission

The lower output is a result of a reduction in flying hours owing to ad hoc closures of regional sites, the drawdown and reconfiguration of fixed-wing aircraft. The total number of aircraft by the end of June 2017 was 1 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft

3,366 flight hours (794 for 1 fixed-wing aircraft and 2,572 for 7 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

No

1,964 flight hours (416 for 1 fixed wing aircraft and 1,548 for 6 rotary wing aircraft), including domestic and regional shuttle flights for passengers and cargo, ad hoc flights, casualty and medical evacuation flights, search-and-rescue flights, border patrols and other special flights

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of one coastal freighter

No

The naval vessel used by the Mission was decommissioned by 30 September 2016 as part of the Mission's drawdown process

Supply of 0.517 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation

0.138 million

Litres of diesel

The reduction in volume is attributable mainly to the decommissioning of the naval vessel by 30 September 2017

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

Support and maintenance of 6 very-small-aperture terminal systems, 23 telephone exchanges and 63 microwave links

No

Support and maintenance of 6 very-small-aperture terminal systems, 25 telephone exchanges and 46 microwave links. The lower level of output for microwave links was a result of the closure of sites

Support and maintenance of 52 very-high-frequency repeaters	No	Support, maintenance and operation of 22 analogue very-high-frequency repeaters (8 used in the sectors and 14 in Monrovia) and 22 digital very-high-frequency repeaters (7 in sectors and 15 in Monrovia). Owing to the closure of sites, the total number of repeaters operated was 44, down from a planned 52. During the closure of sites, the analogue repeaters were decommissioned and dismantled
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Support and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station in 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNMIL Radio maintained 8 transmission sites across Liberia, extending broadcast coverage to about 85 per cent of population. During the drawdown period, in order to maintain maximum coverage, UNMIL Radio laid down five transmitter sites and established four new transmitter sites in collaboration with the Liberia Broadcasting System to continue broadcasting of UNMIL Radio. The UNMIL radio station also maintained four production studios sustaining uninterrupted programming at all transmission sites. UNMIL Radio broadcasts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
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Information technology

Support and maintenance of 19 servers, 484 desktop computers, 755 laptop computers, 160 printers/digital senders in all UNMIL locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 13 servers, 632 desktop computers, 577 laptop computers, 158 printers/digital senders in all UNMIL locations. The number represents the maximum amount of IT equipment used, which decreased throughout the performance period as the Mission's drawdown process progressed
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Support and maintenance of 11 local area networks (LAN) and 1 wide area network (WAN) for 1175 users in all UNMIL locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 11 local area networks and 1 wide area network for 1,175 users in all UNMIL locations. The number represents the maximum amount of information technology equipment and number of users, which decreased throughout the performance period as the Mission's drawdown process progressed
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Support and maintenance of the wireless area network	Yes	Support and maintenance of the wireless area network
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Production, maintenance and distribution of 1,400 operational maps of various types, thematic maps, satellite image maps, digital maps and related geospatial services in support of the Mission's operations	No	Production, maintenance and distribution of a total of 1,050 printed maps in support of the Mission's operations. The output of printed maps was kept to a minimum because of reduced demand for maps owing to a Mission drawdown that affected military, police and civilian personnel. Clients have been encouraged to utilize electronic PDF maps and implementation of mission common operational picture tool, an online map platform that provides for the visibility of Mission operations
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10 rounds of half-day training in Global Positioning System / geographic information system and mapping-related training to Mission staff	No	A total of 8 rounds of such training were conducted. The overall decrease in the number of rounds of training from 10 to 8 was a result of the Mission's drawdown owing to a change in mandate
Provision of 33,750 square kilometres of coverage of geospatial data collection, creation and management, representing 100 per cent of the Mission's area of operation	Yes	33,750 square kilometres of coverage of geospatial data collection, processing and provision in support of the Mission's operations were achieved. The collected data formed the basis for the preparation and updating of operational and planning maps, as well as the provision of web-based mapping services
Provision of Internet-based mapping services to cover the Mission's area of operation for terrain analysis, visualization and management of Mission resources	Yes	Web-based mapping services using online software to cover 100 per cent of the Mission's area of operation for visualization and management of the Mission's sites and resources were implemented
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level II hospital in Monrovia, 4 level I clinics, 2 health posts and 10 emergency and first aid stations in various locations for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	5,939 patients in 2016/17 visited and were treated at four level 1 clinics and two health posts. The emergency and first aid stations registered a total of 1,158 patients. A total of 1,643 patients visited one level II hospital operated by Pakistani peacekeepers in Monrovia
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level IV hospitals in Ghana and South Africa	Yes	During the performance period, the total number of evacuations carried out was 42: 37 outside Mission (33 civilian and 4 military) and 5 within Mission (4 civilian and 1 military). There were 4 repatriations, all of military personnel. The total number of deaths was 10, all civilian personnel. The services of the level IV hospital in Accra were terminated in November 2016 and evacuation arrangements transferred to Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. There is no signed memorandum of understanding with South Africa; however, assistance is sought from the MEDEVAC office of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Pretoria to coordinate UNMIL MEDEVAC patients
Provide voluntary confidential counselling and testing for HIV services to Mission personnel	Yes	1,007 HIV tests conducted for Mission personnel. Each test is preceded by pre-test counselling and followed by post-test counselling
Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention induction training for newly deployed peacekeepers and refresher training for Mission personnel who have two years in the Mission	Yes	478 peacekeepers were trained, including newly deployed peacekeepers, and refresher training was provided to Mission personnel who had been in the Mission for two years

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week for all Mission areas	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours per day and 7 days per week to protect all UNMIL sites with the deployment of locally contracted guards
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 and all visiting high-level officials. The personal protection unit carried out 10 close protection operations in the field for senior mission staff and 11 close protection operations for visiting high-level officials
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for all residences occupied by UNMIL personnel	Yes	63 residential and 17 hotel/guesthouse surveys were conducted
150 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	Yes	A total of 155 sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted to train all Mission staff
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	Yes	Fire drills were conducted in February and March 2017. Also, fire awareness training was conducted in July and August 2016 and in March 2017 for all new arriving personnel

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	2 824.6	1 968.9	855.7	30.3
Military contingents	39 048.2	36 909.4	2 138.8	5.5
United Nations police	7 645.4	6 402.4	1 243.0	16.3
Formed police units	10 643.0	10 932.1	(289.1)	(2.7)
Subtotal	60 161.2	56 212.8	3 948.4	6.6
Civilian personnel				
International staff	52 786.5	61 561.5	(8 775.0)	(16.6)
National staff	10 456.9	14 472.3	(4 015.4)	(38.4)
United Nations Volunteers	8 699.8	8 681.4	18.4	0.2
General temporary assistance	—	203.2	(203.2)	—
Government-provided personnel	1 347.7	626.0	721.7	53.6
Subtotal	73 290.9	85 544.4	(12 253.5)	(16.7)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	207.8	241.1	(33.3)	(16.0)
Official travel	1 360.0	1 131.1	228.9	16.8
Facilities and infrastructure	14 265.8	12 278.6	1 987.2	13.9
Ground transportation	2 622.6	1 586.5	1 036.1	39.5
Air operations	16 502.0	10 453.4	6 048.6	36.7
Naval transportation	2 885.7	932.7	1 953.0	67.7
Communications	3 867.8	3 527.6	340.2	8.8
Information technology	2 573.9	3 051.6	(477.7)	(18.6)
Medical	408.0	366.3	41.7	10.2
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	6 993.9	5 539.4	1 454.5	20.8
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 981.0	19.0	1.0
Subtotal	53 687.5	41 089.3	12 598.2	23.5
Gross requirements	187 139.6	182 846.5	4 293.1	2.3
Staff assessment income	6 562.8	7 346.4	(783.6)	(11.9)
Net requirements	180 576.8	175 500.1	5 076.7	2.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	187 192.4	182 899.3	4 293.1	2.3

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

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

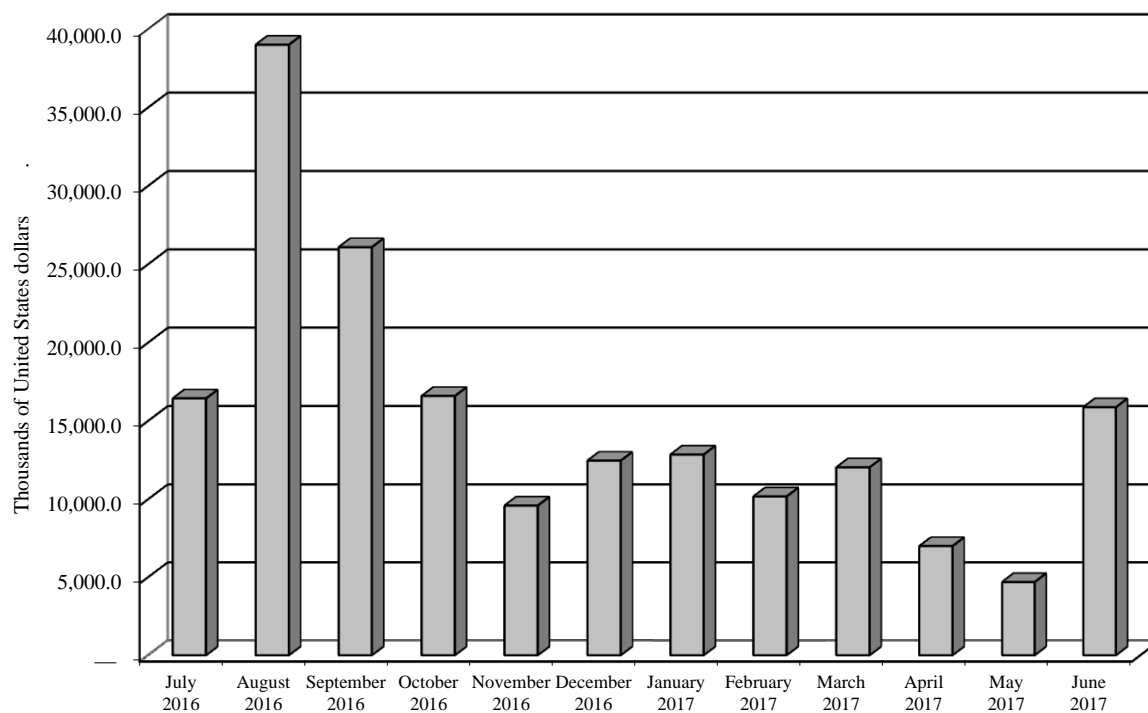
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	60 161.2	(2 165.9)	57 995.3
II. Civilian personnel	73 290.9	12 274.5	85 565.4
III. Operational costs	53 687.5	(10 108.6)	43 578.9
Total	187 139.6	—	187 139.6
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			6.6

43. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, primarily to meet the additional costs related to payments due to staff members at the time of either separation from service or relocation to another duty station because of the overall Mission drawdown.

44. The redeployments of funds from group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs, were possible because of the lower-than-budgeted number of military and police personnel deployed during the performance period as a result of the faster-than-planned drawdown of the Mission in line with Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), as well as the closure of sites, which led to lower requirements for ground and air transportation and the decommissioning of a naval vessel.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



45. The higher expenditure in August and September 2016 was attributable mainly to the recording of obligations for the reimbursement of contributing Governments for services rendered and equipment used by their military contingents and formed police personnel, contingent-owned equipment, self-sustainment and air operations, as well as the recording of the majority of the procurement of the required equipment and services, and payments to staff.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	422.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 737.1
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	4 609.6
Total	6 769.3

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	4 790.0
Formed police units	1 826.4
Subtotal	6 616.4
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	3 458.6
Formed police units	1 197.6
• Subtotal	4 656.2
Total	11 272.6

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	1.8	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
Intensified operational conditions factor	1.3	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.3	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 – 6.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	999.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	999.5

^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	\$855.7	30.3%

46. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the early repatriation of military observers in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). The authorized number of military observers was reduced from 50 to 15 by 28 February 2017, which resulted in lower expenditure for mission subsistence allowance and clothing allowance. The costs of repatriation of military observers were also lower than planned.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$2 138.8	5.5%

47. The lower requirements were attributable to early repatriation of military contingent personnel in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). The authorized number of military contingent personnel was reduced from 1,190 to 419 by 28 February 2017, which resulted in lower standard troop costs, mission subsistence allowance and rations, partially offset by higher than planned costs for repatriation of military personnel and freight costs for the shipping of contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United nations police	\$1 243.0	16.3%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the early repatriation of United Nations police personnel in line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). The authorized number of United Nations police officers was brought down from 133 to 50 by 28 February 2017, which resulted in lower mission subsistence allowance and rations. The costs of repatriation of United Nations police officers were also lower than planned.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	(\$289.1)	(2.7%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher than budgeted payments for contingent-owned major equipment owing to the late repatriation and

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.

higher than planned freight costs for the shipping of contingent-owned equipment. The increased requirements were partially offset by lower costs for reimbursement, rations and self-sustainable contingent-owned equipment, owing to the decrease in the number of formed police unit personnel from 380 to 260, in line with Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
International Staff	(\$8 775.0)	(16.6%)

50. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher than planned payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$4 015.4)	(38.4%)

51. The increased requirements were attributable to the higher than planned level of payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service, as well as the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers, effective 1 October 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$203.2)	—

52. The increased requirements were attributable to the cost allocated to UNMIL with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance mainly related to support activities for Umoja cluster 5 and extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$721.7	53.6%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable to the earlier than budgeted separation of Government-provided personnel owing to the Mission's drawdown and preparation for its liquidation in line with the Security Council resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$33.3)	(16.0%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable to the need for consultancy services to review the Liberian Private Security Companies Act. The requirements were partially offset by utilization of in-house capacity and the downgrade of health threats related to Ebola, which resulted in the cancellation of training sessions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$228.9	16.8%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the earlier than planned repatriation of staff and closure of sites, which had an impact on travel within and outside of the Mission's area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1 987.2	13.9%

56. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the early closure of sites as part of the Mission's drawdown process. The acquisition of prefabricated facilities and equipment, which were supposed to replace the worn-out items, was cancelled, as the Mission used items held in stock or transferred from the closed sites. The reduced requirements were partially offset by higher than planned rental costs for UNMIL headquarters owing to late relocation of UNDP to this facility.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	• \$1 036.1	39.5%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable to the closure of sites and the decrease in the number of military, police and civilian personnel as part of the Mission's drawdown process, leading to lower ground transportation requirements. Utilization of reliable spare parts from written off vehicles and transfer of items from the closed sites also contributed to reduced requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$6 048.6	36.7%

58. The reduced requirements were attributable to the reconfiguration of the fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft fleet, in line with the reduced requirements owing to closure of sites and the decrease in military, police and civilian personnel as part of the Mission's drawdown process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$1 953.0	67.7%

59. The reduced requirements were attributable to the decommissioning of the naval vessel by 30 September 2016 as a result of lower operational requirements as part of the Mission's drawdown process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$340.2	8.8%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the wider use of digital and social media, reduced operating costs, the Mission's drawdown process and utilization of existing stock. The reduced requirements were partially offset by the demolition of nine communication towers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$477.7)	(18.6%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to costs allocated to UNMIL with regard to contractual services related to supporting Umoja cluster 5 and extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo, and the help desk providing post-deployment support.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$41.7	10.2%

62. The reduced requirements were attributable to limited procurement of medical supplies and better use of existing stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$1 454.5	20.8%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to a change in the Mission's banking services contract that significantly reduced bank charges, as well as lower costs for freight owing to a lower level of acquisition as a result of the Mission's drawdown process.

V. Unforeseen liabilities

64. The Security Council, by its resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016, extended the mandate of UNMIL for a final period until 30 March 2018. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to complete by 30 April 2018 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNMIL components, other than those required to complete the Mission's liquidation. From 1 May to 30 June 2018, UNMIL is expected to finalize its liquidation activities.

65. In the light of the accelerated liquidation period, there is a possibility that unforeseen liabilities may arise after 30 June 2018, as obligations to Governments for troops, formed police units, logistical support and other goods supplied and services rendered remain valid for a five-year period. Accordingly, it is proposed that the General Assembly allow the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee and subject to relevant rules and regulations, to enter into commitments in respect of expenditures related to the mandated operation and liquidation of the Mission that are identified after its closure, and to use the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund for cash flow purposes if necessary.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

66. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of United Nations Mission in Liberia are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$4,293,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2016 amounting to \$6,769,300, from investment revenue (\$422,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,737,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$4,609,600);

(c) To authorize the Secretary-General on an exceptional basis, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee and subject to relevant rules and regulations, to enter into commitments in respect of expenditures related to the mandated operation and liquidation of the Mission that are identified after the closure of the Mission, to use the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund for cash flow purposes if necessary, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report.

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/304](#), and requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

(Resolution [71/304](#))

<i>Request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement the request</i>
Recalls paragraph 31 of its resolution 70/286 and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to fully comply with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission takes effective measures to reduce its environmental footprint during its closure, including the restoration of premises to their original status, as appropriate, while absorbing the associated costs (para. 10)	<p>UNMIL works hand in hand with the Environmental Unit of the Government of Liberia and has obtained an acknowledgement of compliance, especially with regard to ensuring good environmental and waste management practices, and with regard to camp clean-up and restoration of premises to their original status</p> <p>UNMIL has established wastewater management plants throughout the Mission's facilities to ensure safe and proper wastewater management</p>

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

([A/71/836/Add. 16](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken in response to request/recommendation</i>
The Advisory Committee trusts that measures to prevent fuel theft and overconsumption will continue to be enforced so as to prevent further losses, in particular in view of the approaching closure of the Mission (para. 10)	The Mission has outsourced fuel supply services to minimize fuel theft and management risks. UNMIL has improved monitoring through the Electronic Fuel Management System, fencing of UNMIL fuel stations and installation of CCTV cameras
The Advisory Committee trusts that all outstanding claims will be settled expeditiously (para. 13)	Third-party vehicle claims are processed by an UNMIL third-party insurance company (contracted vendor). The Mission's claims office submits complete documents to the insurance company in less than 24 hours to avoid delays in processing and settlement. The Mission has been vigilant with regard to all claims and has processed them expeditiously
The Advisory Committee trusts that the drawdown of personnel and equipment of UNMIL will proceed as swiftly as possible and as planned, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016) and in compliance with all applicable United Nations regulations, rules and policies. The Committee expects that the Mission will avail itself of the experience gained in the course of the drawdown and liquidation of other peacekeeping	<p>UNMIL hosted a delegation of staff members from UNOCI involved in mission liquidation, who shared their experiences and lessons learned, which were well analysed to help during the upcoming liquidation of UNMIL</p> <p>In addition, UNMIL sent a team of two staff members to UNOCI, who took note of lessons learned. All lessons learned from UNOCI have been integrated into UNMIL liquidation planning and processes</p>

missions, including UNOCI, and trusts that applicable lessons learned will be incorporated into UNMIL operations during the period [2017/18](#) (para. 21)

The Committee expects that all programmatic activities will be completed once the mandate of UNMIL ends and trusts that information on their implementation will be included in the final performance report for UNMIL, for the period [2017/18](#) (para. 51)

The Committee expects that unused sea containers, regardless of condition, will be disposed of properly, either by their removal or their being discarded without causing environmental damage. The Committee trusts that detailed information on the disposal of the aforementioned sea containers will be included in the final performance report for UNMIL, for the period [2017/18](#) (para. 54)

The Advisory Committee notes with concern that the environmental efforts of UNMIL have not been satisfactory throughout the life of the Mission, as evidenced by repeated findings by the Board of Auditors on the subject ... The Committee expects that the environmental clean-up of UNMIL sites will comply with established environmental and waste-management policies and that the Mission will reduce its long-term overall environmental footprint, as also requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions [69/307](#) and [70/286](#) (para. 55)

A joint committee involving all stakeholders in the implementation of programmatic activities met and identified all projects to be implemented, providing time deadlines. Accordingly, all programmatic activities planned for the [2017/18](#) period are to be completed before the end of the Mission's mandate, which is 30 March 2018

In order to avoid environmental-related matters with regard to the disposal of sea containers, UNMIL secured one contract for the disposal of sea containers and one contract for the disposal of scrap metal. In addition, UNMIL has been disposing of sea containers, based on their condition, through commercial sale and shipping to other missions. A detailed report on the disposal of sea containers will be included in the UNMIL performance report for the [2017/18](#) period

The Mission has put in place several mechanisms to keep a grip on environmental issues, including conducting initial and final joint inspections of sites planned for closure with the Government of Liberia, and obtaining acknowledgement and clearance from the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia for acceptable environmental clean-up of all evacuated sites. UNMIL has also contracted with local vendors for the disposal of solid waste and the Mission currently operates five wastewater treatment plants for proper treatment of wastewater. There are regular joint environmental inspections conducted with unit commanders to ensure full compliance with environmental issues, particularly as the Mission enters its liquidation phase
