

Peacebuilding Commission – Liberia Configuration
Report of the PBC Delegation’s visit to Liberia, 12 – 17 June 2011

I. Introduction

1. This trip was the first official visit of a Delegation from the PBC Liberia Configuration to the country and the third for the Chair of the Configuration. The list of the Delegation is in Annex 1. With an aim to build upon previous missions and communications between stakeholders in Liberia and the PBC, the terms of reference for the mission were as follows:
 - Discuss with key stakeholders preparations for the upcoming review of the Statement of Mutual Commitments (SMC);
 - Initiate a review of reconciliation activities/ outputs agreed upon in the Liberian Peacebuilding Programme (LPP) as advised in the LPP; and
 - Take stock of progress achieved in security sector reform and rule of law, with a focus on the establishment of the first regional hub and civilian oversight.
2. The timing of the visit was also organized around the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding to enable the Chair to participate in the Dialogue on behalf of the Organizational Committee of the PBC as well as the Liberia Configuration.
3. The following report summarizes findings and advocacy efforts of the Delegation as well as agreed upon follow-up actions. The trip lasted five (5) days, out of which two (2) were devoted by Chair as well as the Liberian, American and British Officials to participate in the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. During the trip, the Delegation was able to meet with key international and national (government and non-governmental) stakeholders in the capital and in Bong County. Visits were made to security and justice facilities including educational institutions. Civil society organizations (CSOs) also featured prominently in the programme with their participation in a number of meetings as well as a demonstration of their work at the community level. The full programme is attached as Annex 2.
4. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Judy Cheng-Hopkins, who was participating in the International Dialogue, joined the Delegation on a number of occasions. Two (2) meetings were also held among individual members of the Delegation, UNMIL and Ms. Cheng-Hopkins to discuss implementation of the LPP. These meetings predominantly revolved around the PBF allocation and how to disburse these funds in a manner that could facilitate the work of the PBC in the area of fundraising as well as on advocacy.

5. At the outset, the Delegation would like to thank the Government of Liberia for supporting and facilitating this visit, as well as the national and international stakeholders for their availability, openness and engagement at the highest levels. We also wish to thank the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for their steadfast advice, logistical and substantive support to the visit, as well as the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) for their continued support.
6. The Delegation would also like to recognize the important contribution of Ms. Marietta Robinson, an independent legal expert who joined the mission. Appreciation is also extended to staff from the UN Secretariat, who accompanied the mission providing valuable expertise and technical support: Andrei Shkourko, Senior Political Affairs Officer, DPKO, Adedeji Ebo, Chief of the Security Sector Reform Unit, DPKO, Tammi Sharpe, Peacebuilding Advisor, PBSO and Milbert Shin Special Assistant, PBSO.
7. This report is divided into three sections broadly corresponding to the terms of reference: (1) National Reconciliation, (2) Security Sector Reform, and (3) Rule of Law. The upcoming review of the SMC was incorporated into the discussions on all three peacebuilding priorities and progress directly related to their realization is summarized in each section.

II. National Reconciliation

8. As was evident prior to the mission, national reconciliation efforts, within the LPP and outside, lack a clear cohesive framework for national reconciliation. While the Delegation found that some invaluable efforts have been undertaken and continue to be pursued, members were concerned that root causes and drivers of the conflict are not being comprehensively tackled. Key amongst these unresolved matters is oversight of security forces, access to justice and Liberian identity. National reconciliation is directly related to efforts that are on-going in the security and justice sectors and links between these different components of the LPP need to be established. With this in mind, this report will discuss reconciliation matters, not only in this section of the report but also in the sections on the security sector and rule of law.
9. The Delegation and many stakeholders agreed that a national reconciliation strategy needs to be developed. Following discussion of this need in a meeting with the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on Reconciliation, the Chair raised this issue with the President of Liberia, H.E. Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf, who endorsed the proposal to prepare such a strategy. PBSO offered to fund an international facilitator to assist in preparing the strategy. Cognizant that national reconciliation needs to be driven by Liberians, this facilitator would serve as a neutral actor imparting expertise and providing secretariat support as required. This individual would be based within the Liberian Government most likely within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Peacebuilding Office will take the lead in preparing the terms of reference. The PBC and the PBSO will identify qualified candidates for the Government's consideration.

10. The Delegation firmly supported the views of different stakeholders, who argued for an inclusive process in developing the strategy with members of civil society, including members of the political opposition, taking a leading role. This will be vital in ensuring that the strategy extends beyond any one government administration. At the same time, the explicit support of the Government will be critical and the President could consider appointing a focal point at the Cabinet level who can give undivided attention to the development and implementation of the strategy. The Minister of Internal Affairs agreed to discuss this matter with the President.
11. A core element of this national reconciliation strategy will be the dialogue platforms that are included in the LPP as output 1 of outcome 2. It was agreed for PBF funding of projects under this output to be placed on hold until the strategy is finalized to ensure that these projects are complementary and contribute to a larger national effort.
12. A few key points arose during the mission that should be thoroughly considered in developing the strategy. Strong support exists for relying on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. In particular the Palava Huts were repeatedly cited as a traditionally recognized venue for discussion on injustices. The Huts were also proposed as forum from which a common historical narrative could be reached with the caveat that a mechanism needs to be designed to guide the compilation of a historical narrative out of the discussions held in the Palava Huts and other similar fora.
13. Reaching a common historical narrative would be a fundamental element in addressing the absence of a common Liberian identity. Some national stakeholders commented that reaching a Liberian identity necessitates addressing the root causes of marginalization within social and political structures/ systems. It may also entail adopting a new national motto and national holidays. This topic has links to the National Visioning exercise, which featured in a number of discussions. This exercise is part of the preparations for the next poverty reduction strategy. While this exercise emerged as a possible vehicle through which reconciliation matters could be addressed at a national level, it was also cautioned that reconciliation might not receive the attention needed via this exercise. The Delegation encourages the Reconciliation TAG to deliberate on this matter and remains open to assist.
14. With reference to the Reconciliation TAG meeting that the Delegation attended, the Delegation supports the proposal to carry out a mapping of reconciliation activities that was proposed and reportedly agreed upon in the past. This mapping should clearly identify who is doing what as well as the status of interventions to inform the preparations of the strategy.
15. The Delegation, appreciative of the role that the INCHR can play in ensuring the implementation of TRC recommendations, also fully agrees with views that any engagement of the INCHR should not be at the expense of its mandate to foster a

culture of human rights. A balance should be found that will ensure that human rights considerations are factored into the reconciliation strategy. The Delegation further encourages a healthy debate to be pursued on reparations and memorials as these activities could be critical to acknowledging past human rights violations thereby dignifying the survivors and victims, which in turn can also facilitate the building of civic trust.

16. The Government also approached the Delegation seeking their support for the land compensation scheme. The PBC had shared concerns about this scheme in its comments on the LPP before the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) endorsed the document. A prevailing concern for the PBC is to ensure that such a project would not create demands that could not be met as commonly arises from such programmes. The Government agreed to share a background note with the Delegation for their further consideration.
17. Overall, the Delegation found that considerable efforts are being pursued towards generating necessary political will to advance national reconciliation as included in the SMC. The Delegation commends the Government for their support for development of a national reconciliation strategy, which is assessed as having the potential to significantly advance reconciliation in the country.

III. Security Sector

18. The Delegation was awed by how much remains to be done in terms of building the capacity of the Liberian security providers to assume full responsibility for security matters from UNMIL despite tremendous progress realized over the past seven (7) years. In meetings and at the press conference, the Delegation consistently cautioned Liberians that international support, particularly for a peacekeeping mission, is not infinite highlighting how the crises in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, among an array of other situations, place great demands on the international community. From this perspective, the Delegation urged the Liberian Government to prioritize its engagement in the continued transition planning for the handover of security responsibilities from UNMIL to national authorities. This advice features prominently in reports by the Liberian press on the Delegation's visit.
19. Security briefings confirmed that, while the main security risks are internal, the Côte d'Ivoire conflict continues to pose cross-border security challenges. Security incidents could also easily escalate with the upcoming elections. The Delegation was impressed by the Government's efforts to respond to these challenges, including the arrest of a number of Liberians on mercenary charges and the establishment of an internment site for Ivorian combatants. The hospitality extended by both the Government and the Liberian people to the Ivorian refugees equally deserves commendation. In terms of elections, the National Police Academy has established a special training programme to enable Liberian National Police (LNP) to respond to potential election related incidents. The LNP are also striving to quicken their deployment pace to establish a strong presence throughout the country.

20. Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) was cited as one of the main incidents of crime (almost on a daily basis) in the country, namely rape, particularly of young children. With recognition of the work of the LNP Women and Children Protection Unit and the Sexual Violence Unit in the Ministry of Justice, the Delegation would urge that this matter be further addressed in the national reconciliation strategy. The strategy offers an opportunity to take account of the scale of SGBV during the war and examining through a gender lens what linkages might exist between the current situation and the past. This will likely also be an important factor in compiling a common historical narrative.
21. In terms of police presence, the Government repeatedly expressed its support for the Regional Justice and Security Hub project, herein after referred to as Hub, and would like to proceed as quickly as possible with the establishment of the next two Hubs to facilitate deployment of police throughout the country. With reference to commitments made in the SMC, the Delegation found that arrangements are in place for the immediate deployment of the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and the Police Support Unit (PSU) of the LNP as soon as the new buildings within the first Hub complex in Gbarnga are completed. Plans for the command and control of the LNP have equally been prepared. Cognizant of weather constraints, the Delegation encourages UNOPS to quicken the pace of construction activity in order expedite the establishment of the LNP regional headquarters for Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties.
22. In terms of the justice component of the Hubs, it was confirmed that the Bong County circuit court and the Gbarnga magistrate court would be included within the premise of the Hub complex that will house the ERU, PSU and the regional command and control structures of the Police. PBSO and UNOPS will review the financial costs associated with the construction of the courts in the Hub complex rather than the rehabilitation of existing courts to ensure that the costs are kept at a minimum.
23. Members of the Delegation, PBSO and UNMIL examined how to advance on the Hubs reaching agreement on and/or drawing attention to the following:
- UNDP Assistant Administrator for Bureau Crisis Prevention Response agreed to identify a person for immediate deployment from its BCPR roster to temporarily fill the post of the Justice and Security Programme Manager, which was included in the LPP. This post, which will be funded by the PBF, should have a strong public administration background.
 - Liberian Gbarnga Hub Manager (local staff), also included in the LPP, is to be immediately recruited by UNDP in coordination with the Ministry of Justice; the costs will be covered by PBF.
 - PBF to cover the full cost of the first Hub and 50% of the next four Hubs with PBC mobilizing the remaining 50%; in the event that the PBC is unable to raise the funds, PBF will also fully finance the second and third Hub. Release of PBF for the next two Hubs will be dependent upon fulfillment of two trigger factors: 1) 70% deployment of staff to the Gbarnga Hub, among which 2) key positions

24. In terms of the “soft component” of the Hub project, the Delegation is concerned that this element has not advanced in conceptualization as quickly as the “hard-ware” component and that this could significantly jeopardize the success of the Hub. This view arises from a recognition that the extension of the Government via these Hubs could respond to some of the root causes of the Liberian civil war that continue to serve as conflict drivers¹. However, addressing these drivers significantly depends on engagement with the communities and implementation of accountability oversight measures for government officials. Recalling the Government's commitment in the SMC on community outreach, the Delegation urges the Justice and Security and the Reconciliation TAGs to bring all relevant partners together on this topic ensuring that a comprehensive approach is developed and implemented. This approach should build on current interventions such as community policing, legal assistance and rights awareness projects as well as those related to reconciliation in peace education and leadership (a number of relevant projects were implemented with the first tranche of PBF in 2008 and 2009, which could be built upon). The Delegation did not hear much on the role of the Public Services Office that has been proposed to be included in the Hub but would nonetheless encourage further reflection on this topic in discussions of community outreach to better ensure that the public can refer complaints and that there is no conflict of interest between the receipt and follow-up of complaints and engagement in community outreach. Overall in developing this

¹ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in its final report listed ten (10) root causes of the conflict of which six (6) relate to the Hub and are enumerated below. As revealed in recent nation-wide consultations carried out by Interpeace and a study carried out by United States Institute of Peace, these six causes continue to be main sources of conflict:

1. Governance, its over centralization and the oppressive dominance of the Americo-Liberian oligarchy over the indigenous peoples of Liberia rights and culture;
2. Lack of any permanent or appropriate mechanism for the settlement of disputes the judiciary being historically weak and unreliable;
3. Duality of the Liberian political, social and legal systems which polarizes and widens the disparities between the Liberian peoples – a chasm between settler Liberia and indigenous Liberia;
4. Entrenched political and social system founded on privilege, patronage, politicization of the military and endemic corruption which created limited access to education and justice, economic and social opportunities and amenities;
5. Unfair discrimination against women and denial of their rightful place in society as equal partners; and
6. Identity and crisis of identity engender disunity and undermine Liberian patriotism and sense of nationhood.

approach, attention should be given to ensure the application of “do no harm” principles.

25. The importance of security sector reform to the larger objective of national reconciliation surfaced in a number of meetings with particular focus given to past politicization of security forces. While a number of actions have been taken on this matter - vetting processes (past programmes for the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Police as well as on-going measures within the National Police Academy), a mixed ethnic composition among the soldiers and students in training - the Delegation found that some additional efforts were still needed in the area of civilian oversight. An assessment is currently being carried out on the capacity needs of the Defense Committees in both Houses of the Legislature. The Delegation will await this assessment before considering further how to support the Legislature’s role in civilian oversight. In terms of the Army and the Ministry of Defense, outstanding strategies being finalized should ensure that proper recognition is given to the issue of civilian oversight. The Delegation is impressed by the active roles being played by some national civil society actors on SSR and encourages their involvement in the development of a national reconciliation strategy to better ensure that linkages are made between the security sector and reconciliation. The National Security Advisor would also be a good partner to engage in the preparations of the strategy.
26. The Delegation also draws immediate attention to the need to complete the legal framework for the security sector, which is one of the Government’s commitment in the SMC. Two important pieces of legislation are pending before the Legislature: Omnibus Security Act and Fire Arms Control Act. In view of substantive efforts that have gone into preparing the bill, in particular the recent public hearing held on the Omnibus Security Act, the Delegation advocated with the Chairs of the Defense Committees and the Speaker of the House for the Omnibus Security Act to be urgently passed. The Fire Arms Control Act should equally be prioritized.
27. As outlined above and in previous mission reports, in particular the PBC assessment mission in August 2010, a number of outstanding issues have not yet been completed with regards to reforming the security sector and capacity of Liberian security providers remains at a minimum level. The Delegation is of the strong opinion that great caution needs to be exercised in the UNMIL transition exercise with attention to establishment of mechanisms that will prevent a re-politicization of security forces and ensure that the Liberian security sector has adequate capacity (both in skills and equipment) to meet various security challenges that arise such as transnational crime, circulation of arms, mob violence. The Delegation will continue to closely monitor the on-going transition process with a request to be kept informed including on future technical assessment missions. The Delegation further acknowledges the active engagement of the National Security Council and strongly advises the Government to prioritize the tasks associated with transition planning involving UNMIL.

IV. Rule of Law

28. Like in the Security Sector, current gaps in rule of law are enormous in Monrovia and even more so in the counties outside of Monrovia. Long-term investments are required to complete the reform that has begun. The Delegation is of the opinion that some short term efforts could also have a significant impact and was impressed by a number of achievements that have been realized in the last few months listed below. These activities demonstrate the Government's efforts in realizing its commitments in the SMC:

- Preparation of a zero-draft bill that in addition to looking at juror qualifications, meaning of peer and recruitment process, also examines the jurisdiction of the magistrate court;
- Passage of the Act establishing the Law Reform Commission;
- Development of cross-sectoral training jointly prepared by the National Police Academy and Judicial Institute; and
- Adoption of a deployment scheme to allow for the temporary relocation of circuit court judges in a manner that is reflective of workloads.

29. The Delegation found that two specific types of intervention would be instrumental to advancing current reform efforts: 1) case management system and 2) oversight mechanism. These issues relate directly to two (2) of the Government's commitments in the SMC. Justice officials outlined the challenges associated with referring cases from the magistrate court to the circuit court repeatedly noting that many cases are lost in the process. As raised in previous mission reports including the PBC original assessment mission, the loss of a case file is frequently interpreted as the accused having bought justice thereby reinforcing perceptions of a corrupt justice system, which have prompted incidents of mob violence. While a template has been established and training programs have been developed for court clerks, funding appears to be a major constraint for advancing implementation of the case management system specifically in terms of procuring basic tools (e.g. folders, pens, paper) and holding trainings. The Delegation encourages the JSC to prioritize funding for this activity, which has been included in the LPP. The JSC should ensure that the case management system can be implemented throughout the country (e.g. using appropriate technology for remote areas) and is well coordinated with the courts, prosecutors, police and corrections working with the Judicial Institute and the American Bar Association.

30. At the same time, it was mentioned that there is a perceived reluctance among justice officials to implement such a system as it creates a means to hold officials accountable for adjudicating cases. In discussions with the Office of the Chief Justice, it was recognized that oversight of the courts is virtually nonexistent and difficult to put into place without a case management system. The Judicial Inquiry Commission and the Court Administrator were mentioned as having key roles to play in oversight. However, the former is not well known and is only based in Monrovia thereby limiting access to the public. The Court Administrator, who should be closely reviewing work of all judges within his/her coverage, reportedly has too many

31. The Delegation favorably appraised the work being carried out by national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Bong County on rights awareness raising and provisions of legal aid. These projects, which were initially funded by PBF, appeared to be effective means to inform citizens of the law thereby avoiding misunderstandings of the process, which can lead to security incidents. Additionally, lack of awareness allows for abuse in the system which includes individual's rights to defense being denied, preliminary exams not being undertaken and people being detained for great lengths including years before a trial is held. Individuals not appreciating the need to provide testimony to the court as witnesses also results in courtrooms sitting vacant simply waiting for a witness. The Delegation was informed that since the implementation of these projects, people are increasingly seeking redress via justice systems.
32. The collaboration with the formal structures (Ministry of Justice) and traditional (Chiefs and the National Traditional Council) in developing and disseminating messages also presented itself as a solid example of how to harmonize the formal and the traditional justice systems in practice. It was clarified that the interaction with the traditional leaders is in sync with the work that the Land Commission has been pursuing with traditional leaders in resolution of land disputes. It is also understood that these activities are complementary to the work of the Law Reform Commission. With the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Law Reform Commission is following up on the national conference held on the topic by MoJ and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in terms of monitoring implementation of the report of this conference, which was recently finalized. The Delegation noted that traditional leaders are key agents of change, who could be instrumental in establishing systems that are in accordance with international standards but at the same time are respectful of Liberian traditions and customary practices. As this long-term goal of harmonizing the statutory and traditional justice systems advances, the Delegation encourages continued interaction between all concerned actors, namely the various civil society actors, the Land Commission, Law Reform Commission, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.
33. In relation to harmonization of traditional and statutory systems but even broader in terms of revision of a number of laws as part of the overall reform of good governance, the Delegation inquired about plans to hold a national conference on needed legal reforms. The Chief Justice agreed to send a summary on past efforts.

As the Law Reform Commission is mandated to address this matter, the Delegation was further pleased to learn of the passage of the Act granting the Law Reform Commission permanent status. This is clear evidence of political will to facilitate the work of the Law Reform Commission as included in the SMC. The Delegation looks forward to continued engagement with the Commission as it begins to implement its five (5) year strategic plan.

34. On the matter of legal aid, for which there is not yet a formal policy, the Chief Justice informed the Delegation that a legal aid regime can be put in place. On this matter, the Chief Justice's Office made a distinction between the Judiciary's role in supporting this for criminal cases and that of the LNBA and the Justice and Peace Commission in strengthening legal aid in the area of civil cases noting that more needed to be done in both areas of cases. Mention was also made of the Task Force on Legal Aid. The Delegation would encourage the Judiciary to expedite the work of this Task Force with a goal of adopting a policy framework for legal aid as included in the LPP. The Delegation, in support of a recommendation of the Law Reform Commission, also advocates for the LNBA to consider making pro-bono part of the accreditation requirements for lawyers.
35. On human resource matters, another Government commitment in the SMC, the Delegation took note of key activities that are being pursued to deploy sufficient numbers of competent legal professionals:
 - The Chief Justice's recent agreement to temporarily reassign Circuit Court Judges with smaller caseloads to counties with larger caseloads;
 - Graduation from the Judicial Institute of 61 future professional magistrate judges, some of whom were provided with scholarships from the Judiciary and all of which are presently awaiting deployment to remote areas;
 - Action by the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice to increase number of public defenders and county attorneys; and
 - An on-going review of the number of courts (magistrate, traffic, etc) per county against caseloads.
36. On the recent magistrate judge graduates, it was noted that lack of funds is impeding immediate deployment. The Delegation, building upon past PBC reports that identified the limited jurisdiction of the magistrates as a fundamental weakness of the system, is extremely pleased with the continuous efforts to train magistrate judges. Such training will enable them to adjudicate a greater range of cases if their jurisdiction is expanded in the zero draft bill relating to juries and jurisdiction of the magistrate courts. This bill proposes amendments to the Judiciary Law, Civil Procedures Law, Criminal Procedures Law, and Penal Law. The Delegation encouraged all concerned actors to continue to prioritize the finalization of this bill and advocated with the Speaker of the House for its urgent passage once it is submitted to the Legislature. The Delegation would also advise for funding to be prioritized to enable the deployment of the new magistrate judges.

37. Training needs for an array of legal actors repeatedly surfaced in the discussions. With recognition of the continuity of training throughout a legal career, the Delegation took note of some impressive strides that have been made in institutionalizing legal education via the Judicial Institute and the LNBA for various justice officials from court clerks, court reporters to lawyers. This is vital in terms of sustainability and the long-term development of the legal profession. Training will also improve efficiency. A striking example of this is the training of court reporters, who when provided with the necessary training to use a voice-recorder were able to record statements at a much quicker pace thereby significantly shorten court time; presently some people speak at the pace that the clerk can type resulting in very slow proceedings. The Delegation further supports the Law Reform Commission's interest to build a relationship with the Judicial Institute in terms of assisting training on legal drafting, record management and legal research. The Delegation also commends all the training and human resource efforts and encourages the JSC to take into account the importance of these issues in overseeing the implementation of the LPP. The Delegation will also take these matters into account as it [the PBC] mobilizes resources.
38. Lastly, the Delegation would like to highlight the on-going efforts to reduce pre-trial detention cases, which is another commitment in the SMC. While the Government has dedicated lots of energies to find solutions, which are decreasing the numbers, more is needed. The Delegation had the opportunity to visit the "infamous" Monrovia Central Prison and was impressed by the efforts of the Corrections Bureau in working with partners to improve living conditions and magistrate judges to adjudicate cases more rapidly via the Magistrate Sitting Programme. Nonetheless, the urgency of resolving the issue fully cannot be overstated. The Delegation also heard of efforts in implementing a probation program and looks forward to learning more as this work progresses and supports proposals to incorporate this into the Hub concept.

V. Conclusions

39. The Delegation has confidence that the first review of the SMC will document the considerable efforts that are being expended by the Government and an array of partners both national and international in reforming the security sector, strengthening rule of law and facilitating national reconciliation. At the same time, it will reveal the enormous work that remains to be completed in terms of consolidating durable peace.
40. As indicated in the report, there are a number of activities that are in progress and that merit continued and prioritized attention by all national and international actors working on SSR, rule of law and national reconciliation. The Delegation advises the PBC to remain engaged with partners monitoring progress on the issues below:
- Preparation of a national reconciliation strategy that is inclusive of a range of actors including those from the justice and security sectors;
 - Review of accountability and oversight mechanisms of justice and security institutions;

- Establishment of the case management system;
- UNMIL transition preparations;
- Adoption of the legislation on juries and magistrate jurisdiction;
- Continued decrease in pre-trial detention rates;
- Passage of the Omnibus Security Act and the Firearms Control Act;
- Adoption of a legal aid policy framework;
- Deployment of legal professionals (magistrate judges, public defenders, country attorneys, court reporters, court clerks, probation officers) and security providers through-out the country;
- Temporary reassignment of circuit court judges;
- Review of the number of courts in all of the counties; and
- Finalization of strategic plans for the Ministry of Defence and Army.

41. The Hub received considerable attention during the mission. The Delegation sees this as an ambitious project, which holds great potential as well as risks, and advises the PBC to continue to monitor progress on the agreed upon follow-up actions summarized in the report. In brief these include:

- Pace of construction,
- Review of construction costs,
- Recruitment and deployment of staff - Justice and Security Programme Manager, Hub Manager, and
- Development of an approach for the "soft-ware" component of the Hub.

42. In support of the above, the Delegation recommends that the PBC carry out the following:

- Develop a fundraising strategy,
- Discuss with the World Bank possibilities for a security and justice expenditure review to be carried out,
- Continued engagement with the JSC,
- Participate in awareness raising events, and
- Identify potential candidates with expertise in reconciliation.

43. As requested by the Security Council in its letter dated 19 July 2010 through which it sought the advice of the PBC on “requirements necessary to help accelerate progress in meeting the benchmarks such as those set in UNMIL in SSR, RoL and national reconciliation” and as stipulated by paragraph 16 of its founding resolutions, the PBC intends to offer its initial advice in this regard to the Council following the necessary consultations.

nnex 1

Members of the Delegation

- H.R.H. Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al Hussein, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations,
- H.E. Ms. Marjon V. Kamara, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations,
- H.E. Mr. Frederick D. Barton, Ambassador, Representative to the Economic and Social Council, United States Mission to the United Nations,
- Mr. Augustine Ugochukwu Nwosa, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations,
- Mr. Yuriy Vitrenko. Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, and
- Mr. Nicholas Harvey, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations.

ANNEX 2

Programme

Delegation: H.E. Prince Zeid al Hussein (Jordan); H.E. Ms. Marjon V. Kamara (Liberia); H.E. Rick Barton (USA); Minister, Augustine Ugochukwu Nwosa (Nigeria); Mr, Nicholas Harvey (United Kingdom); Mr. Yuriy Vitrenko (Ukraine); Mr. Masayasu Tsuzuki (Japan); Mr. Andrei Shkourko (UN secretariat); Mr. Ebo Adedeji (UN secretariat); Ms. Tammi Sharpe (UN secretariat), Mr. Milbert Shin (UN secretariat), Ms. Mariette Robinson (consultant)

Logistical contact points for this mission: Wilfred Gray Johnson – Liberian Peacebuilding Support Office (Tel: 06647010); Marta Kazmierczak UMMIL (Tel: 05319468)

DAY 1: Sunday 12 June 2011				
Time	Respondent/Organisation	Comments	Venue/Contact Person	Status (confirmed/not confirmed)
17:45	Arrival at RIA	Travel to hotel.	Cape Hotel	Confirmed
19:30-21-30	Dinner with Co-Chair of the JSC, Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Amara Konneh, Minister for Justice, Christina Tah and SRSG Ellen Loej	Hosted by the SRSG. Entire PBC delegation to attend, plus D/SRSG Rule of Law Henrietta Mensa Bonsu, PBO Executive Director Wilfred Gray Johnson and Rory Keane ,UNMIL.	Large VIP Room Mamba Point Hotel	Confirmed
DAY 2: Monday 13 June 2011				

7:00-10:00	Trip to Gbarnga (by road)	Relevant Government officials will also be invited to participate in this field trip, including the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, LNP, BIN and the Ministry of Finance.	Contact: Ramany, Choun Tel: 06543219	Confirmed
10:00-11:00	Meet with Bong County leadership			
11:00-12:00	Tour the Hub construction site			
12:00-13:00	Visit to Cuttington University & meeting with Dr. Saye Guanue	Meetings with relevant Government Officials (MoJ, Judiciary), become acquainted with the status of project implementation of the Hub along with the general working conditions of county security and justice officials.		
13:00-14:00	Lunch			
14:00-15:00	Visit the police station, court houses, prison			
15:00-16:00	Visit Carter Center Outreach project in Bong County, together with implementing partner - the Bong Youth Association			
16:00-17:00	Meetings with FIND and Carter Center, including Pewee Flomoku Snr Project Coordinator for TCC			
17:00-18:00	Meeting with a local branch of WIPNET in a Peace Hut	Discuss with grass root activists the recovery and reconciliation challenges in Bong County. Also discuss opportunities for para-legal services in the three counties covered by the hub.		
19:00-21:00	Dinner with traditional leaders and County Officials	Funded by the PBF		
Overnight	Krystal Hotel	Hosted by the PBC		
		Please ensure to have cash to pay for your rooms		

DAY 3: Tuesday 14 June 2011

6:30-10:00	Return to Monrovia by Road			
12:00-13:30	Meeting with donor representatives	To discuss roll out of the LPP	Contact: Marta UNMIL 3 rd floor conference room	TBC
13:30-14:30	Lunch			
15:00-18:00	Security Sector Reform Roundtable with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Committee Chairs • Ministry of Defense • Operation Onward Liberty • National Security Advisor • LINLEA • LNP and BIN • Key SSR Donors 	Opportunity to discuss key SSR challenges in Liberia relating to oversight and accountability, legislation, capacity and budgetary issues	Ministry of Defence Conference Room Contact: Frederick and Rory	TBC

19:00-21:00	Prince Zeid to have dinner separately with the Jordanian FPU	Protocol	Jordanian FPU	TBC
	Remainder of the delegation to have dinner with Head of ABA Office and Head of ICTJ Office	To discuss access to security and justice issues	Cape Hotel	TBC

DAYs 4 and 5: Wednesday & Thursday 15 and 16 June 2011

The official PBC Mission will break at this point as the PBC Chair and some members of the PBC delegation will participate at a two day International Dialogue Conference. The official PBC Mission will resume again once the Dialogue Conference is over. Thus, the Programme for Wednesday 15 and Thursday 16 June will be of a technical nature and solely limited to monitoring of relevant projects relating to justice, security and national reconciliation.

DAY 4 Wednesday 15 June 2011 (Day 1 of Project Monitoring)

9:00-11:00	Tour of National Police Training Academy	To gain updated insights on Police training.	Police Training Academy Contact: UNPOL	TBC
11:30-12:30	Visit local police station and magistrates court in Westpoint	To better understand the challenges on the ground	Contact : UNPOL and LJSSD	TBC
13:00-14:00	Lunch with UNPOL officials			

14:00-17:00	Extended meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on National Reconciliation	If the PBC Chair is not available this meeting will be replaced by bi-lateral meetings with Civil Affairs and Interpeace	Ministry of Internal Affairs Contact: Wilfred	TBC
19:00-21:00	International Dialogue Reception		City Hall Contact Wilfred	TBC
DAY 5: Thursday 16 June 2011 (Day 1 of Project Monitoring)				
9:00-10:30	Visit to Monrovia Central Prison	Gain insights into the prison conditions. Ministry of Justice Officials to join the visit providing insights and updates on pre-trial detainee rates, review of bail bond, correction practices, jury law reform	Monrovia Central Prison Contact: Suraj	TBC
11:00-12:30	Visit the Judicial Training Institute	Gain insights on judicial training reform. LJSSD, ABA and the Judiciary could take the lead. The Liberian Bar Association, and Law Reform Commission also to participate.	Judicial Training Institute Contact: Katie	TBC
13:00-14:00	Lunch			

14:00-15:30	Meeting on Rule of Law issues with Rule of Law UNMIL and UNDP Rule of Law experts		UNMIL 3 rd Floor Conference Room Contact: Boma	TBC
16:00-18:00	Meeting with LINLEA and Search for Common Ground on SSR issues		UNMIL 3 rd Floor Conference Room Contact: Rory	TBC
19:00-21:00	Dinner US Ambassador Linda Thomas- Greenfield	Official PBC dinner hosted by Prince Zeid	VIP Room Mamba Point Contact: Marta	TBC
Day 6 Friday 17 June 2011				
9:00-10:00	Meeting with the Chief Justice and Associate Justices	Discuss status of Government commitments under rule of law in the Statement of Mutual Commitment, many of which will directly relate to the field visit to the Hub, courts and prisons. D/SRSG Henrietta Mensa Bonsu to attend.	Temple of Justice Contact: Katie	TBC

10:30-11:30	Debriefing with UNMIL OiC, D/SRSG Henrietta Mensa Bonsu		3 rd Floor, PAP Contact Charmaine	TBC
11:30-12:30	Press Conference		3 rd Floor PAP Contact: Yasmina	TBC
12:30-13:00	Lunch			
13:30-14:30	Debriefing with Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Amara Konneh		Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs Contact: Wilfred	TBC
15:00	Departure to the Airport			TBC