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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 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, security sector, peace consolidation, rule of law and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	238 913.3	233 083.5	5 829.8	2.4
Civilian personnel	123 796.6	111 379.3	12 417.3	10.0
Operational costs	161 290.1	167 745.4	(6 455.3)	(4.0)
Gross requirements	524 000.0	512 208.2	11 791.8	2.3
Staff assessment income	12 805.2	12 114.2	691.0	5.4
Net requirements	511 194.8	500 094.0	11 100.8	2.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	524 052.8	512 261.0	11 791.8	2.3

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	133	132	0.8
Military contingents	7 969	7 881	1.1
United Nations police	498	467	6.2
Formed police units	845	843	0.2
International staff	541	448	17.2
National staff	1 040	985	5.3
United Nations Volunteers	237	215	9.3
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	2	—
National staff	1	1	—
Government-provided personnel	32	28	12.5

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 February 2010 (A/64/647) and amounted to \$536,049,600 gross (\$523,244,400 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$52,800. It provided for 133 military observers, 8,069 military contingent personnel, 1,375 police personnel (498 United Nations police officers, 845 formed police personnel and 32 corrections officers), as well as 543 international staff and 1,041 national staff (inclusive of 59 National Professional Officers and 2 international and 1 national temporary positions), and 237 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 54 of its report (A/64/660/Add.9), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$529,760,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/280, appropriated an amount of \$524 million gross (\$511,194,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. That amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. 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 performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1885 (2009) and 1938 (2010).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective of advancing the peace process in Liberia.

5. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period, the Mission has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by components as follows: security sector; peace consolidation; rule of law; and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. In preparation for the commencement of the handover of the Mission's security responsibilities to national authorities, the Mission provided continued support to the Government of Liberia with respect to institutionalizing security sector reform and strategic planning for the further development of the related state

institutions. The Mission supported the Government's efforts with respect to the consolidation of state authority through the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy and the rule of law through continued efforts to strengthen the capacity and mechanisms of state institutions.

8. In the realm of security sector reform, the Armed Forces of Liberia completed its 2010-2011 annual training programme, including two UNMIL-supported battalion-level field exercises in April 2011. The new army also successfully conducted a number of joint operations, including cooperation with other security institutions, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and UNMIL in June 2011 to transport suspected Ivorian former fighters across the country to a designated internment camp. However, achievement by the national armed forces of an independent operational capability is not anticipated until at least 2014 owing to a number of factors, including insufficient equipment and delayed approval of the national defence strategy.

9. UNMIL provided continued support to the institutional development of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In the light of the transition planning process and the evolving security situation along the border, UNMIL worked with the national police to re-prioritize projects in its strategic plan. A total of 13 projects were completed during the reporting period and the remaining 25 projects were nearing completion. The Liberia Security Reform and Intelligence Bill, the passage of which had been delayed, was approved by the legislature in August 2011. The targeted strength of 500 officers for the Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit was not achieved, owing to a decision by the leadership of the Liberia National Police to maintain the Unit's strength of 335 officers and re-prioritize resources for rebuilding and expanding the Police Support Unit, which provides flexible armed support to the Liberia National Police operations. The Police Support Unit strength stood at 466 officers as at 30 June 2011, with the optimal strength determined to be 1,000 officers by the end of 2011. The security challenges along the Ivorian border presented a unique opportunity to test the capacity of national agencies. While the Liberia National Police demonstrated increased capacity to respond to complex operations, substantial additional donor support is needed for training, equipping and infrastructure development of security institutions, so that operational effectiveness can be achieved and maintained.

10. Within the framework of peace consolidation, the related pillar mainly focused on supporting the conduct of the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections, and coordination related to the Ivorian refugee crisis. At the same time, some progress was made in consolidating state authority throughout the country, though the Government faced a number of challenges in delivering services outside of Monrovia, owing to persistent logistical difficulties and limited budgets. With the exception of those in the south-eastern counties, which were difficult to access, local officials became less dependent on UNMIL for mobility and communication. The timely payment of salaries and the presence of ministry officials improved. While county development steering committees, the mechanisms for implementing the poverty reduction strategy at the county level, were becoming institutionalized, irregular participation of local authorities in coordination meetings, weak reporting, and a lack of effective monitoring mechanisms remained major challenges. Overall participation dropped during the reporting period, due to the focus of local authorities on the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections. The

Land Commission commenced operation during the reporting period, with an established secretariat and budget. UNMIL supported and monitored progress in the implementation of the Commission's five-year strategic plan, specifically related to alternative dispute resolution and land-related legislation. With regard to natural resources, UNMIL continued to provide technical advice through consultation with stakeholders, monitored the implementation of the 2009 Kimberley Process Review mission and the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2009/640), and developments in the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy on diamond export. UNMIL also supported the Forest Development Authority in drafting and vetting legislation related to conservation, community and commercial forestry, on which consultation was concluded on regulations related to the Community Rights Law. Meanwhile, the Mission continued to monitor the implementation of the Liberian National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the Government finalized an annual report on its implementation as planned.

11. The number of war-affected young people in community-based recovery programmes fell slightly short of the target, due to an implementing partner's funding constraints. In addition, the Government assumed leadership of the project "Creating Livelihoods for High-risk Youth" — originally funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) — and changed the parameters of the project, thereby delaying its implementation. Progress on the endorsement of the draft National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and related joint monitoring and assessment of county action plans was not achieved, owing to the priority given to managing the humanitarian impact of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

12. The Mission provided support to the National Election Commission and national stakeholders in preparation for the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections. The Mission ensured logistical support for the delivery of voter registration materials to remote locations during the voter registration period from 10 January to 12 February 2011 and assisted the Liberia National Police in developing an integrated security and contingency plan. The United Nations system also worked closely with the National Election Commission and other partners on measures to strengthen women's participation in the electoral process and stepped up its good offices with political parties and other stakeholders, particularly on the need for a timely determination of the electoral legal framework and creating an atmosphere conducive to the peaceful conduct of the elections. The Mission undertook planning and preparations with the UNDP election team and national authorities, including the Liberia National Police, in support of the Liberian referendum and national elections.

13. Within the rule of law component, the Law Reform Commission was formally established in legislation and reviewed a number of key laws, while UNMIL continued to provide capacity training on legislative drafting, record management and research methodology. The Mission also provided technical support to the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary, led the Pre-Trial Detention Task Force, and its subcommittees in the development of a training schedule for the Committee's 2011 workplan as well as supported the first in a series of workshops on coordination between police officers and prosecutors. Moreover, UNMIL remained fully engaged with the Judicial Institute, serving as a member of the Governing Board and the Curriculum Committee, while providing technical assistance in the development of a court record-keeping system and related training of magistrates and court clerks. Although the policy and strategy for non-lawyers in the justice system was not

finalized, 61 non-lawyer magistrates graduated from a professional magistrates training programme at the Judicial Institute and were awaiting deployment. Despite these positive developments, significant challenges, in particular, insufficient human capacity, infrastructure and equipment, outdated legal frameworks and dependence on donor funding, continued to slow progress in the justice sector. In that connection, progress in finalizing the policy options for harmonizing statutory and traditional justice systems achieved limited success, due to a change in the institution responsible for the task and challenges in securing funding to continue consultations. However, the issue remained on the Government's agenda and related activities were ongoing. UNMIL also initiated a one-year project to track cases of sexual violence through the criminal justice system that was completed in April 2011, to better support the work of the national justice institution in this regard.

14. The correctional institutions faced continued challenges in terms of weak infrastructure, limited staffing and poor capacity. A lack of continuity in the leadership of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation led to change in priorities with respect to developing four national policies related to contingency planning and internal working procedures, as well as the implementation of an accountability framework for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was established in October 2010, but its functioning has been limited due to a lack of resources and internal divisions. UNMIL and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) jointly organized a workshop with national human rights institutions from five African countries in November 2010. Moreover, UNMIL continued to support the Government in its preparation of the universal periodic review as part of its ongoing capacity-building, monitoring and advocacy mandate.

15. The post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and its subsequent humanitarian and security ramifications with respect to Liberia was an unforeseen development that impacted the implementation of the UNMIL budget. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1609 (2005) and 1938 (2010), UNMIL provided reinforcement for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) through the temporary deployment of three infantry companies, one aviation company with two military utility helicopters and three armed helicopters with crews, in accordance with Council resolutions 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011), 1968 (2011) and 1992 (2011).

16. Resources were shifted to strengthen military foot and air patrols, in addition to military and United Nations police personnel redeployment along Liberia's eastern border with Côte d'Ivoire. UNMIL also supported the Liberia National Police's Emergency Response Unit and security agencies' border operations.

17. The actual personnel deployment during the reporting period presented a mixed picture when compared to the 2009/10 financial period. Lower vacancy rates were recorded for military personnel, owing to overlap during the rotation of military observers, fewer troop rotations than were planned, and higher vacancy rates for United Nations police officers, as a result of the lower level of deployment of police officers. A lower vacancy rate than the previous year was recorded for international staff, as the Mission worked assiduously to fill all positions with a view to ensuring appropriate levels of staff for the implementation of its mandate, despite the perception that UNMIL was down-sizing, which made it difficult to attract suitable candidates. The vacancy rates for national staff and United Nations

Volunteers were higher than for the 2009/10 period, owing to the lower level of deployment of those categories of personnel.

18. The overall reduced requirements in terms of financial resources stemmed from lower requirements in the military and police personnel category of expenditure with respect to military contingent rotation travel, owing to favourable market rates for charter flights, combined with fewer contingent rotations than planned; lower mission subsistence allowance, owing to the lower level of deployment of force headquarters staff officers; lower requirements for military contingent-owned major equipment, owing to the non-deployment and unserviceability of equipment; lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance and travel cost with respect to United Nations police officers, owing to a higher vacancy rate for police officers and extended tours of duty beyond the anticipated 12 months, which resulted in fewer rotations, respectively; and in terms of the civilian personnel category of expenditure, owing to the discontinuation of the payment of hazardous duty station allowances Mission-wide, effective 1 September 2010. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements under the operational costs category of expenditure with respect to increased fuel prices, higher market prices for spare parts, the higher cost of maintenance for the Mission's aged vehicle fleet and equipment, and the rental and operation of the Mission's fleet of helicopters, due to the temporary rental of two commercial helicopters to replace two military-type helicopters temporarily deployed to UNOCI.

C. Mission support initiatives

19. In the context of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the Mission provided critical logistical and security support to UNOCI, as authorized by the Security Council in its relevant resolutions. In this connection, UNMIL also provided humanitarian assistance to approximately 175,000 refugees, both within Côte d'Ivoire and along the borders of Liberia.

20. The support operations of the Mission included the repatriation of the military guard force at the Special Court for Sierra Leone in March 2011, support to the Liberian voter registration process from January to March 2011 and transportation of all supplies by road and by air, owing to the continued blockage of one of the ports by a sunken vessel. In addition, the Mission received a wide range of assets, including vehicles, engineering equipment, generators, prefabricated facilities and shipping containers from the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).

D. Regional mission cooperation

21. UNMIL intensified inter-mission cooperation arrangements with UNOCI by increasing joint security assessment meetings, coordinating ground and air patrolling and institutionalizing information-sharing. In addition, pursuant to various Security Council resolutions, UNMIL deployed both troops and equipment to UNOCI to enhance security during the elections and the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

22. UNMIL also continued its cooperation with regional governments and entities to ensure a consistent approach on common areas of interest, including on security-related tasks, such as joint patrols with Guinean and Sierra Leonean security officials. The Mission engaged stakeholders in the Mano River Union (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the International Contact Group and the respective United Nations country teams for Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) to discuss various issues, including cross-border security cooperation and the general strengthening of the Mano River Union partnerships. In addition, UNMIL provided air transport support to UNOCI, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and MINURCAT in the rotation of military contingents.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

23. UNMIL and the country team made further progress towards integration and the principle of one United Nations under a single leadership with the launch of "Delivering as one" in Liberia in October 2010. The Government of Liberia (Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs) and the United Nations (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Recovery and Governance and Humanitarian Coordinator) jointly signed an Action Plan comprised of a concept note and road map outlining the way forward in line with the Government's national vision and development processes. A joint steering committee, comprising four representatives each from the Government and the United Nations and three from the donor community, was established to guide this process. Meanwhile, UNMIL continued to lead overall United Nations coordination through the office of the Deputy Special Representative, through a variety of mechanisms, including biweekly country team meetings, weekly humanitarian action committee meetings and ad hoc humanitarian country team meetings at which administrative, operational and substantive programmatic issues were discussed. UNMIL actively participated and supported joint programmes in the areas of sexual and gender-based violence, youth employment and empowerment, food security and nutrition, and county support teams in the implementation of quick-impact projects. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General chaired a biweekly strategic planning group meeting, bringing together UNMIL officials and country team agency heads.

24. Moreover, UNMIL continued its coordination and collaboration with the United Nations country team, including through the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, a high-level policymaking platform chaired by the President that brings together the Government, the United Nations and other partners involved in the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy. To this end, UNMIL continued to provide technical support to the Government's planning for the poverty reduction strategy II, which is part of National Vision Liberia 2030, the national development planning process.

25. Those coordination mechanisms contributed to effective pooling of resources and information-sharing, which were essential in the implementation of the UNMIL mandate and achieved coherence and progress in operating as "One United Nations".

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security sector

26. As detailed in the frameworks below, in line with its transition benchmarks, UNMIL focused on the training, reform and restructuring of the Liberia National Police and other national security institutions, which included technical advice and mentoring on election planning and deployment, as well as other election-related events. The Mission continued its support to the Government in the area of security sector reform, including the Liberia Security Reform and Intelligence Bill, which was forwarded to the legislature in June 2011 for approval, and the national defence strategy. The Mission also assisted the Liberia National Police and other security agencies in implementing their strategic plans through the re-prioritizing and review of related projects.

27. The Mission also continued its work with the Liberia National Police in the sensitization of the public on the importance of abiding by the rule of law which was aimed at increased confidence in the police force. In addition, UNMIL delivered gender-training programmes for the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to ensure effective implementation of the Liberia National Police gender policy and continued monitoring of related activities.

28. The Mission's security sector component supported the Government in managing the security challenges triggered by the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. To that end, UNMIL increased its patrolling and presence along the Ivorian border, including increased monitoring in cooperation with UNOCI. UNMIL provided reinforcement to UNOCI, temporarily redeploying three infantry companies, one aviation company with two military utility helicopters and three armed helicopters. The Mission also rehabilitated access roads and cleared sites for refugee camps to support the Government's response to the humanitarian challenges posed by the influx of Ivorian refugees into Liberia.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Stable security environment in Liberia

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
No serious violations of the ceasefire agreement (2007/08:0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0; 2010/11:0)	Achieved	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
398,580 patrol person days (12 troops per patrol x 7 battalions x 13 patrols per day x 365 days) foot and mobile patrols of all types, including border monitoring, support for elections, cordon and search, public order, high-value escort and VIP protection	536,550	The increase in the number of patrol person days (averaged 14 troops per patrol x 7 battalions x 15 patrols per day x 365 days) stemmed from contingency support in response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire since February 2011, particularly in the border counties, as well as support with respect to the referendum and presidential and legislative elections in Liberia

175,200 static troop person days (12 troops per military post x 40 static locations x 365 days), including checkpoints on roads, election infrastructure, observation posts and all static guarding tasks for entrance/exit points to major ports and harbours, entrance/exit points to airfields and helicopter landing zones, approaches to major Government buildings, economic checkpoints for sanctions monitoring, border crossing points, strategic bridges and junctions and other routes	262,800	The increase in the number of static troop person days (averaged 18 troops per military post x 40 static locations x 365 days) stemmed from contingency support provided to the Government of Liberia, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as temporary troop positioning on Liberia's border crossings with Côte d'Ivoire
20,020 United Nations military observer person days (7 days x 5 personnel (2 patrols of 2 military observers per day and 1 Operations Officer) x 52 weeks x 11 team sites) to gather information and liaise with agencies and non-governmental organizations and support elections	28,028	The increase in the number of United Nations military observer person days (averaged 7 observers x 7 days x 52 weeks x 11 team sites) stemmed from contingency support in response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as increased operational support with respect to the referendum and presidential and legislative elections in Liberia
3,048 air patrol hours (12 x Mi-8, 3 x Mi-24): all aircraft are allocated 254 flying hours per month x 12 months. Tasks include all air operations deployment and related activities, border patrols, other patrols, United Nations police support, United Nations military observer patrols and directed election patrol support, but exclude all logistical, medical evacuation, engineering, VIP and communication flights	2,211	The decreased number of air patrol hours (Mi-8: 1,549 hours + Mi-24: 662 hours) stemmed primarily from three Mi-24 military-type helicopters being deployed to UNOCI as part of inter-mission cooperation in response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire since March 2011 and therefore unavailable for UNMIL operations. In addition, inclement weather conditions adversely impacted air patrol hours
366,860 force engineering person days (1,411 military engineers x 5 days per week x 52 weeks), as well as field engineering tasks to support the Government of Liberia. The support includes road maintenance, explosive ordnance disposal, technical sweeps, engineering work support, bridge launch and repair, culvert repair, asphalt production, airfield repair maintenance and civil-military cooperation tasks, including election infrastructure support	395,252	The increase in the number of force engineering person days (averaged 1,382 military engineers x 5.5 days x 52 weeks) stemmed from contingency support in rehabilitation of access roads and clearing of sites for refugee camps in response to the influx of refugees in the wake of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as support with respect to the referendum and presidential and legislative elections in Liberia

91,250 troop protection person days (250 troops x 365 days) to secure the Special Court for Sierra Leone	27,600	The reduction in the number of troop protection person days (150 troops x 184 days) stemmed from the repatriation of the military guard force at the Special Court for Sierra Leone in March 2011
Monthly joint border patrols with the respective border officials of Liberia and Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea	3,240	Joint border patrols person months (averaged 15 troops x 18 patrols per month x 12 months) stemmed from contingency support in response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and the continued security challenges along the Liberia's eastern border, as well as intensified cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Guinea

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress in reform of the security sector

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

Annex E security priorities of the national security strategy implementation matrix fully implemented

Achieved

Regular review of the security sector implementation matrix at nine poverty reduction strategy security pillar meetings and six United Nations Development Assistance Framework security sector reform working group meetings. Most key indicators related to the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization have been implemented. However, "full implementation" is an ongoing process that would extend beyond the lifespan of the Mission. The new Government-United Nations justice and security programme, currently being finalized, is expected to replace annex E. Its logical framework captures the remaining issues and new priorities that need to be addressed

Security reform legislation on security architecture roles and responsibilities implemented

The National Security and Intelligence Act were approved by the legislature in August 2011

Implementation of the defence strategy commenced

The strategy and action plan have not been approved by the Government

Coast Guard achieves initial operational capability with small boats

Achieved

The current strength of the Liberian Coast Guard stood at 50 personnel as at 30 June 2011 with two Defender class Boats. The boats conducted a variety of missions, including search and rescue, port security and law enforcement duties

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice through monthly meetings of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, the security pillar of the Government of Liberia, on the continuing recruitment, training and deployment of the Liberian military, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, the European Commission, UNDP and concerned Member States	12	Meetings held comprised 9 of the security pillar and 3 of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, in which the United Nations and the Government participated
Coordination and planning through monthly meetings of the Armed Forces of Liberia-UNMIL joint working group and quarterly meetings of the Armed Forces of Liberia-UNMIL joint steering group	Yes	
Joint integrated UNMIL-Armed Forces of Liberia training of the first and second battalions at the company level, four patrols per week by the Coast Guard (2 harbour and 2 shore), monthly meetings with the security pillar (Government of Liberia, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Police Commissioner) and senior representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Defence and the Interior and Planning for the continued development of security and law enforcement agency strategic planning	Yes 9	The Armed Forces of Liberia conducted joint (two battalion-level) exercises with UNMIL in April 2011. UNMIL provided airlift and advisory support down to the company level Poverty reduction strategy security pillar meetings held
Advice through monthly meetings with the National Security Adviser, the National Security Agency and the Minister of Justice on the implementation of measures to right-size the security architecture, pursuant to the security reform legislation	10	Meetings held on various issues related to legislation, policy, capacity and deployment
Provision of advice to the Government of Liberia on operations of the county security committee mechanism	3	County security councils piloted

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Enhance public law and order and operational capacity of the Liberia National Police Service

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

Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit personnel trained, equipped, deployed and operational (2007/08: 200; 2008/09: 212; 2009/10: 340; 2010/11: 500)

The actual strength of the Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit stood at 322 officers, including four female officers, as at 30 June 2011

In February 2010, the Inspector General of the Liberia National Police confirmed that the Emergency Response Unit would not be expanded beyond a strength of 335 officers; this stemmed from a shift in priorities to the rebuilding and expansion of the Police Support Unit

Female representation achieved and sustained at the level of 20 per cent of the Liberia National Police authorized strength (2006/07: 6 per cent; 2007/08: 15 per cent; 2008/09: 12 per cent; 2009/10: 14.7 per cent; 2010/11: 20 per cent)

Female representation in the Liberia National Police stood at 16.12 per cent (672) females trained and deployed out of a force of 4,168 officers, as at 30 June 2011

Lower female representation is reflective of the increased authorized strength of the Liberia National Police. Female representation in the classes of new recruits averaged 30 per cent

Implementation of the priority projects of the Liberia National Police strategic plan and development programme (2010/11: 12)

Achieved

A total of 13 priority projects under the 5-year Liberia National Police strategic plan project monitoring framework were completed

In-service and advanced training of serving Liberia National Police officers institutionalized (2006/07: 240; 2007/08: 640; 2008/09: 800; 2009/10: 1,727; 2010/11: 800)

Achieved

A total of 2,501 Liberia National Police officers, including 410 female personnel, received specialized in-service training and 97 officers, comprising 32 female personnel, received advanced training courses at the National Police Training Academy

The increase in the number of officers trained was owing to additional courses offered

Gender-training programme for the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization updated (2010/11: 1 training programme for the Liberia National Police and 1 training programme for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization)

Achieved

Four one-week gender-training programmes were delivered to 70 Liberia National Police officers, which included 31 female officers. The Liberia National Police officers who attended the gender-training programmes were trained as gender focal points, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Liberia National Police gender policy

One gender-training workshop was organized for 50 female personnel of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of mentoring and technical advice on crime prevention and enforcement delivered through meetings, co-location and joint patrols with Liberia National Police uniformed patrol officers and supervisors at the community level, including to members of the Liberia National Police Support Unit and the Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit on specialized unit response, in the context of tactical and special operations, special events, disorder, riots and critical incidents	Yes	Personnel of the Liberia National Police were advised and supported through 8,313 joint patrols on crime prevention and enforcement, while 163 joint special and tactical responses/interventions supported by formed police units were conducted
Provision of mentoring, in-service training and technical advice to the Liberia National Police leadership and operations division on pre-election planning, deployment and operational support at pre-election-related events requiring police presence	8	In-service training workshops/courses were delivered to 175 personnel, including 15 female personnel from the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberian National Election Commission staff at the National Police Training Academy
	62	Meetings were attended by United Nations Police with National Election Commission officials, the senior executive leadership of the Liberia National Police, other law enforcement agencies, the UNMIL team and the Diplomatic Corps
Provision of formed police unit operational support, advice and mentoring through joint patrols, back-up support for disorder-related incidents, tactical and critical incidents and criminal intelligence-led operations and joint planning meetings and joint training exercises with Liberia National Police	2,920	Joint patrols
	1,825	Daily co-location activities in which operational support, advice and mentoring were provided to the Liberia National Police with respect to civil disorder-related incidents, tactical and critical incidents and criminal intelligence-led operations
Provision of mentoring and technical advice through meetings and daily co-location with Liberia National Police instructors and Police Training Academy administrators to institutionalize annual delivery of basic training to 300 new recruits at the police academy, and institutionalize field training and in-service training for 800 serving officers at Liberia National Police regional training centres and police stations	Yes	Daily co-location, technical advice and coordination was provided to 91 Liberia National Police instructors and administrative personnel in the basic training of 604 new recruits through meetings
	64	Specialized in-service training sessions in thematic and managerial training courses and workshops for 1,537 serving Liberia National Police officers, including 128 female officers
	1,275	Field training sessions for 2,456 serving officers at the police stations in Monrovia and the counties

Provision of technical advice and coordination through daily contact and weekly and monthly meetings with the Liberia National Police leadership, the Liberia National Police strategic plan steering committee, UNDP and project partners in implementing the priority projects of the Liberia National Police strategic plan (projects relating to emergency control room, intelligence, enhancement of criminal investigations, forensics, forensic pathology, storage of evidence, Police Support Unit, Emergency Response Unit headquarters, command skills training, budget and finance (vehicles, radios, information technology networks and reprographic logistics), human resources, gender mainstreaming, women, children and vulnerable people, and the International Criminal Police Organization)	150	Meetings held with UNDP, UNMIL Quick Impact and the Liberia National Police on implementation of the Liberia National Police strategic plan
	39	Weekly projects review and pre-review meetings held on the Liberia National Police strategic plan projects
Provision of mentoring and technical advice through daily contacts, co-location activities and station-level workshops with the Liberia National Police station commanders, line managers and officers on police policies and standard operating procedures specific to police operations, criminal investigations, internal investigations and citizen complaints, police administration and management, the protection of women and children and community relations	Yes	A total of 905 workshops and 5,626 daily co-location activities were conducted
Provision of mentoring and technical advice through daily contacts, weekly meetings and co-location activities with Liberia National Police senior executive leadership to strengthen force management and administration, operational leadership, methods of investigation, asset management, community relations and internal investigations	Yes	A total of 334 daily co-location activities and weekly meetings were conducted

Provision of technical advice by United Nations police through daily contact with Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on strategic development, inter-agency coordination and cross-border activities and through daily immigration co-location activities at Roberts International Airport, Harper, Ganta, Bo-Sinje and Monrovia Immigration Headquarters	1,596	Immigration co-location activities (mentoring) was conducted at Roberts International Airport, Harper, Ganta, Bo-Sinje and Monrovia Immigration Headquarters
	803	Cross border co-location activities were conducted at Harper, Ganta and Bo-Sinje (border sites)
	384	Co-location activities conducted and meetings held with Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers on Bureau Immigration and Naturalization strategic development
	21	Weekly projects review and pre-review meetings held for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization strategic plan projects
	31	Inter-agency coordination meetings held with the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and other law enforcement agencies
Impact assessment of gender training in the Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	Yes	One assessment of the training programmes for the security sector institutions (Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Police, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization) conducted in March 2011
Provision of technical advice through six meetings with the Liberia National Police (Women and Children Protection Section, National Police Training Academy and Gender Unit) and six meetings with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	47	Meetings held with National Police Training Academy staff
	8	Meeting held with the Liberia National Police Gender Affairs Section
	42	Meetings held with the Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberia National Police
	15	Meetings held with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization
		The increase in the number of meetings stemmed from increased efforts to sensitize and mainstream gender into the academy training, increased support to expedite completion of strategic projects to strengthen the Liberia National Police Gender Affairs Section, increased support to develop and coordinate Women and Child Protection Section outreach programmes in communities and increased support to Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization with respect to the development of gender projects

Component 2: peace consolidation

29. As detailed in the frameworks below, the UNMIL peace consolidation component supported the implementation of the Government of Liberia poverty

reduction strategy efforts which addressed issues of land use, strengthening management of natural resources and improving overall governance. The component comprised UNMIL activities in the areas of political and civil affairs, including reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery, humanitarian coordination and gender. These activities were carried out in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the World Bank, as well as multilateral and bilateral donors.

30. The Mission provided continued support to the monthly poverty reduction strategy and county development coordination meetings. However, focus shifted towards the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections, which resulted in an overall decline in the participation by the local authorities in those meetings. UNMIL continued to facilitate the capacity-building of local government and encouraged the engagement of local authorities in national development activities, through the county support team mechanism. Regarding economic revitalization, UNMIL supported the development and implementation of management mechanisms through monitoring and the provision of advice to the Government.

31. The Mission also facilitated conflict resolution, peacebuilding and national reconciliation through county peace committees, mostly focusing on land disputes. The Mission continued to monitor implementation of natural resource management mechanisms, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and implementation of reformed legislation for forestry management.

32. UNMIL continued to provide support to Liberia's good governance efforts, including supporting the National Election Commission in planning the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections, providing good offices at various levels, monitoring political developments, including the electioneering campaigns, and regularly observing Inter-Party Consultative Committee meetings.

33. The Mission provided continued support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in its lead role in developing the National Action Plan, including national early warning mechanisms and disaster contingency plans. The Mission also supported the Government and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in coordinating information flow and relief efforts relative to the influx of refugees which resulted from the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

34. UNMIL continued to track threats posed by ex-combatants, disaffected youths and others involved in the illicit exploitation of natural resources or those vulnerable to recruitment to participate in such activities. UNMIL has, in coordination with other partners, engaged in policy formulation and programming to address those groups, including the creation of alternative livelihood opportunities for at-risk youth and other vulnerable groups.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Consolidation of national authority throughout the country

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the total number of civil servants assisted in returning to their duty stations in the counties (2006/07: 1,320; 2007/08: 2,775; 2008/09: 2,727; 2009/10: 3,199; 2010/11: 3,600)	A total of 52 civil servants required assistance in returning to their duty stations out of 300 persons projected from the cumulative total of 3,600 civil servants. This resulted from improved access to counties and less dependence on UNMIL logistics. In addition, civil servants were able to use their own mode of return
Increase in participatory rate of Government ministries/agencies in monthly poverty reduction strategy/county development coordination meetings at the county level for national consolidation of State authority (2008/09: 60 per cent; 2009/10: 62 per cent; 2010/11: 85 per cent)	50 per cent of Government ministries/agencies participated in the monthly poverty reduction strategy/county development coordination meetings at the subnational level Lower participation rate stemmed from absenteeism of county officials or their designated officers and key ministry officials, who were focused on political activities in relation to the 2011 elections
Government report issued on the gaps in the systems and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming at the county and national levels	Achieved The Government released an annual report in October 2010 on the implementation of the Liberian national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The report identified gaps and challenges in the protection, prevention and promotion of women and girls' rights as well as women's participation in employment and decision-making at the county and national levels
National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction endorsed by the legislature	The Cabinet had not endorsed the National Disaster Management policy validated by stakeholders in February 2010. However, the Humanitarian Coordinator's Support Office, in collaboration with the Policy Development Working Group, submitted the policy to the House Committee on Health and Environment for initial consideration and review
Five-year land programme developed and funded	The land programme continued to be developed by the Land Commission, with technical support provided by UNMIL, in the areas of land administration (policy formulation, land mapping and analysis), land law reform, alternative land dispute resolution, outreach and education and land use/management Approximately \$10 million in total funding was secured from the World Bank's Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Government budget allocation was very limited
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> <i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and support in the planning processes on decentralization of	Yes Supported UNDP and the Liberia Decentralization and Local Development Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs

functions, staff deployment and training, organizational restructuring and programme and project development to the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Planning and Economic Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Lands, Mines and Energy, Education and Youth and Sports, as well as the Civil Service Agency, the General Auditing Commission, the National Ports Authority and the Forestry Development Authority

and Governance Commission, so as to ensure that the decentralization policy which was endorsed by the President and is pending legislative approval is also endorsed by all major stakeholders, including political parties, media and civil society organizations

Supported: the Ministry of Internal Affairs, through the Liberia Decentralization and Local Development Office, in the roll-out of the pilot local decentralization and local development programme in 9 counties; the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy in strengthening its regional Government Diamond Offices in terms of personnel and equipment; and the Ministry of Agriculture in coordinating national interventions by actively participating in the Agriculture Donors' Working Group

Provided advice to the Forestry Development Authority on best practices for the training of staff under programmes financed by donors, such as the European Union (Voluntary Partnership Agreement programme) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (National Forest Programme Facility)

Coordinated monthly logistics and security support for transport of Ministry of Finance paymasters and Central Bank of Liberia cashiers' cash and cheques to effect civil service salary payment in counties, transportation to the counties of field staff of the Ministry of Planning and provision of media support to create public awareness of the Integrated Financial Management Information Systems

Provision of weekly support to the county administrations in capacity-building and training through the United Nations county support team mechanism, on the basis of plans for the monitoring of county development agendas, the overall coordination of the national poverty reduction strategy and the identification of further development support requirements for the consolidation of authority at decentralized levels

25 Train-the-trainers sessions and workshops conducted jointly with the United Nations county support team, the Liberia Decentralization and Local Development Office and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in local leadership, financial management and local economic development targeting county and district authorities in 15 counties with 732 key persons trained, including county superintendents, development officers, District Development Committees, local trainers and Monitoring and Evaluation Assistants for the central, western and south-eastern regions

45 Training sessions and workshops conducted for county-based local elected leadership

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, with partner support (UNDP, European Commission) recruited 15 county

		field monitoring officers and established 6 technical divisions within its departments to strengthen internal auditing, monitoring and evaluation, decentralization, community-driven local development, information and communications technology
Facilitation of the organization of monthly consultative meetings of the peace and reconciliation committees established in the 15 counties to address issues related to conflict and reconciliation	82	Meetings held in 12 counties (180 meetings were anticipated in 15 counties). The meetings were expected to address a range of issues and conflicts but were focused on land disputes. Owing to limited Government funding the number of meetings held was lower than anticipated. However, the Peace and Reconciliation Committees met at the local level and their activities were closely monitored and supported
Provision of advice through weekly meetings, briefings, thematic papers, and comments on policies and programmes of key institutions at the central and county levels, on the further development and implementation of management mechanisms for the proper utilization of natural resources, including compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for diamonds and the National Forestry Reform Law for chain of custody and awards and management of contracts to ensure the sustainable utilization of forestry resources	Yes	<p>Participated in periodic meetings of the Presidential Diamond Task Force's Technical Committee intended to monitor the implementation of Kimberley Process recommendations and regularly monitored developments in the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy on diamond export. (The Presidential Diamond Task Force Technical Committee did not meet from September 2010 to July 2011, owing to a change of management in the Ministry and the focal point for the Kimberley Process)</p> <p>Monitored the Forest Development Authority's capacity to implement key legislations and supported the drafting and vetting of regulations for implementing laws governing conservation, community and commercial forestry and enforcement of chain of custody obligations, as well as implementation of social agreements and other legislation aimed at benefiting forest-dependent communities. Contributed to the negotiation process leading to the initialling of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement which guarantees the legality of Liberian timber exports to the European Union</p> <p>Attended and reported on meetings of the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</p>
Engagement of civil society through monthly and quarterly dialogues, consultations, participatory processes, civil society forums and structures, organizational development and capacity-building, through an UNMIL, UNDP and United Nations country team approach in the promotion of peace and national reconciliation and coordination of its participation in poverty reduction	3	Meetings held with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs to discuss and review the policy on civil society and non-governmental operations
	3	Quarterly consultative meetings held between civil society organizations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The fourth meeting was cancelled by the civil society organizations, due to scheduling challenges posed by their election-related activities

strategy/county development agendas in collaboration with the United Nations country team

Provision of advice and support through weekly and monthly meetings in support of the Government's National Disaster Management Commission (currently known as the National Disaster Relief Commission) and meetings with relevant stakeholders	2	<p>Meetings of the Policy Development Working Group were held at the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the way forward for the enactment of the bill establishing the National Disaster Management Commission with the support of UNMIL and UNDP. In addition, the humanitarian country team meeting was convened in October 2010 to highlight the challenges of resource mobilization for Liberia disaster preparedness</p> <p>The reduction in the number of meetings was a result of the re-prioritization of activities due to the Ivorian refugee crisis and attention of national authorities to election-related activities</p>
Advice to and monitoring of the Land Commission through quarterly meetings	Yes	Weekly meetings of the Commission were held on several important issues related to alternative dispute resolution, drafting of laws and work with county-based peace committees
Assessment through 15 (1 per county) field visits of systems and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming at the county and national levels	18	Field monitoring visits conducted in the counties to support gender mainstreaming and women empowerment initiatives

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the establishment of good governance

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) anti-corruption protocol ratified	The protocol has not been submitted by the Government to the legislature for ratification
Legal framework in place for the conduct of the October 2011 general presidential and legislative elections	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A joint resolution on the threshold related to the legal framework for the conduct of elections was published on 16 August 2010. The <i>Liberia Official Gazette</i> on the Referendum was published on 19 November 2010. Referendum regulations were published 28 February 2011. The Writ of Referendum was issued on 16 March 2011</p>
Code of conduct endorsed by all the political parties	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A code of conduct was published by the National Election Commission and signed by all but one of the registered political parties</p>

Preparation for the conduct of the general presidential and legislative elections is in accordance with the constitution, law and rules and regulations of the Liberian National Election Commission and electoral calendar	Achieved
Increased participation of women in the electoral process as set by the Government (minimum 50 per cent female participation in voter registration; minimum 30 per cent female candidates in all political parties)	Regulations and guidelines related to the electoral calendar, including voter registration, exhibition and objection of provisional voter registration list and candidate registration, were published, as were provisions setting the dates for the referendum and presidential and legislative elections Women comprised 49 per cent of registered voters A total of 453 female candidates were trained by the National Election Commission. Political parties committed to nominate at least 30 per cent women representation, which was not legally binding. The Quota System Act on 30 per cent women representation was reviewed and was awaiting presentation to the legislature
Action plans for disaster risk reduction in place in all 15 counties	County-specific contingency planning for emergency preparedness awareness and follow-up meetings were held in 10 counties (the first 5 from 22 August to 3 September 2010 and the second 5 from 9 to 20 December 2010) The remaining 5 south-eastern counties (River Cess, Sinoe, Grand Kru, River Gee and Maryland) were scheduled for 2011 but were not held, owing to pressing humanitarian priorities
Introduction of a training programme on gender, gender analysis and mainstreaming (1 each in the Liberian Institute for Public Administration and Angie Brooks International Centre)	Achieved The Angie Brooks Centre developed a programme in July 2010 for training women on peacebuilding and conflict resolution with gender analysis and mainstreaming, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and Millennium Development Goal 3. At the same time, rather than the Liberian Institute for Public Administration, the focus was shifted to the Ministry of Gender and Development for the training of the line ministries gender focal points on gender, gender analysis and mainstreaming. The Government also integrated gender analysis and mainstreaming in the training programmes for local administrators

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice through monthly meetings with the Government of Liberia on the implementation of the ECOWAS anti-corruption protocol	No	There is no lead Government agency on the ECOWAS anti-corruption protocol
Facilitation in the organization of monthly inter-party consultative forums used as a platform for regular interaction between major stakeholders and the Liberian National Election Commission on processes and procedures for the conduct of the elections	11	Inter-Party Consultative Committee meetings held by the National Election Commission

Coordination of international electoral assistance	8	Donor Coordination Group meetings chaired
Weekly monitoring of legislative processes related to elections and constitutional reform	Yes	Good offices were provided to various stakeholders, including the Senate and the House of Representatives leadership as well as key legislators, National Election Commission commissioners and civil society groups to encourage timely ratification in line with the electoral timeline for the 2011 Presidential and Legislative elections. Legislature passed the Joint Resolution on Amendment to the Constitution related to the electoral legal framework
Provision of technical advice through weekly meetings with stakeholders (Liberian National Election Commission, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations) in the electoral process	11	Meetings of the Inter-Party Consultative Committee held
	44	Meetings with civil society organizations held
	100	Meetings with political parties held
Provision of weekly policy and technical advice to the Liberian National Election Commission	Yes	Participated in weekly plenary of the National Election Commission, security and logistics meetings and provided technical advice in consultation with UNDP and Commissioners, as required
Provision of advice, support and mentoring to local authorities through regular correspondence with and through county support teams on strategies for disaster risk reduction/contingency planning	Yes	Regularly discussed disaster risk reduction strategies with the county support teams and county authorities through 10 awareness meetings in 10 counties which re-emphasized the need for each county to develop a comprehensive plan and establish a working committee to deal with the issue of disaster management. The last consultative meetings were held in December 2010 in 5 counties. However, the activity did not continue, owing to a shift in focus to the influx of Ivorian refugees during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
Conduct of in-service training, joint monitoring and assessment visits to county-level structures in support of disaster response/contingency planning in line with the national action plan	No	The development of a national action plan which included the policy document, operational guide, capacity need assessment and workplan was delayed. The National Action Plan was under initial review by the House Committee on Health and Environment
Provision of advice and technical support to national and local authorities on preparing and updating humanitarian, disaster risk reduction and contingency plans, as appropriate	Yes	10 awareness workshops and follow-up meetings on county-specific contingency planning for emergency preparedness were held as part of the advice and technical support to county authorities on their plans. However, 5 counties in the south-east had not developed plans nor established committees

Provision of advice and technical support at regular United Nations meetings (United Nations country team and inter-agency planning team) and at monthly meetings of the Humanitarian Action Committee on issues cutting across humanitarian sectors, including disaster risk reduction and contingency planning to ensure that common United Nations plans and strategies, together with those of the Government of Liberia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and other partners adequately incorporate humanitarian perspectives	Yes	<p>Weekly and monthly United Nations country team, humanitarian country team and Humanitarian Action Committee meetings were held, in which key issues of residual humanitarian needs, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian emergencies were discussed with response strategies to address the situation</p> <p>Humanitarian Coordination Support Office and UNDP provided technical and administrative support to the Government in the development of National Action Plan, which included the policy document, capacity need assessment, operational guide and workplan</p> <p>Contingency plans for refugee influx from Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea updated</p>
Semi-annual inter-agency humanitarian/disaster preparedness meetings to enhance coordination mechanisms among actors in cooperation with United Nations specialized agencies, donors and the Management Steering Group of International Non-governmental Organizations to discuss the various issues related to early warning preparedness mechanisms related to health, water and sanitation, food security and nutrition	Yes	Strategies for Liberia disaster preparedness were discussed at the humanitarian country team meeting held in October 2010. A second meeting held in December 2010 focused on the humanitarian consequences of the influx of Ivorian refugees during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
Provision of advice on integrating gender in the electoral process through 24 meetings with stakeholders	20	Meetings held with the National Election Commission's international gender consultant
	16	Meetings held with the United Nations Elections Task Force (UNMIL and United Nations agencies supporting the electoral process)
Provision of technical advice on gender analysis and auditing through 12 meetings with the Ministry of Gender, 6 meetings with the Liberian Institute for Public Administration and 6 meetings with the Angie Brooks International Centre	40	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Gender and Development to provide technical advice and support through UNMIL (Office of the Gender Adviser) membership of the Task Force on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the National Gender-Based Violence Task Force, the National Steering Committee on Security Council Resolution 1325, the Steering Committee for the United Nations-Government Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence, the Gender Equality Working Group on Poverty Reduction Strategy II and the Steering Committee for the Anti-Rape Campaign. Additionally, the Office of the Gender Adviser provided technical support to guide planning for a Global Open Day for Women and towards national commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Provision of technical advice on the training programmes on gender analysis and mainstreaming through 6 meetings with the Liberian Institute for Public Administration and 6 meetings with the Angie Brooks International Centre	Yes	The focus shifted from the Liberian Institute for Public Administration to Ministry of Gender and Development for the training of the line ministries gender focal points on gender, gender analysis and mainstreaming. The Angie Brooks International Centre developed a training programme on gender, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and Millennium Development Goal 3
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress in the rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected populations in host communities

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of war-affected young people participating in community-based recovery programmes (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 500; 2009/10: 1,400; 2010/11: 1,500)	<p>A total of 1,406 war-affected youth participated in community-based recovery programmes</p> <p>The reduced number of participants stemmed from the delayed implementation of several projects owing to funding constraints. 671 licenses were issued to beneficiaries under the Peacebuilding Fund project for Motorcycle Taxi Drivers implemented by UNDP and 408 beneficiaries have benefited from training on savings and loan schemes. The international NGO, Landmine Action, with funding from the German Government, had undertaken a final round of training at the Agricultural Training Institute in Sinoe with 327 beneficiaries, as at 30 June 2011</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, through biannual assessments, field visits, bimonthly meetings and information exchanges with local authorities, of remaining high-risk groups posing a threat to the consolidation of the peace process	36	Field visits and meetings/information exchanges with relevant local and national authorities. Groups monitored included youth at risk in agricultural and mining concessions, motorcycle taxi drivers and illegal occupants of a national park
Conduct of biannual joint monitoring visits with military Joint Mission Analysis Cell, UNDP and UNOCI to address issues related to cross-border reintegration	3	Joint assessment missions to Liberian border counties were conducted, during which the challenges of monitoring and addressing cross-border armed elements in the second half of the reporting period were assessed, as armed elements from Côte d'Ivoire moved into the Liberian border region. Those assessments were complemented by a joint monitoring visit with UNOCI to Western Côte d'Ivoire from 19 to 26 June 2011
Provide advice to Government authorities in monitoring and designing policies through bimonthly meetings and mobilize resources to address assessed residual	Yes	A total of 8 meetings were held with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2 with the National Commission on Small Arms, 2 with the Ministry of Justice, 4 with the Ministry of Transport, the Liberia National Police and

reintegration challenges. In that regard, support and advocate for the creation of short-term and sustainable employment in communities to anchor the reintegration of war-affected populations and accelerate local recovery, and assist in the transition to the developmental phase through monthly meetings with the Government of Liberia, the United Nations country team and international partners

other stakeholders of the Motorcycle Taxi Driver project, 6 meetings/workshops with the Ministry of Public Works, 5 meetings with the Ministry of Labour and 1 meeting with the Liberian Agency for Community Empowerment

Facilitated the participation of the Ministry of Labour and Liberian Agency for Community Empowerment in a United Nations Peacebuilding workshop in Freetown

10 quick-impact projects to support peace consolidation

10

Projects in support of peace consolidation in rural areas were approved geared towards equipping capacity-building and skills training centres for women and youth. Four projects have been completed, while the remaining 6 are scheduled to be completed by November 2011. Delayed completion of the projects stemmed from the remoteness of project sites and shortage of materials on the local market

Component 3: rule of law

35. As detailed in the frameworks below, the Mission's rule of law component continued its efforts to strengthen the capacities of rule of law institutions and mechanisms, encouraged increased coordination and collaboration between justice sector actors, including with respect to the development of the justice and security element of the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme and enhanced justice delivery throughout Liberia.

36. Impetus was given to the area of law reform with the establishment of the Law Reform Commission in 2010, which benefited from capacity-building initially facilitated by the Mission. In addition, the Mission supported a high-level committee in the drafting of new legislation to expedite the processing of criminal cases.

37. The Mission provided technical support to the Ministry of Justice, including its prosecutorial arm and Judiciary, the Judicial Institute and the legislature, as well as cross-sector initiatives, such as the Pre-Trial Detention Taskforce and the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. This included the facilitation of training in key areas of the justice sector.

38. Technical support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation continued during the reporting period, with progress made in the development of infrastructure, the expansion of prisoner activity programmes and in addressing the health needs of prisoners.

39. The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was formally established in October 2010 and benefited from capacity-building initiatives facilitated by the Mission. Technical support was also provided to the Government in preparation for the November 2010 universal periodic review and the March 2011 follow-up session. The Mission also continued to lend its support in the development of an effective national civil society human rights monitoring and advocacy capacity.

40. The component incorporated activities of the Human Rights and Protection Section, the Legal and Judicial System Support Division, the Corrections Advisory Unit, the Gender Advisory Unit and the Quick-Impact Project Unit.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and national reconciliation in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Independent National Commission on Human Rights adopts measures to ensure accessibility to its complaints and reporting mechanisms by the general public and civil society organizations throughout Liberia (2010/11: 5 measures adopted)

Since the formal establishment in October 2010 of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, complaints and reporting mechanisms were not established. However, the Commission participated in a workshop with representatives of national human rights institutions from five African countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda) in November 2010, which provided it with an understanding of the work and processes of other commissions and assistance in the development of the Commission's workplan. Lack of resources had affected staffing at the Commission and internal divisions had negatively impacted on its progress

Independent National Commission on Human Rights achieves full compliance with the Paris Principles (2010/11: 100 per cent compliance)

The Independent National Commission on Human Rights initially focused on administrative internal matters. Work on compliance had not yet commenced

Independent National Commission on Human Rights continues to follow up on the implementation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations

Following the establishment of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in October 2010, the President requested the Commission to consult widely with civil society and develop a road map for implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations by January 2011. In January 2011, consultations were held with nine civil society organizations on the development of the road map. The road map was submitted to the President, who referred to it in her third progress report on the implementation of the recommendations to the legislature. The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was involved in discussions since February 2011 with regard to the Palava Hut component of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations, as part of the development of the reconciliation component of the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme

Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan by the Government in collaboration with civil society, and regular review of progress as specified in the Action Plan and recommendations of the Human Rights Council on the universal periodic review by governmental and civil society organizations (2010/11: 21 governmental and 21 civil society organizations review progress)

The subcommittees of the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee drafted a workplan and initiated preparations for the conduct of consultations, public awareness activities and data analysis with a view to developing the Plan by the end of 2011

The subcommittee on Human Rights Reporting of the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee completed the universal periodic review. In November 2010, a Government delegation presented the review to the Human Rights Council and received 113 recommendations for implementation, of which 72 were accepted. In March 2011, a Government delegation reported

	back to the Council on the status of the implementation of the recommendations and its response to the remaining 41 recommendations. The Steering Committee subsequently initiated a process for ministries and state institutions to monitor and promote implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations (The planned benchmark should have read (2010/11: 1 Government and 1 civil society review))
Increased adoption and institutionalization of a human rights-based approach to the development of policies, plans and laws (2010/11: 84 policies, plans or laws designed using a human rights-based approach)	Achieved A national health promotion policy incorporating a human rights-based approach had been validated. A bill to prohibit and prevent torture and ill-treatment in Liberia developed by civil society organizations was submitted to the legislature. A Decent Work Bill was finalized and adopted by the legislature in June 2011 (The planned benchmark should have read (2010/11: 4 laws/plans/policies developed and 2 implemented))
Implementation of Government plans, policies and laws that are human rights compliant (2010/11: implementation of 42 policies, plans or laws that are human rights compliant)	The Regulations for Appropriate Use and Conditions of Alternative Care for Children in Liberia governing minimum standards for orphanages to ensure respect for the rights of the child were being implemented (The planned benchmark should have reflected (2010/11: 4 policies, plans or laws developed and 2 policies, plans or laws implemented))
Civil society organizations monitor the human rights situation across Liberia and issue reports to the general public with recommendations (2010/11: 4 civil society organization reports on the human rights situation issued)	One civil society organization report on persons with disabilities and human rights was published in December 2010. Preparatory work on the human rights report on reparations was completed in December 2010 with a final review being undertaken. Reports by civil society organizations on the elections and voter registration process (Liberia Democratic Institute, Elections Coordination Committee) and on the overall human rights situation in Liberia (Justice and Peace Commission) were published in March/April 2011

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical assistance through coaching, 4 capacity development training sessions and regular monthly meetings with Commissioners and staff of the Commission on the implementation of the mandate of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights	16	Meetings held with Commissioners of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights
	2	Capacity development training sessions organized for Commissioners of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights
	1	Two-and-one-half-day capacity development session co-organized with OHCHR and participants from national human rights institutions from Liberia and five other African nations

	1	<p>Workshop on the prevention of torture and establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Torture co-organized by UNMIL and two international NGOs in which two Commissioners participated</p> <p>UNMIL facilitated the participation of one Commissioner in the seminar organized by OHCHR on action against racism and intolerance. Capacity-building for substantive staff of the Commission could not be carried out, as recruitment has yet to be undertaken</p>
Monitoring and reporting leading to provision of advice, through quarterly meetings with the Government, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, civil society organizations and human rights clubs in schools on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in its final report	No	<p>The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was tasked by the President in December 2010 with developing a road map for implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations in consultation with civil society organizations</p> <p>Weekly meetings commenced in April 2011 with the Transitional Justice Working Group, the Open Society Institute for West Africa and the International Center for Transitional Justice to assist the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in moving the process forward while maintaining public interest in the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations</p>
A total of 60 community outreach sessions (4 per county) and the organization and airing of monthly public awareness radio shows in all 15 counties on human rights issues, including the mandate and functions of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights	Yes	<p>In addition, monthly UNMIL radio programmes broadcasted in all 15 counties, supplemented by additional airings on 32 community radio stations on a range of human rights issues, including persons with disabilities, anti-sexual and gender-based violence, and access to justice. In December 2010, community radio programmes and radio talk shows specific to the rights of persons with disabilities were held in 14 counties with the participation of disabled persons and with UNMIL technical support</p>
Publication and dissemination of three human rights reports containing recommendations	No	<p>A public report on the human rights situation in 2010 has been reviewed by the Government and will be released by the end of 2011. However, no date had been determined, as the Mission decided not to publish the report before 2011 presidential and legislative elections. No other reports were produced, as resources were focused on the preparation of the report of the United Nations country team to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review session on Liberia in November 2010</p>

Development of three advocacy strategies to ensure follow-up with relevant authorities, including the Government of Liberia, civil society and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the three published human rights reports	No	One advocacy strategy finalized in respect of county-level coordination among local civil society organizations. Development of advocacy strategies on the rights of persons with disabilities, and follow up to the universal periodic review commenced; a meeting was held with Government, Independent National Commission on Human Rights, and civil society organizations, in February 2011 to discuss strategy for March 2011 follow up universal periodic review session with the Human Rights Council. A further advocacy strategy was in development in coordination with the Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee as regards the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review
Provision of advice and technical assistance through quarterly meetings with relevant ministries of the Government and civil society groups on implementing and reporting on the National Human Rights Action Plan and follow-up on recommendations of the universal periodic review	No	<p>The Government was focused on universal periodic review and baseline human rights data collection. However, the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee held monthly meetings at which technical advice and material were provided by UNMIL. Preparations were under way by Subcommittees of the Steering Committee to develop the Action Plan by the end of 2011 with support from UNMIL</p> <p>Supported the subcommittee in preparing Government delegations, through working and validation sessions for state and civil society actors, to present the universal periodic review in November 2010 and report back on implementation of universal periodic review recommendations to the Council in March 2011</p>
Provision of technical advice to central and local government officers on the adoption and monitoring of a human rights-based approach to policy and county development agendas	Yes	Regular technical advice provided through coaching, consultations, task force meetings, provision of information resources and workshops to ministries and line ministries in the counties, with particular focus on human rights-based approach to budget monitoring, access to health care and persons with disabilities
Organization of three training programmes for members of the legislature on the integration of ratified international human rights instruments into domestic legislation and its implementation	Yes	Training delivered through mentoring sessions held from August to October, supplemented by 3-day regional workshops conducted, in collaboration with OHCHR for 6 members of the Liberian legislature representing the Judiciary and Human Rights Committees and 6 legislative members representing 3 other African countries' legislatures (Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone). The workshop focused on the role of legislators to promote and protect human rights including the integration and ratification of human rights instruments, and included representatives from 6 different African national human rights institutions and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights aimed at the building of effective relationships between legislatures and these institutions

<p>Provision of advice and technical assistance through quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Chief Justice on enhancing adherence to the rule of law and ensuring the application of international human rights law</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>As an outcome of the mentoring sessions, and with additional technical support from UNMIL, the staff of the legislature launched the Liberia Legislative Staff Human Rights Association to promote human rights standards with members of the legislature</p>
	<p>Meeting with the Minister of Justice on 28 September 2010 in which various human rights issues and UNMIL support to the Ministry were discussed. A workshop was conducted on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture in October 2010, in collaboration with the Danish NGO Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims. The workshop targeted law enforcement and security agencies under the Ministry of Justice. UNMIL also provided ongoing advisory support to the Ministry in preparation for the first visit of the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture in December 2010</p> <p>UNMIL provided advice and technical assistance to the Judiciary through participation in the Validation Workshop held at the Temple of Justice on 5 August 2010 to adopt the 2011-2013 Judiciary strategic plan and in a technical committee set up to work on the implementation of the strategic plan</p> <p>UNMIL also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary in the process of the development of the justice and security component of the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme and through participation in the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary-led Pre-Trial Detention Task Force and its subcommittees, which met regularly</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice through monitoring and impact assessment of training provided by human rights trainers of the Liberian National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Armed Forces of Liberia (20 police and 10 military officers)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A 2-day human rights training review workshop was conducted for 20 officers of the Liberia National Police and 7 Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers trained as human rights instructors. The objective of the workshop was to discuss and assess the delivery and impact of human rights training by instructors and to enhance the institutionalization of human rights training and monitoring. Ongoing activities with the Police Academy and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization were held to discuss and review the delivery of training and to establish human rights units in both institutions</p> <p>Two human rights training sessions (of three and four half-days' duration) were conducted for 161 Armed Forces of Liberia personnel, including officers. The sessions were conducted by trained Armed Forces of</p>

		Liberia human rights instructors with technical advice/support and monitoring of the training by UNMIL. Technical advice has also been provided to the Armed Forces of Liberia to promote accountability therein and to assist in establishing a human rights section within the Armed Forces of Liberia
Organization of 2 two-day workshops and monthly follow-up meetings on issues related to juvenile justice, including rebuilding the juvenile justice system in Liberia, with the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Chief Justice and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on addressing concerns relating to orphanages and adoptions with representatives of the Task Force on Orphanages and the Union of Liberian Orphanages	No	<p>No workshops were organized, as this was not a Government priority. UNMIL attended 12 regular meetings of the Child Justice Working Group and subcommittee, which brought together the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, UNICEF and other Government and national and international partners</p> <p>The Child Justice Working Group had been developing its workplan and prioritizing addressing alternatives to detention for children within the justice system. UNMIL also continued to provide technical advice and assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and its specialist Committees on the de-institutionalization of children and case management, and promoted implementation of regulations for improving alternative care</p>
Building and enhancing the capacity of a monitoring, protection and advocacy network with civil society groups, traditional authorities, human rights clubs and local communities in order to establish sustainable human rights promotion and protection activities nationwide	Yes	<p>32 community capacity-building sessions were held in 15 counties with case study officers, human rights clubs, traditional leaders, and local communities. 18 networking meetings were held with case study officers in 13 counties. On Human Rights Day, 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women, and the International Day of the Disabled were marked with community-based activities in all 15 counties. Civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities, monitored the poverty reduction strategy and county development agenda implementation processes with a human rights-based approach in 5 counties and 10 districts</p>
Organization of 30 training sessions (2 in each county) and quarterly meetings with civil society groups on issues related to human rights	30	<p>Training sessions were organized in 15 counties and monthly meetings on human rights issues were held in all counties</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Strengthening of the legal, judicial and correctional systems in Liberia

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

The Law Reform Commission reviews major statutes that are inconsistent with the Constitution and international norms and makes related recommendations (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 5 major statutes reviewed)

Achieved

The Act establishing the Commission passed into Law in June 2011. The Commission has developed its 5-year strategic plan. Two statutes, the Jury Law and the Commercial Code, were reviewed to address case backlog in the criminal justice system and ensure speedy trial, in line with international standards. Sections in the Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Procedure Law and the Penal Code related to the jurisdiction of the magistrate courts were reviewed. (The final draft of the Jury Law was presented to the legislature in August, while the Commercial Code was already before the legislature)

Policy and strategy for non-lawyers in the justice system finalized; initial batch of non-lawyers trained (2010/11: 30)

Policy and strategy for non-lawyers in the justice system has not been finalized, owing to the resignation of the Chair of the task force in April 2010. As the Chair had not been replaced by the Chief Justice, the task force had not continued its work. However, 61 non-lawyer magistrates have graduated from a Professional Magistrates Training Programme at the Judicial Institute and are awaiting deployment

Increase in number of public defence counsels assigned to public defence offices (2007/08: 7; 2008/09: 11; 2009/10: 15; 2010/11: 27)

There were 21 public defenders who were assigned and deployed to all 15 counties. An additional 2 public defenders were slated for deployment to the Gbanga Hub once the construction of courts within the Hub was completed. Focus was shifted from recruitment to building the capacity of the existing public defenders

Paralegal services established in accordance with the policy and strategy developed for non-lawyers and legal aid/legal assistance available in the counties (2010/11: 10 counties)

The establishment of paralegal services has stalled pending the development of policy and strategy for non-lawyers in the justice system. Legal aid/legal assistance provided by civil society organizations and international NGOs was available in some areas of counties. In addition, efforts continued to establish a consolidated legal aid programme for the Liberian Bar Association for the provision of pro bono services to indigent and juvenile defendants. The proposal and budget were developed but the identified donor deferred the implementation of the project until the last quarter of 2011

Finalization of policy options for harmonizing statutory and traditional justice systems by the task force on non-lawyers and presentation to the Government of Liberia for legislative review and enactment of legislation

The Ministry of Justice and the Law Reform Commission — rather than the task force on non-lawyers — were leading the process. A Committee on Enhancing Access to Justice was established and over the reporting period had worked to finalize the report. In addition, projects under the umbrella of traditional justice and gaining greater understanding of its relationship with formal justice systems were undertaken, including an assessment of Tribal Governors Courts

Increase in the number of cases determined by the circuit courts (2006/07: 167; 2007/08: 270; 2008/09: 109; 2009/10: 297; 2010/11: 303)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>The courts have determined 604 criminal cases and 128 civil cases</p> <p>The increase in the number of cases stemmed from an improvement in the preparation of cases and improved coordination between the prosecution, defence and courts</p>
Gender audit report shared with the Government	<p>The consultancy work on the report commenced in June 2011. The delayed commencement of the audit was owing to prolonged consultations on the consultants' terms of reference</p>
Development of four national policies (one each) on contingency planning, disciplinary procedures for staff, disciplinary procedures for prisoners and intake procedures	<p>Changes in leadership within the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation led to a change in priorities. UNMIL assistance was requested for the development of policy auditing documents, instead of for the development of those four national policies. Six such documents were developed in respect of prisoners' fresh air and exercise, release procedures, tools management and control, escort procedures, inmate count and inmate discipline</p>
Acceptance by the Bureau of Corrections of a standardized staffing level based on good practice in other African countries, which ranges from 1 staff per 2 prisoners to 1 staff per 8 prisoners	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A standardized staffing level was accepted in principle through the Bureau of Corrections strategic plan. However, the ratio of 1 staff member to every 5 prisoners remained unachievable in individual facilities at this time, due to low staff numbers (there were 263 against the projected 500 staff)</p>
In-service training conducted by 12 national corrections officers by June 2011	<p>Achieved</p> <p>In-service training was conducted by 12 Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation trainers in four facilities (Gbarnga (3 trainers), Kakata (1 trainer), Bondiway (2 trainers) and Monrovia Central Prison (6 trainers))</p>
Improved accountability framework for the Bureau of Corrections through the implementation of two reporting forms, one for the feeding of prisoners and the other for financial accounting	<p>Monitoring the implementation of the reporting forms was affected by the change in leadership of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and staff had not utilized the reporting forms</p>
Enhanced farming projects (increase of 1 acre at 2 facilities) (2010/11: 3)	<p>Achieved</p> <p>In the National Palace of Corrections in Zwedru, 10 acres of vegetable farming was increased by an additional 18 acres of assorted crops, while in Voinjama, the two acres of vegetables were increased by an additional two acres of assorted crops</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and written advice and through monthly meetings with the Law Reform Commission and the legislature on legislative review, legal research, legislative drafting and law reform, including the review of the Hinterland Regulations	32	Meetings held, in which UNMIL support to the Law Reform Commission was discussed. The Mission provided consultants to assist the Commission in developing a 5-year strategic plan, with capacity-building of research fellows and Commissioners of the Law Reform Commission on records management, research and legislative drafting
	10	Working sessions in which UNMIL participated with the Law Reform Commission as part of a high-level review of the Jury Law and legislation related to the expansion of the jurisdiction of magisterial courts Work to review the Hinterland Regulations was not undertaken, as the relevant policy options for the harmonization of the statutory and traditional justice systems remain to be developed
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and written advice and through monthly meetings with the legislature on the preparation of the legislation, legal research and legislative drafting	Yes	UNMIL staff was co-located at the legislature working with the different committees and offices of the Senate and the House In collaboration with the legislature, UNMIL engaged a consultant to train legislative staff on research methodology, legislative drafting and record management. Training commenced in June and was completed in July 2011 A round-table consultative forum was organized and facilitated by UNMIL, in collaboration with the legislature and international and national partners and was aimed at strengthening the law-making capacity of the legislature One meeting was held with the legislature based on exigencies of the work of the relevant legislative committees while 6 meetings were held in preparation for the round-table consultative forum The legislature participated in an UNMIL-facilitated capacity-building workshop on alternative dispute resolution to broaden their understanding of the subject
	7	Meetings were held with the National Democratic Institute and Liberia Institute of Public Administration and the research bureau of both Houses on the development of a training programme on research methodology for staff of the Legislative Research Bureau

Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and written advice and through weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice on prosecutions, juvenile and child justice, sexual and gender-based violence, case review, record-keeping and case management, codification, litigation, legal advisory services, contracts and agreement, and immigration	52	<p>Meetings were held on codification, information management projects and docket review, establishment of the Liberia Legal Information Institute, pretrial detention, subcommittees (police-prosecution, alternatives to detention, and case processing), elimination of discrimination against women and child justice</p> <p>Technical support provided to the Liberia National Police in the vetting of 122 files of Crime Service Department officers' training at the Liberia National Police Training Academy and the development of a training manual for the Basic Criminal Investigation Course</p> <p>Written advice provided through reports on a one-year case-tracking project on cases of sexual violence which identified priority reform areas in the criminal justice system. UNMIL also continued to provide technical support to the Government — United Nations Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, and participated in 6 pillar meetings</p>
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and written advice and through weekly meetings with the Judiciary on court administration, case management, record-keeping, ethics and discipline, advocacy, training and judicial reform, including the reform of procedures to expedite the trial process	21	<p>Meetings held on the development of a record-keeping system and judicial staff training (4 on the construction and renovation of court infrastructure, 7 of the Judicial Sectoral Working Group, 10 meetings with the Judicial Institute)</p> <p>Technical assistance provided by co-location and the development of lesson notes for the training of court clerks</p>
Provision of technical assistance and advice on access to justice to the general public through weekly radio programmes and quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and civil society	2	Weekly radio programmes (<i>Dateline</i> and <i>Community Court</i>) with a focus on access to justice and the rights and duties of the citizen
	5	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice on an outreach radio programme
Provision of advice, in writing and through bimonthly meetings of the Governance and Rule of Law pillar (and monthly meetings with Government institutions and ministries that fall under the pillar), monthly meetings with the Governance Commission, weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary and monthly meetings with the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law and the Liberian National Bar Association, on the coordination and development of justice sector reforms, including the development of paralegal programme collaboration	Yes	Technical advice was provided to the Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Legislature and Governance Reform Commission through meetings, including with the Governance and Rule of Law pillar, the Ministry of Justice Judiciary Retreat in February 2011, the Justice and Security Technical Advisory Group meetings, the Liberian Bar Association meetings, the Ministry of Defence, and the Armed Forces of Liberia

Provision of legal and technical assistance for the design and implementation of training programmes for judicial officers at the Judicial Training Institute and the Ministry of Justice in training and conducting bimonthly workshops to build the capacity of judges, magistrates, sheriffs, bailiffs and clerks of court, public defenders, prosecutors, and instructors at the Liberia National Police Training Academy	Yes	<p>Technical assistance provided to the Judicial Institute in the development of a court record-keeping system and on the training of magistrates and court clerks on the new design</p> <p>Legal assistance was provided to the Liberia National Police through 2 lectures on Criminal Procedure Law delivered to Crimes Services Department Officers</p> <p>Bimonthly workshops were not held, as the Government prioritized long-term training over short-term training. However, UNMIL has provided technical assistance to the Police-Prosecution Subcommittee of the Pre-Trial Detention Task Force in the development of a training schedule for the Committee's 2011 workplan and has supported the first in a series of workshops to build the capacity of police and prosecutors</p>
Training of 50 non-lawyer magistrates, 20 city solicitors, 60 paralegals, 45 traditional and community leaders and 50 justices of the peace	61	<p>Non-lawyer magistrates graduated from the Judicial Institute's Professional Magistrates Training Programme in June 2011</p> <p>Training for paralegals and justices of the peace has not taken place, as paralegal services were not approved by the Chief Justice and the licences of justices of the peace were not renewed. City solicitors were not trained, since the Government intends to develop a long-term training course for city solicitors similar to that developed for non-lawyer magistrates. Training for traditional leaders will be conducted once work has progressed further on the harmonization of statutory and traditional justice systems</p>
Collaboration with the United States Institute of Peace, George Washington University, and the Carter Center in research on informal justice mechanisms, including traditional justice practices and alternative dispute resolution	Yes	
Collaboration with the United States Institute of Peace and the Carter Center on the conduct of 12 legal experts working group round-table discussion sessions to develop options for the harmonization of the statutory and traditional justice systems	No	<p>The process of developing policy options for the harmonization of the statutory and traditional justice systems slowed down in 2011, owing to difficulties in securing funding for the printing of the report on the 2010 National Conference and resulting delays in the dissemination of the report. The report was needed for planned consultative forums to develop appropriate policy options</p>

		<p>4 meetings were held with the National Traditional Council of Liberia and 1 with the Minister of Internal Affairs to discuss the outcome of the survey on Tribal Governors Courts. Based on the findings of the survey, UNMIL engaged the services of a national consultant to assess the work of selected Tribal Governors Courts in 6 counties. A consultative and sensitization forum was held with stakeholders on the assessment of the Tribal Governors Court. Induction training was held for assessors and the assessment is expected to be completed by June 2012</p>
Monitoring of legal and judicial institutions, through daily and weekly visits to rule of law institutions, conducting analyses of the justice system, identifying legal and judicial issues for redress and preparing regular reports to be shared with the Government on a daily, weekly and monthly basis	Yes	Legal and judicial institutions were monitored through daily and weekly visits. Analysis of the justice system identified legal and judicial issues for redress and reports were shared with the Government (end of term report for the November 2010 term of court and quarterly and annual reports of the sexual and gender-based violence case-tracking project)
Conduct of a gender audit of the legal, judicial and corrections sector	No	Two consultants were hired in June 2011 to undertake a gender audit of the Government's legal and judicial sector. The delayed hiring stemmed from prolonged consultations with the Government on the consultants' terms of reference. The audit was completed at the end of July 2011
Provision of technical advice through quarterly meetings and co-location for the development of national policies and procedures for the management of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and prison security	Yes	Technical advice was provided through 21 meetings held to discuss development of national policies and procedures for the management of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Conduct of train-the-trainers and advanced train-the-trainers courses for corrections officers on issues relating to training skills and corrections. Subjects covered in the train-the-trainers course include a systematic approach to training, active learning techniques, lesson planning and presentation. Those covered in the advanced train-the-trainers programme include group dynamics in training, problem-solving training methods and observation skills	No	The train-the-trainers courses were not conducted, owing to the Government's changed priorities. A total of 14 corrections officers were trained in an advanced train-the-trainers course. At the Government's request, UNMIL provided support in developing job descriptions for three supervisors (records, escort and security) for Monrovia Central Prison and one personal assistant to the Assistant Minister for the Bureau of Rehabilitation
Training of 50 newly recruited corrections officers, with the assistance of national trainers funded through the Peacebuilding Fund	Yes	

In-service training programme in correctional facilities led by national trainers assigned at three correctional facilities through technical advice, assistance in developing lesson plans, assistance in sharing information and the provision of additional coaching to individual staff where necessary	Yes	In-service training led by national trainers was undertaken at Gbarnga, Kakata, and Monrovia Central Prisons. Lessons covered included facility security, gate-keeping, admission and release procedures, key control, searches and classification of inmates
Provision of technical advice to the Government through co-location of mentors in correctional facilities in 12 counties to develop the operation of facilities, to mentor managers and to provide on-the-job training to officers on prison management, administration, security and best prison practices	Yes	An average of 28 seconded corrections officers, including 3 agricultural experts, were deployed in 10 operational facilities to provide on-the-job training to officers on prison management, administration, security and best prison practices
Provision of technical advice to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation in the development of correctional facilities with regard to structural designs and staffing needs	Yes	Provided technical advice on structural design and developed drawings for four quick-impact projects for Kakata and Monrovia Central Prison (health outposts), Buchanan (workshop), Zwedru (pig/rabbit rearing house). Developed general proposals for three correctional facilities (Gbarnga, Monrovia Central Prison and Voinjama). Undertook a staffing needs analysis at the ratio of 1 staff to 5 prisoners for 10 operational correctional facilities
Provision of technical advice through co-location of mentors with expertise in agriculture to implement agricultural rehabilitation programmes in the correctional facilities	Yes	Three agricultural experts were co-located at Zwedru (2 mentors) and Voinjama (1 mentor) prisons, respectively. The mentors assisted selected corrections officers at the two facilities to train prisoners in basic farming skills and small livestock management
30 quick-impact projects to strengthen the rule of law	32	Projects were approved, targeting rule of law infrastructure in critical areas. The construction of 6 immigration buildings and 12 police stations were approved to address security concerns at various border posts with Côte d'Ivoire and in other remote areas of the country. Funding was also allocated for the construction/renovation of 7 magisterial courthouses and for renovation and extension works at 5 detention facilities. The records room and the logistics warehouse of the Liberia National Police Headquarters were also rehabilitated and equipped. Of the approved projects, 24 were completed. Completion of the remaining 8 projects has been delayed, because of poor road conditions and heavy rains

Component 4: support

41. As detailed in the frameworks below, during the reporting period, an average strength of 9,351 military, police and corrections personnel and 1,651 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services in support of the offices and their mandated activities under the security sector, peace consolidation and rule of law components. The Mission intensified its support to the National Election Commission and national stakeholders in preparation for the 2011 referendum and presidential and legislative elections. In that connection, during the voter registration period, UNMIL provided logistical support for the delivery of voter registration materials to remote locations and assisted the national police in developing an integrated security and contingency plan. The Mission provided reinforcement of troops and military air assets to UNOCI in the context of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

42. The Mission also undertook a number of significant infrastructure projects, including the upgrading of sanitation and water processing sites to meet environmental standards. Critical repairs were performed to meet minimum operating security standards at several UNMIL facilities and an upgrade in Mission radio systems to a more reliable digital system was completed, thus ensuring the availability of emergency communications. UNMIL continued to provide regional air operations support in the rotation of troops on behalf of several peacekeeping missions. In addition, the Mission received a significant quantity of assets from MINURCAT in the context of the liquidation of that Mission.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Disposal of written-off equipment within 60 days of approval for destruction as scrap and 120 days for commercial sale	<p>The disposal of written-off assets through commercial sale averaged 423 days as at 30 June 2011. Written-off assets for destruction as scrap were disposed of in 60 days</p> <p>The commercial sales process was heavily dependent on external factors, such as visits by country officials for assessing taxes, delayed payments made to the Mission, collection of items, prolonged bidding process, poor local interest and environmental challenges. In order to mitigate external factors, a new standard operating procedure was created which included a timeline for payment and pick-up of equipment, as well as the imposition of penalties for failure to meet deadlines</p>
Daily publication of e-passenger manifest by 1500 hours, instead of 1630 hours	Delayed implementation of an e-passenger manifest system was owing to limitations in the design of the application needed to create an e-passenger manifest, and also to the development of a standardized application for all missions
Movement/transportation of goods by road, sea and air within 7, 15 and 5 working days, respectively, from the approval date of the e-cargo movement request	This stemmed from the delayed implementation of the Mission-wide e-cargo movement request system, owing to limitations in the design of applications and to the ongoing development of a standard application for all missions

Zero incidents of fuel shortage for running generators, vehicles, vessel and aircraft	Achieved
Reduction in the number of major car accidents (accidents with a repair cost of more than \$500) (2007/08: 66; 2008/09: 51; 2009/10: 46; 2010/11: 50)	Achieved A total of 44 major vehicle accident cases were reported
Increase in the vehicle availability rate (2007/08: 75 per cent; 2008/09: 85 per cent; 2009/10: 85 per cent; 2010/11: 88 per cent)	Vehicle availability rate was 85 per cent and reflected the Mission's aged vehicle fleet, combined with longer lead times in the acquisition of spare parts
Increase in the percentage of calls to the Communications and Information Technology Section Service Desk resolved within one hour of receipt of the call (2007/08: 63 per cent; 2008/09: 85 per cent; 2009/10: 73 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent)	70 per cent of all requests for assistance received from UNMIL users were resolved within one hour of receipt of the request. UNMIL participated as a pilot in the i-Need Client Relationship Management help desk application, successfully completing the related testing. The application was due to be implemented in the Mission at the end of 2010, which would have enabled better support to clients and improved the performance at the Service Desk. However, due to the disruption of the high speed Internet connection to the Internet service provider in Côte d'Ivoire in February 2011, in the wake of the post-electoral crisis in that country, and to a shift in focus to the electoral process in Liberia, the enterprise application was not implemented
Increase in wireless system coverage (2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent of all main UNMIL facilities and residences are covered with wireless system)	Achieved Access to Mesh wifi network was available at UNMIL installations, including the two main bases, airports/airfields and 80 per cent in major residential areas
100 per cent of Mission staff have a virtual private network solution on their laptop computers	Achieved Virtual private network (VPN) was successfully installed on every laptop that has the capacity to run this feature, which accounts for 95 per cent of all Mission-owned laptops. The remaining 5 per cent of laptop computers represent older models which cannot run VPN and are being replaced. VPN connectivity provides end-users with remote access services to the Mission's corporate network. Staff outside the mission area/network have connectivity to the UNMIL Intranet
Increased awareness and attention to the environment by implementing three environmental regulations (environmental policy, standard operating procedures and risk disaster preparedness plan) in the Mission	Achieved

Public information campaigns in 15 counties on the drawdown and realignment of UNMIL forces	The planned public information campaigns in 15 counties on the drawdown and realignment of UNMIL forces were not held, as the UNMIL drawdown phase had not yet been determined
100 per cent minimum operating security standards compliance for all United Nations premises and facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	An 85 per cent minimum operating security standards compliance level was achieved for all Mission premises and facilities in the 15 counties. The lower percentage rate stemmed from deficiencies with respect to perimeter lighting, lack of window grills, insufficient perimeter fencing and missing metal grills
100 per cent minimum operating residential security standards compliance for living accommodation of 1,548 international personnel, comprising 543 international staff, 237 United Nations Volunteers, 133 military observers, 105 staff officers, 498 United Nations police officers and 32 corrections officers	A 99.3 per cent minimum operating residential security standards compliance level was achieved in the 15 counties for living accommodation with respect to an actual average of 1,376 international personnel, comprising 450 international staff, 215 United Nations Volunteers, 132 military observers, 84 staff officers, 467 United Nations police officers and 28 corrections officers. The lower percentage level achieved is owing to personnel on leave at the time of the assessment, as well as the lack of adequate fencing
30 per cent reduction in the average number of occupational injuries per month requiring medical treatment (2007/08: 14; 2008/09: 7; 2010/11: 5)	Achieved The average number of injuries was less than 5 per month, or a total of 56 for the 2010/11 financial period
30 per cent reduction in allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (2008/09: 55 per cent; 2010/11: 30 per cent)	Achieved 14 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported for the 2010/11 financial period, compared to 24 allegations reported for the 2009/10 period, representing a 41.67 reduction
60 per cent of purchase orders for funded requisitions in the acquisition plan raised by end of second quarter of the financial year (2009/10: 38 per cent; 2010/11: 60 per cent)	Achieved By the end of second quarter of the financial year, 75.86 per cent of purchase orders had been issued for requisitions requiring bidding
65 per cent of engineering materials, including sand, laterite and timber, required in the sectors delivered by local (within-the-sector) vendors (2009/10: 52 per cent; 2010/11: 65 per cent)	Achieved
Improved quality of health care in remote areas monitored by increased client satisfaction, as measured by follow-up evaluation forms, with more than 60 per cent giving an "excellent" rating and 35 per cent a "very good" rating	The improved quality of health care in remote areas was reflected by increased client satisfaction, as measured by UNMIL follow-up evaluation forms, in which more than 52 per cent gave an "excellent" rating and more than 44 per cent a "very good" rating

Reduction in the number of medical evaluations by 50 per cent within the Mission	Achieved The 63.83 per cent reduction achieved in the number of evacuations within the Mission stemmed from the increased efficiency of the level II hospitals in the regions (Planned indicator of achievement should have read “evacuations”)
Improved gender distribution at all grade levels (2009/10: 34 per cent; 2010/11: 36 per cent)	The percentage rates achieved with respect to female and male representation, respectively, as at 30 June 2011, were as follows: international staff, Professional and above, 33.7 and 66.3; international Field Service Officers, 34.1 and 65.9; international Field Service staff, 18.6 and 81.4; National Professional Officers, 26 and 74; and national General Service staff, 18.6 and 81.4. However, the 2010/11 period witnessed a 15.3 per cent increase in female recruitment, compared to 7.5 per cent for male recruitment The Mission had difficulties in attracting female candidates in the occupational groups, such as engineering, supply, transport and logistics
Increased percentage of female participants in Integrated Mission Training Centre national staff capacity-building projects (2009/10: 33 per cent; 2010/11: 35 per cent)	Achieved 76.5 per cent of female national staff participated in the National Staff Accreditation Project for Administrative Programmes which covered intermediate, supervisory and managerial levels
10 national staff successfully complete a mentoring programme in preparation for higher responsibilities as sections downsize international posts	Owing to a lack of overall interest, the mentoring programme was not established

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Establishment of robust and routine property sales regime and effective local property survey board review meetings at least once a month	9	Local Property Survey Board meetings held The reduction in the number of meetings stemmed from fewer assets to be written off falling under the mandate of the Board An effective sales system of property approved for write-off through commercial sale was established. Apart from one-time sales awarded (vehicles and spare parts), other contracts were established for the sale of batteries, cartridges, used tyres and used oil. Four sales events were organized in the 2010/11 financial period

Mission-wide implementation of e-passenger manifest system allowing faster production of the final manifest for publication to the Mission and better tracking of authorization rolls of staff	No	The e-passenger manifest was scheduled for implementation during the second quarter of 2010. However, the roll-out was delayed in order to develop a holistic set of standardized applications which can be used by all missions and be flexible enough to handle mission-specific demands
Mission-wide implementation of an e-cargo movement request system for the transportation of goods by road, sea and air allowing for tracking of cargo movements, resulting in more efficient and timely delivery and overall improvement of authorization and control of transport of goods	No	See above
Provision of various forms of fuel at 25 locations within UNMIL premises and maintenance of a strategic stock 600,000 litres of Jet A-1 aviation fuel and 2.7 million litres of diesel fuel for contingency purposes	Yes	Fuel stocks were maintained at all fuel stations and aviation distribution points. In accordance with the contractual agreement strategic fuel reserve of 2.0 million litres of diesel and 0.6 million litres of jet A-1 fuel was available at the contractor's depot
Enhancement of the safe driving training and testing programme for all types of light and heavy vehicles (including material-handling equipment) to improve skills across the Mission, thereby enhancing the safety and security of staff and assets	Yes	<p>A total of 2,758 candidates attended driving assessments and training comprised of 1,456 driving assessments, 1,122 drivers trained in the all-terrain driving technique, 54 assessments for heavy trucks, 13 operator assessments for forklifts/crane and 113 for other equipment, such as armoured vehicles and motor graders</p> <p>The Road Safety Task Force launched two comprehensive road safety campaigns in November 2010 and June 2011. All UNMIL drivers were reminded to pay strict attention to road discipline and UNMIL vehicle operating guidelines, as well as to local traffic laws</p>
Mission-wide implementation of a vehicle maintenance booking system to minimize downtime for routine vehicle maintenance and reduce workshop backlog without compromising the roadworthiness of the vehicle	No	The booking system was not utilized mission-wide, as drivers were being alerted by the CarLog system of the scheduled maintenance every 5,000 kilometres, thereby obviating the need to use the vehicle maintenance booking system
Consolidation of help desk functions and integration with network operations centre, switchboard operator and call centre to provide a "one-stop shop" for all customer service support related to communications and information technology	Yes	A one-stop integrated and operational customer service comprising a service desk, call centre and network operations centre, has been developed

Implementation of extended wireless system to cover all main UNMIL facilities (conference rooms) and areas where 20 or more UNMIL users are present, including residences. The expanded coverage will allow Mission staff to access the network from almost anywhere at any time, in particular during emergencies, such as civil unrest and pandemics	Yes	Access to Mesh wifi network was available at UNMIL installations, including the two main bases, airports/airfields and major residential areas
Deployment of a virtual private network solution to allow Mission staff to connect to the UNMIL network via the Internet from any location while on the move, thereby improving productivity and efficiency for all users while on duty travel in and out of the Mission area. The solution would also enhance the security of staff during a pandemic crisis, allowing staff to conduct business from their residences	Yes	95 per cent of all laptops in use were configured with the VPN client. The remaining 5 per cent represented older laptops which were being replaced. Staff outside the Mission area/network has connectivity to the UNMIL Intranet and can check corporate e-mail and access network resources/shares from anywhere in the world on United Nations-owned machines
Monitoring of facilities, operations and disposal activities for compliance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions, and corrective action taken to maximize environmentally sustainable operations. Monitoring will be through field visits to inspect UNMIL facilities. 20 field visits will be conducted every 3 months, with at least 40 facilities inspected (80 field visits and 160 facilities a year)	Yes	
Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of a stable security environment and to publicize and promote the adjustments to UNMIL forces, including through 6 daily news bulletins on UNMIL Radio, 5 weekly <i>Coffee Break</i> programmes, radio public service announcements, weekly press conferences, press releases, media tours to military night-time patrols and other military public outreach activities, a photographic display, coverage and dissemination of video news items and	12	Daily news broadcasts produced
		The increase in the number of daily news bulletins stemmed from a surge in the news broadcasts surrounding the elections, as well as security issues from the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
	5	Weekly editions of <i>Coffee Break</i> produced and aired each week with the UNMIL Spokesperson
	3	Weekly public service announcements broadcast
	3	Video programmes on the stable security sector produced

features for broadcast on Liberian television stations, performances by 14 groups of traditional performers to distribution of 200,000 flyers and 10,000 T-shirts in all 15 counties	3	Video news features produced
	1	News item produced and disseminated to five Liberian television stations Weekly press briefings were held in Monrovia and periodic visits to the sectors were arranged for visiting international journalists on the security situation following the elections in Côte d'Ivoire and on preparations for the elections in Liberia In addition, provided video and radio coverage on policing-related sensitization and awareness campaign and press briefing, Bureau of Immigration strategic plan launch and Police Support Unit Class 1 graduation
Daily security situation reports, weekly assessment reports and quarterly reports on the security situation Mission-wide	Yes	
Review and update of security evacuation plans	Yes	The updated Liberia security plan, including the evacuation plan, was approved by the Security Management Team in May 2011
Provision of security services at 181 guard posts, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all UNMIL facilities in 15 counties of Liberia	Yes	
Completion of minimum operating residential security standards surveys for all international staff — civilians, United Nations police, military observers and staff officers	Yes	A 99.3 per cent minimum operating residential security standards compliance level was achieved in the 15 counties for living accommodation with respect to an average of 1,376 international personnel, based on accommodation surveys
Monthly workplace inspections in high-risk work areas (construction sites, workshops, warehouses) to assess the effectiveness of the Mission's occupational health and safety programmes	Yes	In addition, an occupational health and safety compliance monitoring status database was developed for enhanced tracking and follow-up on all occupational health and safety recommendations
Biweekly occupational health and safety broadcast/campaigns for staff and contractors	Yes	Occupational health and safety tips were broadcast weekly. Road safety awareness campaigns were successfully conducted in December 2010 and June 2011. Certificate awards were introduced as incentives to reduce road accidents. UNMIL conducted the 2011 World Day for Health and Safety Campaign in solidarity with the International Labour Organization (ILO)
Occupational health and safety training offered to staff and contractors	384	Personnel were trained with respect to occupational health and safety (29 international and 227 national staff, 47 United Nations Volunteers, 61 military personnel, 19 United Nations police, 1 individual contractor)

Intensified induction training programmes (increase in the number of participants from the current 1,685 to 2,000).	576	Personnel participated in induction training programmes
Refresher training courses on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse increased from 5,662 to the maximum strength of Mission personnel.	4,234	Personnel participated in refresher training courses
Increase in the number of training sessions for sexual exploitation and abuse focal points from 4 to 5	24	Focal points trained in one session
Sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessment visits will continue to be carried out in all sectors/regions covering deployment locations as part of the preventive measures	Yes	The reduction in the number of uniformed personnel trained in the sectors was owing to the cancellation of sessions for operational reasons linked to the preparations for national elections and the influx of refugees
Expedited delivery of goods and services through the monitoring of vendor delivery, with vendors contacted on a weekly basis by e-mail and telephone calls	Yes	Risk assessment visits (inspection of welfare and recreation facilities available to troops and the possible impact that lack of such facilities may have on such misconduct as sexual exploitation and abuse) were conducted in the sectors and combined with refresher training for contingents
Compilation of a comprehensive list of suitable vendors within all sectors of the Mission for the solicitation of low-value engineering materials	Yes	
Introduction of a short form request for quotation for use in the procurement of low-value materials in the sectors	Yes	
Extension of medical staff coverage in the Mission area and reassignment of medical staff to the sectors following the relocation of a level II hospital from Tubmanburg to Harper	Yes	A level I clinic was established in Harper with a medical doctor to assist with the civilian population in Harper. A level I clinic was preferred, given the lower number of civilian staff
Creation of a short list template for programme managers to prioritize women candidates with required experience and qualifications	Yes	Nonetheless, the Mission faced challenges in attracting female candidates in such occupational groups as engineering, supply, transport and logistics. In addition, within the new Inspira talent management system and Field Central Review Board process, UNMIL is geared towards the recruitment of candidates who are on the Field Central Review Board roster
Implementation of a 10-week certificate course on administration for 50 female national staff, in cooperation with a national educational institution	25	Female national staff participated in the national staff accreditation project for administrative programmes with Cuttington University
		A smaller number of female administrative personnel expressed interest in participation

Establishment of a 35 per cent quota for seats for female national staff in Integrated Mission Training Centre capacity-building courses, including International Computer Driving License certification	76.47	Per cent of the female national staff participated in the national staff accreditation project for administrative programmes, which covered the intermediate, supervisory and managerial levels
Implementation of a mentoring programme targeting 10 national staff, with a view to their taking on high-level responsibilities in their respective sections	No	Owing to a lack of interest in mentoring programmes offered by the Integrated Mission Training Centre
Implementation of a national staff capacity-building programme, with 80 staff assessed and certified in 5 vocational skills areas, 60 administrative staff certified in professional administration and 50 staff having achieved full International Computer Driving License certification	51	National staff were assessed in 14 vocational skills areas
	34	Personnel certified in the professional administration course
	48	National staff completed 14 vocational courses at Stella Maris College
	62	Staff received International Computer Driving License certification
Planning and implementation of occupational health and safety training for 60 personnel	No	Lower numbers stemmed from a reduction in the number of personnel who had joined in the programme
Planning and implementation of 6 training visits to 7 sectors in 15 counties through the Integrated Mission Training Centre training roadshow	19	Plans and arrangements for the proposed training were completed; an ILO coordinator was consulted and provided materials. UNMIL established a task force for the military and police components for full participation in occupational health and safety activities/campaigns. Final execution had not commenced as at 30 June 2011
Planning and implementation of 7 career development visits to 7 sectors in 15 counties	16	Visits to 7 sectors and 15 counties with respect to conflict management training and International Computer Driving License training and testing
		The increase in the number of visits stemmed from the inclusion of conflict management training in the sectors
		Visits to 7 sectors and 15 counties with respect to Inspira training and personal history profile, cover letter, and preparing for interview training
		The increase in the number of visits stemmed from UNMIL being selected in August 2010 to be a pilot mission for e-performance Inspira
Planning and implementation of 7 electoral civic education visits, targeting national staff in 7 sectors in 15 counties	No	The electoral civic education campaigns in 15 counties were cancelled because of competing priorities

Standard support outputs

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of military and police personnel and administration of civilian personnel	Average strength of 133 military observers, 8,069 military contingent personnel (including 105 staff officers), 845 formed police personnel, 498 United Nations police officers, 32 corrections officers, 541 international staff, 1,040 national staff, including 59 National Professional Officers, 3 temporary positions, and 237 United Nations Volunteers (represents highest level of authorized strength)	Actual average strength of 132 military observers, 7,881 military contingent personnel (including 84 staff officers), 843 formed police personnel, 467 United Nations police officers, 28 corrections officers, 448 international staff, 985 national staff (including 50 National Professional Officers), 3 temporary positions and 215 United Nations Volunteers
Monitoring of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment services provided	<p>Verification and monitoring of an average 8,069 military contingent personnel and 845 formed police personnel, 4,100 major equipment items and 22 self-sustainment categories</p> <p>Conduct of 350 periodic and 70 operational readiness inspections</p> <p>Draft and submit 280 verification reports, involving 2,400 person days on inspections, to include 1,620 civilian international staff and 780 military staff officers</p>	<p>Verification and monitoring of an actual average strength of 7,881 military contingent personnel and 843 formed police personnel, 4,015 major equipment items and 22 self-sustainment categories were verified through mandatory contingent-owned equipment inspections</p> <p>Conducted 324 periodic, 69 operational readiness inspections and 1 repatriation inspection</p> <p>The reduction in the number of periodic inspections stemmed from the lower level of deployment of military personnel</p> <p>A total of 279 verification reports were drafted involving 2,986 person days on inspections, including 1,892 for international civilian staff and 1,094 for military staff officers</p> <p>In addition, four quarterly overview letters were issued on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance and three meetings of Contingent-owned Equipment and Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Boards were held</p>

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Rations	Supply of rations for the total number of military contingent and formed police personnel on the ground: 7,964 military contingent and 845 formed police personnel	A total of 52,005 units of rations were provided to an actual average troop strength of 7,881 military contingent personnel and 843 formed police personnel
	Storage and supply of 14-day reserve of combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 133 military observers, 8,069 military contingent personnel (including 105 staff officers), 845 formed police, 498 United Nations police officers, 32 corrections officers and 780 civilian personnel (543 international staff and 237 United Nations Volunteers)	A 14-day reserve of composite ration packs and bottled water were maintained at designated locations throughout the Mission for an actual average strength of 132 military observers, 7,881 military contingent personnel (including 84 staff officers), 843 formed police personnel and 467 United Nations police officers, 28 corrections officers and 665 civilian personnel (450 international staff and 215 United Nations Volunteers)
Fuel supply	Supply of about 14.07 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for an average of 329 United Nations-owned and 257 contingent-owned generators	Supplied 14.06 million litres of diesel fuel to all UNMIL-operated generators
Maintenance of premises	Maintenance and repair of 81 military/formed police unit sites, 5 United Nations police premises and 19 civilian staff premises, for a total of 103 UNMIL locations	Yes
Maintenance of generators	Operation, repair and maintenance of 550 United Nations-owned generators, in stock or in use, at all UNMIL locations in Liberia not connected to the public electrical reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned generators	Operated, repaired and maintained 630 United Nations-owned generators comprising 320 units in use, 80 units required as reserve stock and 230 units the repair of which was assessed as uneconomical and that were planned to be written off
Maintenance and rehabilitation of roads	Maintenance and renovation of about 1,000 km of roads (main and secondary supply roads)	Maintained and repaired 1,148 kilometres of roads and completed the rehabilitation of Harper Runway

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Fleet of vehicles	Operation and maintenance of a fleet of 1,295 United Nations-owned vehicles, including armoured vehicles, engineering vehicles, trailers and material-handling equipment, at 10 workshops held at 8 locations (Monrovia, Buchanan, Zwedru, Harper, Tubmanburg, Voinjama, Gbarnga and Greenville) and 3 outsourcing repair and maintenance workshops and 1 panel-beating workshop	<p>Operated and maintained a fleet of 1,368 United Nations-owned vehicles, including trailers and attachment, with 9,630 work orders</p> <p>The increase in the number of vehicles stemmed from the carry-over of vehicles that were awaiting the completion of write-off at the end of the previous financial period</p>
	Supply of 9.71 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation to 1,087 United Nations-owned and 1,538 contingent-owned vehicles (excluding vehicles which do not require fuel, such as trailers and attachments)	<p>Supplied 8.5 million litres of ground fuel to all UNMIL-operated vehicles</p> <p>1,160 United Nations-owned and 1,505 contingent-owned vehicles were supplied with fuel</p> <p>The reduction in the level of fuel supplied stemmed from an increase in the off-road rate with respect to United Nations-owned vehicles and a reduction in the number of contingent-owned vehicles deployed</p>
Fleet of aircraft	Operation of 3 fixed-wing and 16 rotary-wing aircraft, including 11 military-type aircraft	<p>In the context of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and as authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011) and 1968 (2011), UNMIL air assets were temporarily deployed to UNOCI as follows: 2 Mi-8 commercial helicopters from 14 October to 7 November 2010; 2 Mi-8 military-type helicopters from 26 November 2010 to 28 June 2011; and 3 Mi-24 military-type helicopters from March 2011</p> <p>The UNMIL aircraft fleet was consequently augmented with an additional fixed-wing aircraft in March and April 2011 and 2 commercial helicopters from MONUSCO and UNOCI, in December 2010 and February 2011, respectively</p>

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Flight hours	9,747 flight hours (1,937 for 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 7,810 for 16 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 military flights	11,001 flight hours (2,314 for 4 fixed-wing aircraft and 8,687 for the 18 rotary aircraft) were flown comprising 5,047 hours for domestic and regional shuttle flights for passengers and cargo, 947 hours for UNMIL troop rotation flights, 363 hours for casualty and medical evacuation, search and rescue and training, 264 hours for out-of-Mission special flights, 2,172 hours for border and foot patrol flights, 226 hours in support of UNOCI troop rotations, 132 hours in support of MINURCAT troop repatriations, 127 hours in support of MONUSCO troop rotation, 86 hours in support of UNIFIL troop rotation and 1,637 hours in support of UNOCI
Airfield locations	Maintenance of 7 airfields, 8 terminal facilities and 35 helicopter landing sites	Yes
Naval transportation and fuel supply	Operation of 1 coastal freighter	Yes
	Supply of 0.7 million litres of diesel for naval transportation	Yes
Communications	Operation, support and maintenance of HF/VHF radio system, including 55 VHF repeaters, 4,207 VH/UHF radios, both handheld and base, throughout UNMIL area of operation, with availability in excess of 99.95 per cent (4.4 hours/year downtime)	Operated, supported and maintained 18 satellite networks (VSAT systems), 33 telephone exchanges, 57 microwave links, 54 HF and VHF repeaters, 17 FM radio broadcast stations, 3,907 VHF/UHF radios, 908 base stations, 115 base stations VH/VHF/UHF The overall increase in the amount of equipment stemmed from security and backup solution in case of emergency in the context of the elections
	Operation and maintenance of 1 Earth station hub and 15 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems	Yes

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
	Operation, support and maintenance of telephone services, consisting of 36 telephone exchanges, 698 mobile phones and 65 satellite phones. Availability in excess of 99.95 per cent	<p>Operated, supported and maintained 35 telephone exchanges, 1,000 mobile phones and 100 satellite phones</p> <p>The overall increase in the number of equipment stemmed from security and back-up solution in case of emergency in the context of the elections</p>
	Operation, support and maintenance of 59 microwave links, 110 narrow band digital radio systems to ensure an efficient bandwidth allocation and management, with 80 per cent of capacity utilized more than 50 per cent of the time and saturated less than 5 per cent of the time	Operated, supported and maintained 57 microwave links (2 links were removed at the Tubmanburg site, as a new more efficient direct link was installed), 119 narrow band digital systems with 90 per cent of capacity utilized more than 50 per cent of the time and saturated less than 5 per cent of the time
	Implementation of data security	Yes
	Detection of/protection against, network intrusion and virus to reach 99.95 per cent data availability and integrity	
Information technology	Operation, support and maintenance of seamless connectivity to UNMIL network anywhere in UNMIL sites and in the world over Internet VPN with availability in excess of 99.5 per cent (44 hours/year downtime)	Yes
	Operation, support and maintenance of high-speed terrestrial connections to 80 per cent of the sites, representing 95 per cent of the users with 99.5 per cent availability	<p>The bandwidth to the Internet service provider (ISP) in Côte d'Ivoire on the terrestrial backbone was increased from 10 to 15 Mbits and a separate 1.5 Mbits terrestrial link from Harper to ISP was installed. The Internet service through Côte d'Ivoire was disrupted between February and June 2011 in the wake of the post-electoral crisis. During that period access for users to certain websites was limited, owing to the reduction of the bandwidth. The availability for users was 99.5 per cent with reduced speed</p>

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
	Operation, support and maintenance of two Internet links for Liberia and South-east Liberia via the undersea fibre-optic cable in Côte d'Ivoire, with 99.5 per cent availability	See above
	Operation, support and maintenance of availability and applications performance at data centres achieving high availability (99.95 per cent availability)	Yes
	Operation, support and maintenance of end-users' information and communications technology equipment (1,127 laptops, 1,107 desktops, 95 servers, printers, faxes and digital senders), with only 5 per cent exceeding obsolescence criteria	Operated, supported and maintained end-users' information and communications technology equipment comprising 949 laptops, 1,783 desktops (included items to be written off), 78 servers, 487 network printers, faxes and digital senders (with 8 per cent (637) of computers exceeding obsolescence by more than four years, 38 per cent of printers (246) exceeding obsolescence by more than four years and 39 per cent of computer servers (50) exceeding obsolescence by more than four years)
	Operation, support and maintenance of information and communications technology services in accordance with the Information Technology Infrastructure Library	There are 3 frameworks for service management at the Mission to provide information technology services of the required quality and according to an approved service level agreement
In addition: 100 per cent accountability for United Nations-owned equipment	Over 18,000 assets and 100 per cent of United Nations-owned equipment verified	100 per cent physical inspection of all United Nations-owned equipment was achieved (18,667 assets have been inspected as at 30 June 2011)
Maintenance of prefabricated buildings	980 United Nations-owned prefabricated (3 modular and 6 modular), 233 ablutions and 130 prefabricated soft-wall units	Maintained 980 United Nations-owned prefabricated accommodation buildings, 243 ablution units and 130 prefabricated soft-wall units at all UNMIL locations in Liberia

Mission specific, non-standard (or specialized) outputs

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Construction and dismantling of camps	Dismantling of 6 military camps, based on drawdown plans. The camps will be closed in 2009/10, but dismantling will be completed in 2010/11	Yes
Facilities and infrastructure	Provision of sanitation services, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal, at all 103 UNMIL locations in Liberia	Yes
	Operation and maintenance of 41 United Nations-owned water purification plants serving 38 UNMIL locations not connected to the public water reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned water purification plants	Operated and maintained 43 water treatment plants serving 48 UNMIL locations The increase in the number of plants stemmed from 2 additional plants for the processing of salt water
	20 inspections per quarter for compliance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions. Preparation of environmental impact assessment reports on impacts caused by the Mission and related remedial actions, in consultation with the Government of Liberia	Yes
	Drilling of 2 boreholes to provide water to troops	Yes
Ground transportation	Operation of daily shuttle services for 1,000 passengers per day, 5 days a week, and as required during weekends, for United Nations civilian and police personnel, military observers and staff officers from their accommodation to Mission facilities/premises	208,056 passengers were transported (comprising international staff, national staff, force headquarters staff officers, military contingents and United Nations police)

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Services for Mongolian Guard Force in Sierra Leone	Provision of various services (catering, garbage collection, maintenance, customs clearances, information technology support), utilities and supplies in support of an average strength of 150 Mongolian Guard Force personnel, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between UNMIL and the Special Court for Sierra Leone	The military guard force at the Special Court for Sierra Leone was repatriated in March 2011
Public information	Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of a stable security environment, and to publicize and promote the adjustments to UNMIL forces, including through 6 daily news bulletins on UNMIL Radio, 5 weekly <i>Coffee Break</i> programmes, 3 weekly radio public service announcements, 52 weekly press conferences, 80 press releases, quarterly media tours to military night-time patrols and other military public outreach activities (up to 6 selected Liberian or international journalists are taken on night patrols by Liberia National Police and UNMIL force), a photographic display, coverage and dissemination of video news items and features for broadcast on 5 Liberian television stations, performances by 14 groups of traditional performers, distribution of 200,000 flyers and 10,000 T-shirts in all 15 counties	<p>6 daily news bulletins produced</p> <p>5 weekly editions of <i>Coffee Break</i> programme produced</p> <p>3 weekly public service announcements broadcast</p> <p>37 press releases were issued on the forthcoming elections in Liberia</p> <p>13 press briefings on the work and role of the Law Reform Commission</p> <p>3 video programmes on stable security sector</p> <p>12 groups of traditional performers</p> <p>5,000 T-shirts distributed</p> <p>100,000 flyers distributed</p> <p>7,693 posters</p> <p>There was no photographic display on night patrol and no media tours. Priority was given to international journalists to provide outside coverage and for operational reasons UNMIL military and police forces were not able to accommodate the tours</p>
Consolidation of national authority throughout the country	Planning and implementation of one public outreach campaign to sensitize the public on the importance of abiding by the rule of law and to highlight improvements in Liberia National Police operational capacity and equipment	One public outreach campaign was conducted and messages were developed and disseminated through the distribution of flyers, posters, T-shirts and billboards

Output	Planned 2010/11	Actual 2010/11
Improved humanitarian conditions in Liberia	through the distribution of 100,000 flyers, 2,000 posters, 5,000 T-shirts in all counties and display of 5 billboards in Montserrado county	2 weekly UNMIL Radio programmes on <i>Crime Watch</i> programmes and Community Court were repeated weekly and aired nationwide on community radio stations
	Planning and implementation of weekly UNMIL Radio <i>Crime Watch</i> programmes and regular radio reports in collaboration with community radio stations	<p>181,200 flyers were distributed</p> <p>The increase in the number of flyers stemmed from easy dissemination and acceptance among groups at sensitization events and local population</p> <p>600 posters were distributed</p> <p>The reduction in the number of posters stemmed from shared thematic production</p> <p>3,085 T-shirts were distributed. The reduction in the number of T-shirts stemmed from delayed shipment</p> <p>12 traditional communicators groups</p> <p>Four video outreach activities terminals constructed</p> <p>In addition:</p> <p>1 video outreach activity for Human Rights Day was carried out</p> <p>2,750 wrist bands were distributed</p> <p>500 stickers were distributed</p> <p>20 medallions and a trophy for the Run to Educate a Child Campaign were presented</p> <p>7 video programmes on humanitarian affairs, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and the rights of women and children were produced</p>

Output	Planned 2010/11	Actual 2010/11
Progress in the rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected populations in host communities	Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of the conduct of elections in Liberia, including through regular press briefings and press releases, 3 daily UNMIL Radio reports and 13 daily news bulletins, as well as 6 separate weekly current affairs and talk programmes	<p>3 daily UNMIL Radio reports were aired</p> <p>A total of 13 daily news bulletins were produced</p> <p>6 separate weekly current affairs/talk shows were produced and aired on UNMIL Radio</p> <p>In addition:</p> <p>6 video news items and features were produced and disseminated</p> <p>4 issues of <i>UN Focus</i> were published and stories posted on the UNMIL website</p> <p>1,200 T-shirts, 4 footballs, 35 medallions, and 1 trophy were given to schoolchildren and disabled persons during the observance of United Nations Day</p> <p><i>Dateline Liberia</i> was produced and broadcast three times weekly</p> <p><i>Coffee Break</i> was produced and aired five times weekly</p> <p>4 video reports were produced in support of the conduct of the elections</p>
	Implementation of a nationwide public information campaign through the distribution of 40,000 flyers, 1,000 posters, 5,000 T-shirts and use of 14 groups of traditional communicators, 6 daily news bulletins, three weekly issues of <i>Dateline Liberia</i> and five weekly <i>Coffee Break</i> programmes, press briefings, press releases and publication in quarterly issues of UNMIL Focus and on the website of stories related to successful reintegration projects undertaken by UNMIL and the United Nations country team	<p>40,000 flyers</p> <p>5,000 T-shirts and</p> <p>1,000 posters were provided to schoolchildren and disabled persons during the observance of United Nations Day and for other sensitization activities</p> <p>4 issues of <i>UN Focus</i> were published and stories posted on the UNMIL website</p> <p>Three daily UNMIL Radio reports were aired</p> <p>A total of 13 daily news bulletins were produced</p>

Output	Planned 2010/11	Actual 2010/11
		<p>6 separate weekly current affairs/talk shows were produced and aired on UNMIL Radio</p> <p><i>Dateline Liberia</i> was produced and broadcast three times weekly</p> <p><i>Coffee Break</i> was produced and aired five times weekly</p>
	<p>Implementation of a public information campaign on fundamental human rights, including women's and children's rights, on UNMIL Radio <i>Coffee Break</i> and Youth FM at least twice per week, and on sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, through video public service announcements on sexual exploitation and abuse, rape and HIV/AIDS, the distribution of 100,000 flyers, 10,000 posters and 10,000 T-shirts and the sensitization of the population by 14 groups of traditional communicators</p>	<p>181,200 flyers and 600 posters were disseminated</p> <p>The reduction in the number of posters stemmed from shared thematic production</p> <p>3,085 T-shirts were distributed</p> <p>The reduction in the number of T-shirts stemmed from delayed shipment</p> <p>12 traditional communicators groups were broadcast</p> <p><i>Coffee Break</i> and Youth FM programme on sexual and gender-based violence produced and aired twice weekly</p> <p>1 video outreach activity for Human Rights Day held</p> <p>7 video programmes aired on humanitarian affairs, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and rights of women and children</p>
Provision of security services	Provision of security services at 181 guard posts, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in all UNMIL facilities in 15 counties of Liberia	Yes
Provision of close protection	Provision of 24-hour close protection to 3 senior Mission staff, and all visiting high-level officials at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and above	Yes

<i>Output</i>	<i>Planned 2010/11</i>	<i>Actual 2010/11</i>
Security plan and security risk assessment	Semi-annual updated security plan, and 2 security risk assessments annually	Yes
Mission warden plan	Exercise of Mission warden plan, including the integrated security management system annually	Yes
Country-specific minimum operational security standards/ minimum operational residential security standards	Update of country-specific minimum operational security standards/ minimum operational residential security standards survey annually	Yes
Security training programmes	Security training programmes for 30 national and 34 international security staff, including fire protection/prevention/incident command/basic fire response, SMG/M4 instructor certification and firearms instructor recertification	<p>34 firefighters attended fire safety and incident command training (2 international and 32 national staff)</p> <p>24 firefighters attended refresher training course (all national staff)</p> <p>65 international security officers attended the Glock 19 recertification training</p> <p>2 Security Information and Coordination Unit Officers attended the Glock 19 recertification training</p> <p>1 Security Information and Coordination Unit Officer attended a train-the-trainers course conducted by the Incident Management Training Consortium</p> <p>36 security investigators (20 international and 16 national staff) attended the Fundamental Principles of Security investigations</p> <p>1 international staff member from the Security Information and Coordination Unit attended sexual harassment investigation training modules in Nairobi in November 2010</p>

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	6 996.7	7 567.6	(570.9)	(8.2)
Military contingents	186 241.6	182 154.6	4 087.0	2.2
United Nations police	26 295.2	25 011.5	1 283.7	4.9
Formed police units	19 379.8	18 349.8	1 030.0	5.3
Subtotal	238 913.3	233 083.5	5 829.8	2.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	92 674.6	83 983.9	8 690.7	9.4
National staff	18 381.5	16 688.7	1 692.8	9.2
United Nations Volunteers	12 265.0	10 313.6	1 951.4	15.9
General temporary assistance	475.5	393.1	82.4	17.3
Subtotal	123 796.6	111 379.3	12 417.3	10.0
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	1 663.1	1 301.2	361.9	21.8
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	1 295.0	904.1	390.9	30.2
Official travel	2 709.2	2 117.2	592.0	21.9
Facilities and infrastructure	46 350.6	48 975.5	(2 624.9)	(5.7)
Ground transportation	11 037.5	14 179.2	(3 141.7)	(28.5)
Air transportation	60 236.5	64 541.5	(4 305.0)	(7.1)
Naval transportation	3 075.0	3 166.4	(91.4)	(3.0)
Communications	13 959.6	12 512.0	1 447.6	10.4
Information technology	3 900.7	4 639.1	(738.4)	(18.9)
Medical	10 454.2	7 448.4	3 005.8	28.8
Special equipment	2 180.8	2 120.9	59.9	2.7
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 427.9	4 839.9	(1 412.0)	(41.2)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	1 000.0	—	—
Subtotal	161 290.1	167 745.4	(6 455.3)	(4.0)
Gross requirements	524 000.0	512 208.2	11 791.8	2.3
Staff assessment income	12 805.2	12 114.2	691.0	5.4
Net requirements	511 194.8	500 094.0	11 100.8	2.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	524 052.8	512 261.0	11 791.8	2.3

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

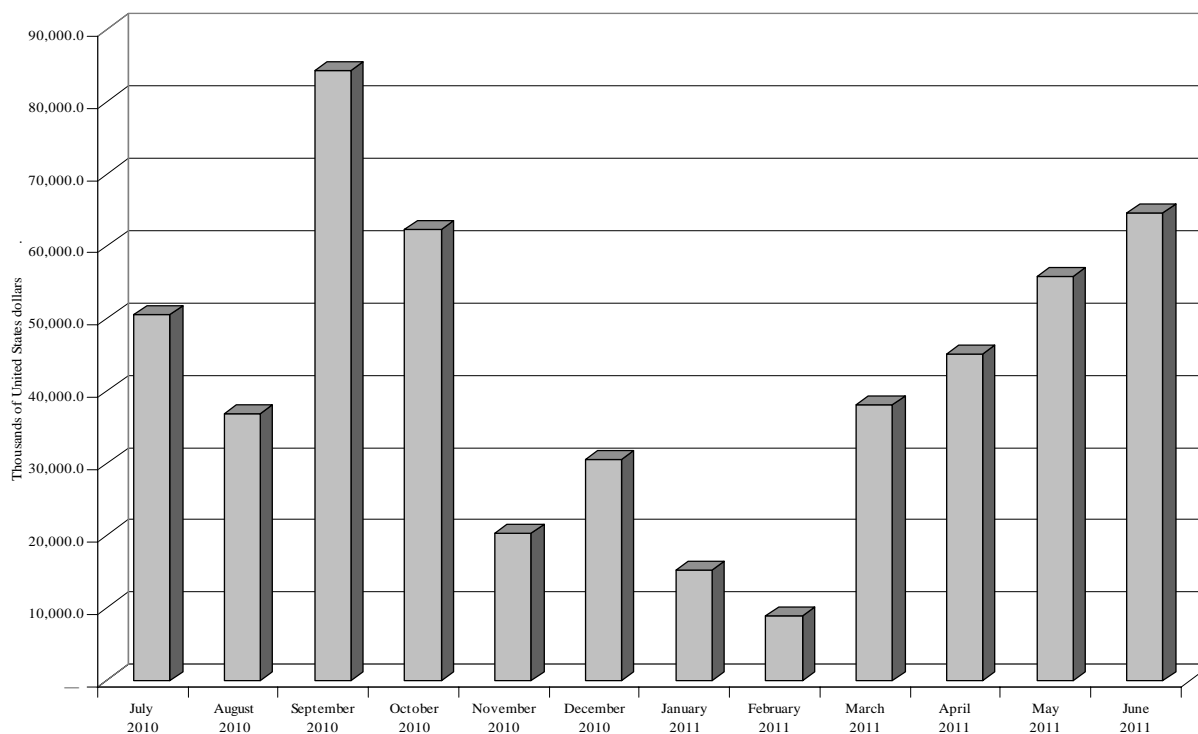
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	238 913.3	(1 168.0)	237 745.3
II. Civilian personnel	123 796.6	(8 460.0)	115 336.6
III. Operational costs	161 290.1	9 628.0	170 918.1
Total	524 000.0	—	524 000.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.8

43. Funds were redeployed during the reporting period to cover additional requirements owing to higher fuel prices and to meet the additional costs of residential security for military observers, force headquarters staff officers and United Nations police officers. Funds were also redeployed to cover the additional costs related to the rental and operation of the Mission's helicopter fleet, acquisition of communication and information technology equipment, freight charges associated with the transfer of equipment from MINURCAT and to cover loss on exchange owing to exchange rate fluctuations.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



44. The months of September and October 2010 and April, May and June 2011 were marked by higher expenditure, due to the recording of obligations and disbursements for reimbursement to contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by their military contingents and formed police personnel. In the month of March 2011 disbursements were made with regard to the rental of the Mission's air assets and aviation and generator fuel.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	2 733.1
Other/miscellaneous income	2 074.6
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	5 710.8
Total	10 518.5

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 contingents	31 553.7
Formed police units	3 822.1
Subtotal	35 375.8
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	17 020.9
Communications	6 478.6
Medical	6 523.1
Special equipment	2 120.9
Subtotal	32 143.5
Total	67 519.3

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 November 2008	September-October 2008
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 November 2008	September-October 2008
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.6	1 November 2008	September-October 2008
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-5.0		

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$570.9)	(8.2%)

45. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance which stemmed from the lower actual vacancy rate of 0.8 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 5 per cent, owing to the overlap of military observers during their rotation. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by lower costs of rotation travel, owing to favourable market prices for airline tickets (\$5,609 per round trip budgeted compared to the actual cost of \$4,952 per round trip). In addition, no claims were received during the period with respect to death and disability compensation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$4 087.0	2.2%

46. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) rotation travel, which stemmed from fewer contingent rotations during the period, combined with favourable market rates for rotation charter flights; (b) mission subsistence allowance, which stemmed from the lower actual average strength of force headquarters staff officers (105 planned, compared to the actual average strength of 84); (c) rations which stemmed from the actual average exchange rate of 0.741 euros per United States dollar, compared to 0.7 euros per United States dollar applied in the budget; and (d) contingent-owned major equipment, owing to the non-deployment and unserviceability of equipment.

47. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for: (a) standard troop-cost reimbursement, due to the lower actual vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 2.0 per cent; (b) death and disability compensation which stemmed from a high number of claims; and (c) freight of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the repatriation of the military guard force at the Special Court for Sierra Leone in March 2011.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 283.7	4.9%

48. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) mission subsistence allowance, due to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.2 per cent compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 5 per cent; (b) lower rotation travel costs, owing to favourable market prices for airline tickets (\$5,510 per round trip budgeted compared to an actual average cost of \$5,283 per round trip); and (c) lower actual number of claims with respect to death and disability compensation.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 030.0	5.3%

49. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) rotation travel which stemmed from the utilization of combined charter arrangements in rotations of more than one contingent; (b) rations which stemmed from the actual average exchange rate of 0.741 euros per United States dollar compared to 0.7 euros per United States dollar applied in the budget; and (c) contingent-owned major equipment, owing to the non-deployment and unserviceability of equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$8 690.7	9.4%

50. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) the discontinuation of the payment of hazardous duty station allowance Mission-wide, effective 1 September 2010; and (b) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 17.2 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 15 per cent, resulting in lower salary and related costs. The reduced requirements were offset in part by mission subsistence allowance payments in respect of the continued staff entitlements for Field Service Officers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$1 692.8	9.2%

51. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) national staff salaries which stemmed from lower actual within grade levels than budgeted (G-3 step 10) in respect of 61.4 per cent of the national General Service staff; and (b) discontinuation of the payment of hazardous duty station allowance Mission-wide, effective 1 September 2010. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by (a) higher-than-budgeted common staff costs, particularly with respect to the payment of dependency allowance entitlement under the terms of General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management; and (b) overtime charges with respect to technicians for maintenance of the Mission's generators and staff needed to maintain a security presence at all times at United Nations premises.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$1 951.4	15.9%

52. The variance is attributable to: (a) the higher actual vacancy rate of 9.3 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 5 per cent, combined with (b) the discontinuation of the payment of hazardous duty station allowance Mission-wide, effective 1 September 2010.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$82.4	17.3%

53. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) the discontinuation of hazardous duty station allowance Mission-wide effective 1 September 2010; and (b) the non-utilization of the provision for the replacement of national staff on short-term

leave which was offset in part by additional requirements under international common staff costs with respect to the payment of dependency allowance entitlement under the terms of General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$361.9	21.8%

54. The variance is attributable to: (a) the higher actual vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 5 per cent, combined with (b) the extended tour of duty of a number of corrections officers which resulted in lower travel costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$390.9	30.2%

55. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to non-training consultancy services which stemmed from: (a) HIV/AIDS counselling being conducted by national staff rather than a national consultant; (b) the scoping of the political environment and the electoral system in Liberia being conducted by UNDP as the lead agency rather than the engagement by the Mission of an international consultant; (c) shorter duration of consultancy services and the non-implementation of some human rights-related activities due to staff turnover.

56. With regard to training consultants, reduced requirements stemmed from (a) lower than planned consultancy fees for dangerous goods and operational risks management training; (b) cancellation of some planned internal communication and information technology training for various reasons including the establishment of support agreement with a vendor which reduced the need for consultancy services; and (c) the utilization of United Nations personnel to facilitate training rather than engaging consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$592.0	21.9%

57. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements which stemmed from: (a) more meetings being held in the counties which had a lower daily subsistence allowance rate than Monrovia; (b) the repatriation of the military guard force at the Special Court for Sierra Leone which reduced the need for military and civilian personnel travel to Sierra Leone; and (c) the reduced need for administrative and technical support in the context of UNMIL troops temporarily deployed to Côte d'Ivoire.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$2 624.9)	(5.7%)

58. The variance is attributable to additional requirements for: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual price of diesel fuel (\$0.57 per litre budgeted compared to an actual average price of \$0.78 per litre); (b) spare parts and supplies owing to increased cost of maintenance since a high percentage of UNMIL equipment and facilities are aged and had exceeded their useful life, as well as the

need for refurbishment of supply roads adversely impacted by heavy rains and higher prices for some items such as cables; (c) security services owing to higher-than-budgeted cost of residential security with respect to military observers, force headquarters staff officers, United Nations police officers and corrections officers; (d) water purification equipment owing to the acquisition of two waste treatment plants in order to mitigate the negative impact on the environment; (e) water and septic tank owing to increased need for septic tanks in connection with the Mission's environmental mitigation plan; (f) field defence supplies for camp fences and security structures in order to ensure compliance with the minimum operating security standards; (g) construction services owing to higher-than-anticipated cost of refurbishment and construction of camps and the drilling of four boreholes rather than two; and (h) the acquisition of a larger quantity of office furniture, at higher unit prices, to replace worn-out and damaged furniture.

59. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) self-sustainment as some contingents were not fully self-sustained; (b) generators owing to the transfer of generators from MINURCAT; (c) maintenance services owing to the delayed renewal of some service contracts, the discontinuation of the service contracts, including with respect to the military guard force for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and lower cost for generator maintenance based on the new contract; and (d) prefabricated facilities owing to the transfer of prefabricated containers from MINURCAT.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$3,141.7)	(28.5%)

60. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual price of diesel fuel (\$0.57 per litre budgeted compared to an actual average price of \$0.78 per litre); (b) spare parts due to higher market prices; and (c) higher cost of maintenance with respect to the Mission's aged vehicle fleet. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the acquisition of vehicles owing to the transfer of vehicles from MINURCAT and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	(\$4 305.0)	(7.1%)

61. The variance is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to higher actual price of aviation fuel (\$0.706 per litre budgeted compared to the actual average price of \$1.02 per litre); (b) rental and operation of the Mission's fleet of helicopters owing to the temporary rental of two commercial helicopters to replace two military-type helicopters temporarily deployed to Côte d'Ivoire; and (c) the recording of charges for the 2009/10 financial period in the 2010/11 period with respect to air transportation services and landing fees and ground handling owing to the late submission of invoices. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the rental and operation of the Mission fixed-wing aircraft fleet owing to lower cost of flight hours under the terms of a new contract effective October 2010.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 447.6	10.4%

62. The variance is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) self-sustainment as some contingents were not fully self-sustained; (b) commercial communication owing to the lower-than-budgeted cost of Internet service under the terms of a new contract combined with a 5-month disruption of the high-speed Internet services through Côte d'Ivoire; and (c) public information services owing to lower cost of airing video production on local stations combined with lower cost of community outreach production since there were fewer active local radio stations. The overall reduced requirements was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to: (a) communication equipment owing to the discontinuation by a vendor of the manufacturing and support of analogue radios consequent to which the Mission migrated to digital systems which were more reliable and were also supported by the vendor; and (b) spare parts which was due to increased maintenance of the Mission's aged communication equipment some of which were severely damaged by lightning strikes.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$738.4)	(18.9%)

63. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) additional requirements for information technology equipment owing to the need to replace obsolete computers and monitors that were uneconomical to repair; and (b) increased usage of spare parts and supplies required to maintain the Mission's aged equipment. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to information technology services owing to the delayed deployment of support personnel by the service contractor.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$3 005.8	28.8%

64. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) self-sustainment owing to the unserviceability and non-deployment of some equipment; and (b) medical supplies owing to the utilization of existing stocks. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for medical services owing to a higher number of referrals of military personnel to level IV/V hospitals than anticipated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$1 412.0)	(41.2%)

65. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) additional requirements for freight charges with respect to the transfer of equipment from MINURCAT and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; and (b) loss on exchange owing to exchange rates fluctuation between the United States dollar and other currencies. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to uniforms, flags and decals owing to the utilization of existing stocks.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$11,791,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2011 amounting to \$10,518,500 from interest income (\$2,733,100), other/miscellaneous income (\$2,074,600) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$5,710,800).
