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MoJ Annual Report 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Under the guidance of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Republic of Liberia, the Ministry of Justice, during the year under review, made significant progress, amidst varying challenges, in the execution of both its statutory mandate as well as additional Presidential mandates provided by the President of Liberia to the Ministry to lead, direct and coordinate the final phases of the UNMIL Transition.
2. **GOL PLAN FOR UNMIL TRANSITION:** Specifically, the year 2015 witnessed significant progress by the Government of Liberia and its development partners, UNMIL, in particular, in putting in place as well as effectively commencing with the execution of the **Government of Liberia Plan for UNMIL Transition**, as part of Government's preparation to take over full security responsibilities of the Liberian State, while UNMIL accelerates its final phases of drawdown and general transition, to be consummated by June, 2016.
3. That GoL Plan for UNMIL Transition, in progress, addresses a wide range of policy issues, including a set of guiding principles that adopts a whole Government approach in the implementation of the Plan, to include security and non-security actors alike, as well as civil society groupings, the corporate community, and the entire citizenry of the Republic; these stakeholders are required to take the driver's seat in owning and driving the GoL Plan for UNMIL Transition.
4. The Plan also focuses at reforming the security institutions and the further strengthening of their capacity through the training of additional men and women; it also addresses issues relative to strengthening the legal frameworks and internal accountability and civilian-democratic oversight mechanisms of the sector institutions. In this regard, several acts of the security sector have been formulated and transmitted by the Executive to the National Legislature for expeditious passage. The speedy passage of these proposed acts into law will not only guarantee an accelerated transition, but will also strengthen the legal and other internal structural frameworks of the security sector, necessary measures inextricably tied to preparing the state security to professionally manage national security. The proposed legislation in question includes, for example, the new LNP Act, the BIN Act referred to as Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) Act; and the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act of the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms. Indeed, the passage of the Firearms Act has direct bearing on the lifting of the UN Armed Embargo placed on Liberia, a consequence of the Liberian civil conflict.
5. Certainly, absence of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act led to the extension in 2015 the arm embargo on Liberia for another six months, by the UN Security Council. The lifting of the arm embargo would enable the Government of Liberia to directly procure both lethal and non-lethal weapons for the effective function of the Liberian State.
6. The Plan also has an organizational co-ordination and Implementation Framework, whereby the Plan is being steered at the top echelon, by the National Security Council, in close coordination with the United Nations Security Council, as well as its Joint Implementation Group (JIG), the highest decision-making level of the Plan, which is chaired by the Minister of Justice, and Co-chaired by the Ministers of Defense and Finance, Associate Justice-designate, the SRSG-UNMIL and the US Ambassador.

7. The GoL Plan for UNMIL Transition is estimated at a total of **US\$ 104M** to be rolled out within a two year period, between March, 2015 and June, 2016. Accordingly, during Fiscal Year 2015, we recall the National Legislature took a giant step in allotting the initial sum of **US\$20M** to jumpstart the implementation of the Transition Plan. Moreover, in August, 2015, in order to demonstrate seriousness and readiness to support the Plan, for the immediate takeover of state security responsibilities, the Ministry of Finance demonstrably made available the initial sum of **US\$10M**, which has been allocated to the security sectors to enable them commence taking over direct security responsibilities that have already been relinquished by UNMIL to State Security Forces, including the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL).
8. In furtherance of its statutory responsibility to lead and direct internal security, the Liberian National Police (LNP), the Bureau of Immigration (BIN), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the Liberia National Fire Service, and the various Departments of the Ministry of Justice, including in particular Prosecution and Corrections, discharged their responsibilities consistent with their respective statutory mandates. In spite of many challenges, the justice and security sector protected lives, property and the territorial integrity of the Nation. They maintained law and order and upheld the rule of law throughout the Country.

The Department of Prosecution: Specifically, Prosecution prosecuted several cases including murder, rape, armed robbery, economic sabotage, Human Trafficking, etc. Among the notable numerous indictments obtained by the state against Defendants whose cases have been docketed and awaiting trial, the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Unit of Montserrado County alone obtained 202 indictments/true bills in respect of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence crimes.

Of the total of 157 (One Hundred Fifty-Seven) cases tried during the period, the State obtained guilty verdicts in 118 (One Hundred-Eighteen), not guilty in 22 (Twenty-two) and ministerial in 8 (Eight). Also 40 (Forty) out of the total of 157 cases were SGBV-related, and the State obtained 35 (Thirty-Five) guilty verdicts. One such cases, of which the Ministry of Justice is tremendously proud, is the case of economic sabotage against the former Managing Director of the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), Moses Wogbeh and other senior managers against whom the State obtained guilty verdict. The defendants in the case were sentenced for to 10 (Ten) years imprisonment and requested to retribute the amount of US\$6,000,000.00 (United States Dollars Six Million). The defendants announced appealed to the Honorable Supreme Court.

Importantly, as part of plans to strengthen the Department of Prosecution, four new sections/units were created in the Department during the year under review, which includes the Anti-Corruption, Civil Litigation, Felonious Crime, and the SGBV. As a result of the creation of these Sections, additional five lawyers were recruited and assigned in various Circuit Courts in Montserrado County-with two directors being appointed to head the SGBV and Felonious Crimes Units to enhance the work of prosecution.

9. **The Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR):** The BCR strived to improve the delivery of services for both staff and inmates. Currently, the Bureau has a ratio of 1 (one) Corrections Officer to 4 (four) inmates which is a little below the internationally accepted standard of 1 (one) Corrections Officer to 3 (three) inmates and 1 (one) Probation Officer to 12 (twelve) Probationers/ Parolees. Additionally, in an effort to ensure proper security and prevent prison breaks, BCR has embarked on the training of

recruits, as part of the UNMIL transition, to increase the number of trained Corrections Officer at all prison facilities by 2017. As a result of the improved security measures put in place, the Bureau experienced 13 (thirteen) jailbreaks in 2015 as compared to 17 (seventeen) in 2014. Moreover, the Division of Probation and Parole, which is an integral part of the Bureau, made significant impact in addressing challenges associated with prison overcrowding and prolonged pre-trial detention, in the wake of an increase in the prison population of the country, from approximately 1,800 (one thousand eight hundred) in recent time to 2,185 (two thousand one hundred eighty five), with Monrovia Central Prison (MCP) experiencing the most increase from a little under 900 (nine hundred) to one thousand eighteen (1018) inmates. The impact of Parole and Probation services was mostly felt in four counties, including Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, and Lofa.

10. **The Liberia National Police (LNP):** The LNP is the frontline force of internal security in the fight against crimes, the protection of life and property, and in the maintenance of the rule of law, as directed by its statute. The LNP is also at the frontier of the transfer of state security responsibility to the Government of Liberia as UNMIL draws down.

During the year under review, LNP's strategic response to the UNMIL Transition witnessed the beefing up of its strength to 5192 personnel (of its projected target of 8000 strong force by 2017), and deployed throughout the 173 Police Territorial Districts in terms of presence of LNP sub-stations. At the same time, the strengths of two of its specialized units, namely, Police Support Unit (PSU) and the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) were increased to 1,200 and 400 personnel respectively. The former is responsible for civil disorder management, while the latter is responsible for high risk situations management, including armed robbery.

Other areas of LNP's strategic preparation for full security responsibilities include the following: 1) Finalization of the LNP Strategic Plan, the overarching policy and operational framework of the Police; 2) The Community Policing Policy framework already being rolled out; 3) A communication Strategy geared at building proper links between the LNP and the larger public; and 4) the roll-out of the LNP Deconcentration Plan that calls for the decongestion of LNP personnel from within Monrovia to be deconcentrated throughout the Country.

Moreover, in its fight against crimes in 2015, the LNP crime statistics showed that there were fewer crimes recorded in 2015 as compared to 2014. In 2014, Sixteen thousand, Five Hundred Eighty-Five (**16,585**) crimes were recorded while in 2015, Fifteen Thousand, Six Hundred Twenty-Seven (**15,627**) cases were received, recorded and processed - thus showing the difference of Nine Hundred Fifty-Eight (**958**). This means that crimes record decreased by **-5.78 %**. The crimes statistics further showed that the young people of this country are involved with the commission of crimes as compared to older people. Persons of ages **20-40** are likely to commit crimes than those of older ages. For example, out of the total cases recorded for the period under review, Ten Thousand One Hundred Seventy-Seven (**10177**) were committed by people of the above mentioned age range.

We are also pleased to report the establishment of an additional department within the LNP called the Major Crime Investigation Department (MCID); this was done on January 12, 2015 in accordance with the National Security and Intelligence Act of 2011, and the National Security Strategy of the Republic of

Liberia (NSSRL-2008) both which call for the merger of the dissolved National Bureau of Investigation and the Ministry of National Security (MNS) into the Liberia National Police.

The Major Crime Investigation Department (MCID) is headed by a Deputy Inspector- General and is tasked with the responsibility of investigating Major Crimes which serve as a core mandate of the former National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), including to investigate all major crimes ranging from USD \$10,000.00 and above the Republic of Liberia such as Financial crimes as well as Cyber-crimes, Economic Sabotage, Smuggling, Anti Human Trafficking, Anti-terrorism and Vice crimes.

11. **The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).** Drugs remained a major threat and challenge to national security during the period under review. The Liberia Drug Enforce Agency (LDEA) made a total arrest of 115 persons (all West Africans, with Sierra Leoneans and Liberians the highest), in violation of the Controlled Drugs and Substance Law. In addition to those arrests the LDEA seized the following quantity of various types of dangerous drugs: 5,112.7 kg of Marijuana, 3,314.8 g of Heroin, 960.8 g of Cocaine and 2,294.1grams of precursor, respectively totaling LD35, 566,553.00 and USD413, 564.54.

Compared to 2014, (LDEA) statistics showed that marijuana dominated the drug / controlled substance seized by the LDEA. The LDEA reported that the interior regions of Liberia provides adequate opportunity for growth and cultivation of this drug by local farmers, some of whom have neglected the growth and production of legally marketable food and have instead decided to engage in this illicit agricultural endeavor. Bong County, for example, remains the county with the highest amount of marijuana seized. The amount of marijuana seized in 2015 represents 39 times the amount seized in the previous year. This indicates both the increased successes of the LDEA operations, most especially in the regional offices, and the increased engagement in illicit farming by the local inhabitants. As discovered, heroine seizure in 2015 has risen four-folds in comparison to 2014, which is indicative of an emerging black market for this highly addictive drug and, a, self-destructive substance. If this trend continues, this could have unfavorable consequences in the growth and development of the youth, who are highly vulnerable to substance abuse and trafficking.

Notwithstanding the challenges, LDEA made some achievements during the period. **As part** of the UNMIL drawdown, the LDEA successfully recruited and trained 101 LDEA Agents in a series of drug enforcement-related courses in 2015. These new LDEA new recruits are to be deployed throughout the country to strengthen the operations of the entity. In terms of high profile arrests, the LDEA specifically apprehended a trafficking case that involved the importation of heroin into Liberia via the internationally recognized courier service provider, DHL, with tracking number 1011647755. This operation led to the seizure of two kilograms of heroin valued at **\$5,100,000.00 LRD** and **\$60,000.00 USD** respectively. The case, unprecedented, also led to the arrest of six suspects who were charged and forwarded to court for prosecution. The suspects have been indicted and awaiting court trial.

Other arrests included suspects Papah Zubah and two others linked to a Mack Truck (without license plate) operated by Suspect Zubah in the Jacob Town Community, in Monrovia; the arrests revealed 39 (thirty nine) bags of compressed marijuana that weighed 2,145 kilograms with the monetary value \$9,652,500.00 Liberian Dollar (Nine Million Six Hundred Fifty Two Thousand Five Hundred Liberian Dollars), and \$112,238.00 USD (One Hundred Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Thirty Eight United States Dollars). The Suspects were charged and sent to court for prosecution. Others included the April

11, 2015 incident in which two Police Support Unit (PSU) officers were arrested by LDEA officers for the possession of 197 KG of marijuana, valued at LRD \$2,058,500 and its equivalent in USD of \$24,505.00, on board a Police marked vehicle bearing the license plate Number RL-3404. The other DHL-related case saw the importation of heroine.

The arrest in central Monrovia was linked to one Comfort Wleh, a 23 years old Liberian female on August 13, 2015 by LDEA officers, who was the intended recipient of the 484.4 Grams of Heroin valued at LRD \$1,220,688.00 and USD \$14,532.00, respectively, sent via DHL courier services. She was charged accordingly and forwarded to the Monrovia City Court for prosecution.

10. **The Liberia National Fire Service (LNFS):** The LNFS was established to Safeguard life and property, involving Liberians and non-Liberians alike, from the hazards of fire (both potential and actual) throughout the length and breadth of the country, as well as promote efficient fire prevention services.

During the year 2015, the LNFS reported a total of 170 fire occurrences in the country with the highest number of fire outbreaks reported in Region-2 which is the Montserrado County area. This is due to the fact that Montserrado County is the largest commercial district and the most populated city of the country where flammable liquids and combustible materials are largely and actively handled.

The LNFS also identified and attributed the major fire incidents mainly in slum-related and other crowded areas to the use of candle lights, portable generators as well as such others as sources as vehicles, use of coal pots, and matches, as well as incidents of bushfires, arson, petrol bombs, mosquito coil, spray can, cigarettes, etc. It was also reported that electrical sources accounted for approximately nineteen per cent (18.9%) of the total reported fire outbreaks for the period. This is largely attributed to the increasing misuse or careless handling of modern electrical appliances in households, businesses and other premises in the country.

As part of its UNMIL Transitional program, the LNFS during the period recruited and trained seventy-three (73) young and energetic Liberians. The recruits were subsequently deployed at various fire stations in Montserrdo County. The LNFS plans to recruit and train additional 150 fire officers to bolster the strength of its manpower under the UNMIL Drawdown process.

PART: 1 – A

**MOJ CENTRAL
ADMINISTRATION
AND
PUBLIC SAFETY**

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY

A) Office of the Deputy Minister for Administration:

The Department of Administration and Public Safety is headed by the Deputy Minister for Administration. During the reporting period, strengthening the administrative arm of the Ministry of Justice – Central to enable it to effectively administer the affairs of the Ministry both at Central and in terms of superintending the semi-autonomous security institutions was an imperative for the DMA. To squarely face this challenge required more budgetary resources to enhance and modernize the professional and technical standards in the entire Ministry.

In this regard, during the period, Administration absorbed 517 new staff that emanated from arrangements with various Justice and Security partners, thereby increasing the total MOJ staff to 1,136. Particularly, In order to strengthen Prosecution, one of the core functions of the Ministry, five new specialized prosecutorial sections were added to the Department of Prosecution. Salaries and incentives for Legal Counsels, Prosecutors (County-Attorneys and City Solicitors – now University Graduates) have been comparatively improved.

At the same time, the Administration during the reporting period strived tirelessly to knock at doors to explore avenues for support. In this connection, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Ministry of Justice and INL-JAMS - the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau, and the Justice Administration and Management Support Program of the US Government, intended to facilitate an efficient and coordinated cooperation between the two institutions. The MOU highlighted that INL-JAMS was committed to improving MoJ's organizational performance in key areas, including human resource management, procurement, assets management, financial management, information communication technology (ICT), as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E), all of which are linked to measurable performance indicators in management systems function.

As a result of the MOU, INL-JAMS donated to the MoJ nineteen (19) high quality laptop computers to help improve the Ministry's overall organizational performance in critical areas. The "dump truck– laptops" (powerful, with each having the following features: DVD writer, solid state drive, built-in 4G, high resolution screen, Laptop bags, security locks, desktop replacement, etc), and with each at a cost of US \$3000.00 (Three Thousand United States Dollars). INL-JAMS also completed as part of the strategic support to the MoJ, a wireless Optic Cable that has immensely boosted the internet capacity of the Ministry and improved its administrative and organizational management performance. This important intervention has helped reactivate the MoJ's website.

Importantly, four vital sections within the Department of Administration of the Ministry of Justice responsible for addressing critical rights-based programs of society are the Human Rights and Protection, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Child Justice and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Sections. We are pleased to report that during the period under review these sections and other important sections of the Department of Administration made remarkable progress in their respective program areas that were captured in other areas of the report.

B) Office of the Assistant Minister for Administration and Public Safety

During the period under review, the Office of the Assistant Minister for Administration and Public Safety received a total of eight hundred one (801) inter-office memorandums and communications of different kinds.

The communications received and acted upon included requisitions for office equipment, furniture, stationery and the insurance of private security certificates, permits and etc. Please see summary of communication/memo received and acted upon:

No	Type of Communication/Memorandum	#
1.	Signed Voucher and Cheque	73
2.	Internal Memorandum	282
3.	Security Certificate Approved	27
4.	Stationery & Office supply Requests	334
5.	Permit	8
6.	Foreign Travel Memorandum	3
7.	Scratch cards request signed	18
8.	Petroleum request signed	49
9.	Invitation Received	4
10.	Internal Transfer	3
TOTAL		801

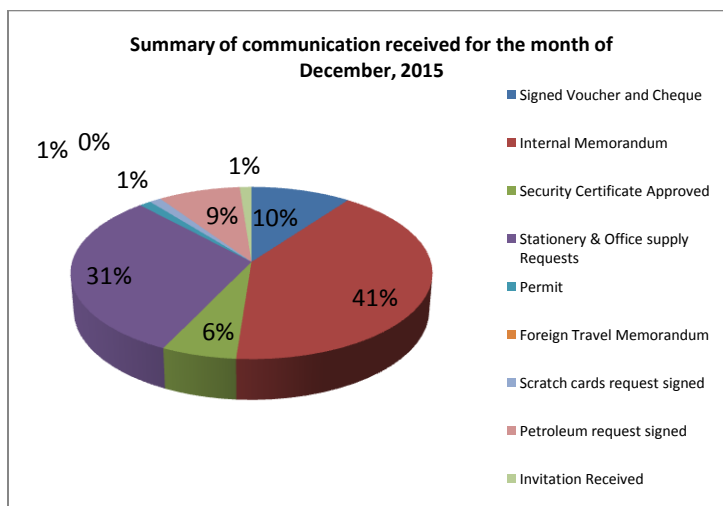


Figure 1: Communication distribution chart

Table 1: summary of inter-office communication received

No	Outgoing Communications	#
1	Permit Reply to Institution	6
2	Permit Notification/LNP	6
3	Permit Notification/BIN	1
	Other communication	16
TOTAL		29

Additionally, the total of seventy-three (73) vouchers and cheque were signed, two hundred eighty two (282) internal memorandums, requisitions and circulars were received. The total of twenty seven (27) private security certificates were approved and issued to private security companies that meet all requirements set with the guidelines by the Division of Public Safety of the Ministry of Justice to operate private security firm/ company within the Republic of Liberia.

The Office of the Assistant Minister for Administration also acknowledged receipt of three (3) foreign travel requests, eight (8) permits issued for parade, a total of three hundred thirty four (334) requisitions of stationery/ office supplies, eighteen (18) scratch cards and forty nine (49) petroleum requests were received and signed.

I. Constraints:

The major constraint confronting administration especially the AMA's Secretariat is the lack of adequate office equipment and logistical office materials to ensure the effectiveness and efficient discharge of duties; delay in the provision of few allotments and limited human capacity to smoothly carryout the duties and functions of the Ministry of Justice; and the working atmosphere is unbearable for secretariat at the AMA's Office.

II. Recommendations:

Amongst the many recommendations under consideration, the following are cardinal to increased productivities: the timely provision of adequate logistical and office materials support to ensure the effectiveness and efficient discharge of duties and the provision of services; and the creation of training opportunities for employees of the Ministry of Justice.

B) HUMAN RESOURCE SECTION

In accordance to enhancing adequate capacity and productivity within the Ministry of Justice, the section was able to perform in functions in keeping with basic administrative principles as required by the Ministry.

During the month of May 2015, the section registered the dismissal of Mr. T. Mohammed Senwah, Correctional officer assigned in Grand Cape Mount County, Robertsport and was replaced by Jachin McGill in June. Amongst many memos in the month of September 2015, a memorandum was issued for all employees to update their files. The updating of files was a part of the reform program launched by the Government of Liberia through the Civil Service Agency (CSA).

Administration wrote a communication to the Civil Service Agency (CSA) in favor of Mr. Chancy Bainho concerning his accident benefits from the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation (NASSCORP). Meanwhile, the Director of Human Resource visited the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation to ensure that Mr. Bainbo's benefits be paid. However, the Administration of NASSCORP indicated that the amount of US \$17.00 should be deducted due to invalid receipt.

Mr. Walter B. Skinner was requested but Administration to turn over his two identification cards since he was dismissed as comptroller. In a related development, the section received a communication reinstating Mr. Skinner but as Senior Administration Officer assigned in the office of the Deputy Minister for Administration and Public Safety. The Human Resource Section through the office of the Solicitor General was able to issue a memorandum to all Counties Attorneys' of their attendance reports on the 5th of each month for consideration by Administration in order to give clear picture of all employees in their assigned areas. In addition, there were additional memo issued to all employees assigned in the Counties to obtain an official permission from Counties Attorney before travelling to Monrovia to avoid them from loitering in Monrovia and withdrawing government's salaries that they have not worked for.

Ms. Gbandi Colliee in 2015 resigned her position as secretary of the Human Resource Section; while on 26 November 2015 the section also received a communication from Mr. Benedict M. Lavalah resigning his position with the Prosecution Department, as county Attorney Clerk. According to the communication, his resignation was based on his plan to seek legal career. Based on the request from the Acting Director of Prison, Mr. S. Ballah Massaquoi to replace eight (8) correctional officers who names were removed from the BCR payroll, the Human Resource responded through the approval of the Deputy Minister for Administration on November 26, 2015.

The Human Resource Section in collaboration with Civil Service Agency (CSA) was able to produce a draft copy of the terms of reference for all employees of the Ministry of Justice. Prior to the request from the Civil Service Agency (CSA), the Human Resource Section of the Ministry of Justice was asked to send

representative go along with a man identified as Patrick (from CSA) to review the terms of reference (TOR) at the CSA on behalf of the Ministry. The draft of the TOR was prepared in the CSA format as requested.

On 22 September 2015, the deputy Minister for Administration and Public Safety and the Personnel Analyst visited the Director General of the Civil Service Agency (CSA). During their visit, the Deputy Minister for Administration discussed issues concerning individuals that are expected to be considered for inclusion on the Liberian dollars payroll. They are under different projects of the Ministry and on the USD payroll only.

In an effort to enhance the Public Safety Division of the Ministry of Justice – Central, administration wrote a communication for promotion in favor of Ms. Precillia Pokolo in October to the position of inspector. The promotion was based on Administration's assessment and scrutiny of her credential and performance on duty.

Accordingly, with support from Administration, the section issue warning letters to three (3) employees assigned to the Maintenance Section, Namely: Mary Tutu, Agatha Tugba and Lucretia Cooper for their constant habit of refusing to carry on their work; especially in the case where they deliberately refused to clean the stairs as was instructed by the DMA. The Human Resource Section through the recommendation of the Solicitor General and approval from administration on 18 November 2015 issued a letter of warning to Mr. Julius R. Addy, for gross insubordination.

On 19 November 2015, a letter of warning was issued to Atty. Josephine Gross of the SGBV-CU based on the request from the Solicitor General, in a communication dated November 18, 2015, by the Human Resource section through the support from Administration for failing to submit a draft brief case assigned by the Solicitor General. A request from the Office of the Solicitor General and approval from Administration, instructing the HR Section to issue a letter of warning to Mr. Abraham B. Sherman on 19 November 2015 for failing to report monthly statistics of cases handle by the prosecution Department which caused serious embarrassment to the Prosecution Department.

The Section with support from Administration on 25 November 2015, submitted a letter of warning each to the following employees base on the attendance reports for the months of September and October 2015, for job abandonment. They are: Jusu Kamara, Henry Morwee, Kebbeh Marwolo, James Wesseh and Lassana Kamara. A letter of warning was issued to Mr. Alex Johnson assigned at the Department of Codification for lateness on the job. Mr. Musa S. Trawally, Driver was also served a first letter of warning for his attitude exhibited in the office of the Human Resource Director on 1 December 2015 which was gross insubordination and a violation in line with the Civil Service Standing Orders.

In October 2015, the Administration of the Ministry of Justice issued a letter of termination to Officer Peter B. Bardue of the Bureau of Correction and Rehabilitation assigned to the Monrovia Central prison for his direct involvement in an exchange of blows with his colleague, Officer Joyce Bakannah. Investigation conducted found Mr. Peter B. Bardue guilty.

Through the office of the Deputy Minister for Administration & Public Safety, the Section took straight decision in October by serving Mr. James P. Weah, an employee assigned to the Maintenance Section a letter of suspension for one month without pay (both LD and USD) for affronting Ms. Aminata Kaba, an employee of the Ministry of Justice-Central assigned in the Internal Audit section. By the approval of Administration, the Section also dismissed Ms. Septina F. M. Wesley in October 2015, after a second warning and failure on the part of her to return to duty.

The section also served a letter of termination to Mr. Godwin Andrews, assigned with probation for fourteen (14) consecutive days' absence from duty without any notice. We also wrote a communication to three (3) different Insurance Companies (Mutual Benefit, ACTIVA, and Medicare) requesting a "Quotation" from each entity through their representatives on the Insurance Coverage for employees of Civil Servants of the Ministry of Justice-Central.

The section on 8 October 2015, wrote a letter of promotion to Atty. Rosetta Neese Baikpeh to the position of prosecutor effective 1 October 2015, after assessment and scrutiny of her credentials and performance. In early October 2015 the Section wrote a communication each to the Drug Enforcement Agency and National Police Training Academy on the two months alleviation of risk in financial management, recalling Aminata Kaba and Francis Nyemah (Auditors) and replacing them with Mrs. Harriet Mason-Tweh and James L. Neal (Auditors).

By the directive of the Cllr. Wheatonia Y. Dixon Barnes, Deputy Minister for Administration, the section wrote several communications for increment in allowance to commensurate with the tasks they are performing in favor of Mr. Boima Gayflor, Chief Accountant/ Acting Comptroller, Ms. Rose Saa , Secretary Assistant Minister for Codification, Mr. Isaac Wreh, Maintenance monitor and Mr. Prince Wonnawon effective 1 October 2015. There were also increments in the allowance of the some prosecutor. Namely: Atty. Jerry D. K. Garlawolu, Atty. Oretha Snyder Davies, Cllr. H. Deddeh Wilson, Cllr. Serena F. Garlawolu, Cllr. John A. A. Gabriel and Cllr. Daku Mulbah.

The Section in October 2015, wrote a communication to Joyce G. Cassel Frankfort, informing her of the plan by Administration to include the project Management Unit (PMU) on the Liberian Dollars payroll and ask that her staff bring in their credentials and other documents to enable them become civil servants. Mr. Walter B. Skinner, former comptroller transferring him to the position as Senior Administrative Officer, assign at the office of the Deputy Minister for Administration and Public Safety.

A warning letter was also served to Officer Thomas Konnah of BCR an accident which resulted into property damages on August 22, 2015 at 3:30pm along the tubman Boulevard in Congo Time. There was an investigation conducted and found officer Konnah guilty for the accident. By directive of the Deputy Minister for Administration, several letters of employment were prepared and submitted to the following legal counsels: Atty. Gartor Tate, Atty. Gartu Holmes, Atty. Calvin Momolu and Atty. Bobby Weeto Livingstone. Cllr. Serena F. Garlawolu, Legal Counsel was promoted to the position of Director Felonious Crimes Division on 1 November 2015 and assigned in Criminal Assizes "A" after an assessment and scrutiny of her credential and performance by administration. On 3 December 2015 a communication of promotion was delivered to Mr. Kutaka D. Togba of the Human Rights Protection Division to the position of coordinator with immediate effect.

On 13 November 2015, a communication was addressed to Mr. Moses O Gbanyah, General Administrator/ Medicare Insurance Corporation to secure Insurance Coverage for employees of the Ministry of Justice. Predicated upon the request from Madam Mardea E. Martin Wiles, Deputy Minister for Research, Policy Planning and Social Protection at the Ministry of Gender, a communication was send in respond to the submission of numbers and percentage of men and women within the employ of the Ministry of Justice – Central. The Section thru Administration addressed a letter to the General Administrator for Medicare Insurance Corporation informing him of the death of Mr. Mulbah S. Karpu, an employee of the Ministry of Justice – Central, who was assigned at the New Kru Town Magisterial Court as Sheriff.

The HR Section on 3 December 2015 received a communication requesting the transfer of Mr. Emmanuel Blagaye and Ms. Nauti Kei from the Sexual Gender Base violence Crime Unit to the Ministry of Justice-Central Office. According to the communication, the transfer takes effect as 1 December 2015. In response to the transfer, the HR Section through Administration communicated a letter to Mr. Emmanuel Blagaye and Ms. Nauti Kei, transferring them to the Finance and Public Affairs Sections respectively.

On 7 December 2015, the Human Resource Section through Administration communicated a letter for deduction of general allowance from the following individuals for job abandonment for the month of September and October. They are: George Darwolyan, Vivian B. Rogers, Kebbeh Marwolo, Lucretia Cooper, Harry Sanyenneh, Agatha Tugbah, Abraham Nimely, Abednego B. Karmoh and Josephine Zeon. The Human Resource Section issued a memorandum to all sections/ departments within the Ministry of Justice-Central informing every employee to submit a work plan base on their TOR which is the prerequisite to the preparation of the CSA Performance Appraisal Forms.

Finally, on 28 December 2015, the Human Resource Section with approval from Administration wrote a dismissal letter to Mr. Jusu Kamara from the Maintenance Section for his involvement in the thief of property on 27 November 2015 which occurred in the Conference room of the Ministry.

I. Achievements:

The Section is gaining some progress from the updating of employees file as employees are cooperating with the process. Being a part of the Reform Program, the process will leave some legacy for future generation. We know that it is difficult but we are going to ensure that the reform is put into place. We have gone 98% of the file update process.

II. Challenges

There are many challenges in getting the process improve greatly as employees are in the counties where we have to plan/ schedule to move into the counties to do some head counts of employees of those that have abandoned or died.

III. Constraint:

We are finding it very difficult in getting into the counties to do some head counts. There is a need for Administration to provide supports (vehicles) to enable Human Resource Section, Internal Audit Section and Finance Section to travel in the counties to carry on head counts of employees.

C) INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION (IAD)

a. Payroll and Personnel Management System:

Total staffs on the Electronic Data Payroll (EDP) in January were 463 valued at L\$4,814,460.00. During the year there was a net decrease of 13 staffs from the payroll. The value of this decrease was L\$140,431.00 thereby bringing the total number of staffs on the payroll at the end of the year to 450 valued at L\$5,103,743.00.

Total staffs on the General Allowance Payroll in January were 784 valued at US\$182,172.00. During the year there was a net increase of 167 staffs on the payroll. The value of this increase was US\$109,721.00 thereby bringing the total number of staffs on the payroll at the end of the year to 951 valued at US\$291,893.00.

The General Allowance Payroll was 488 staffs more than the Electronic Data Payroll. This was the number of staffs that the Ministry did not employ but are working pending the processing of their respective Personnel Action Notices (PANs).

b. Bank Reconciliation:

The Finance Section submitted the balances of nine accounts held at CBL & Commercial banks. The balances of these accounts as at December 31, 2015 are shown in the schedule below:

S/N ^o	A/c Title	A/c N ^o	Bank	US\$	L\$
1.	MOJ Juvenile Section	0011134701660101	Eco Bank	8,365.00	-0-
2.	MOJ Juvenile Section Division Pilot	0011134701660105	Eco Bank	(312.23)	-0-
3.	Child Justice Section & Human Rights Protection	0011134701660106	Eco Bank	(95.06)	-0-
4.	MOJ Operational A/c	0010012063000701	CBL	1,010.71	-0-
5.	MOJ Correction Bureau	0010012063000204	CBL	-0-	732,724.13
6.	MOJ Prosecution Department	0010012063000711	CBL	89,003.94	-0-
7.	Justice & Security Joint Program	0010012063000706	CBL	-0-	1,515,140.00
8.	Justice & Regional Hub	0010012063000717	CBL	-0-	46,522,864.50
9.	Justice & Regional Hub	0202063000717	CBL	1,705.00	-0-

c. Pre-Audit of Disbursements:

During the year, IAD reviewed two hundred and fifty-nine (259) disbursement transactions valued at US\$3,486,275.28 and L\$90,034,344.50 respectively. IAD queried one external voucher to pay August 2015 general allowance through the First International Bank (FIB). The voucher carried the name of Benedict Lavala with an allowance of US\$575.00. This employee resigned his job since April 2015. His name was later removed from the allowance payroll before the voucher was processed for payment to other employees.

Also, IAD queried another voucher to pay August 2015 general allowance through the Liberia Bank for Development & Investment (LBDI). This voucher carried the names of Farfini B. Kamara and Odell B. Erskine with an allowance of US\$2,000.00 each. The appointments of these individuals violated 3.2.1; 3.4.2; 3.4.3; and 3.4.4 of the Standing Orders for the Civil Service. However, the Minister, Cllr. Benedict F. Sannoh, in a confirmation dated September 8, 2015, commented that the Director of Internal Audit did not seek clarifications from his office. The Minister also stated that as Principal Officer responsible for general allowance for the

Ministry of Justice, he confirmed that both Farfani B. Kamara and Odell B. Erskine were employees of the Ministry of Justice and were issued Letters of Appointments under his signature as Minister, and that the positions (i.e. Security Coordinator & Chief of Office Staff) were approved by the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning as part of the restructuring of the Ministry of Justice. The Minister used his confirmation as a basis to approve the voucher. However, there were no letters of appointments in their respective folders during IAD review of the voucher.

d. Prior Audit Recommendations:

The Audit Recommendation and Implementation Committee (ARIC) was established but did not meet to discuss and take appropriate actions on audit recommendations submitted to management either through the General Auditing Commission’s audit reports or IAD. IAD setup a team to follow up on the implementation of recommendations contained in the Audit Recommendation Tracker. Significant audit recommendations such as completion of procedural manuals, development and maintenance of fixed asset register, use and maintenance of attendance logs at county attorneys’ offices, training for public safety staffs and other staffs were still outstanding.

e. Procurement Controls:

During the year IAD reviewed sixty-two (62) Local Purchase Orders valued at US\$841,036.62. There were no material procurement violations.

The Ministry signed thirty-nine (39) contracts, valued at US\$1,078,687.50.00. See details of a few below:

S/N	Budget Type	Contractor	Contract Purpose	Nature of Contract (Good/Service/Work)	Contract Value US\$	Date Contract was signed	Contract Duration (in months)
1	Core	Master Trading	Repair & Maintenance	Good	7,582.00	Jul-1-15	2
2	Core	Master Trading	Repair & Maintenance	Good	6,916.00	Sept.-1-15	1
3	Core	Master Trading	Stationery	Good	3,162.00	Jul-1-15	2
4	Core	Master Trading	Stationery	Good	707.00	Sept.-1-15	1
5	Core	Aminata & Sons	Petroleum Products	Good	31,273.00	Jul-1-15	2
6	Core	Aminata & Sons	Petroleum Products	Good	6,258.00	Sept.-1-15	1
Total Value of Contracts					US\$55,898.00		

f. Conclusion:

MOJ control environment is not effective due to the absence of essential policies and procedures. Also, management failure to implement key audit recommendations will undermine the achievement of Ministry's objectives. Moreover, the absence of oversight committees such as the Budget Committee, and a functional Audit Recommendation and Implementation Committee further undermines the effectiveness of MOJ's control environment.

D) FINANCE SECTION

The Finance Section/ Division of Ministry of Justice-Central Office, is headed by Mr. Boimah K. Gayflor as Acting Comptroller and is assisted by the "Chief Accountant"; core of accountants and clerical staff. The Division conducts the fiscal and budgetary affairs of the entire Ministry.

Hence, its highlights Government of Liberia gross appropriations and details monthly allotments and expenditures during the course of the period for the Core Budget.

It also has limited over sight responsibility over the fiscal and budgetary matters of Liberia National Police, Bureau of immigration and Naturalization, Liberia National Fire Service, Liberia National Police training Academy and the Drug Enforcement Agency.

Budgetary appropriation for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30th 2016 is United States Eight Million Four Hundred Seventy Four Thousand Eight Hundred Forty Seven Dollars (USD 8,474,847.00).

I. Reporting period January 1st-June 30th 2015

Total Allotment for the period January 1 to June 30th, 2015.....USD \$ 4, 994, 423.50.

Of this amount, United States Two Million Seven Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand Eight United States Dollars was allotted to personnel services, while Two Million Two Hundred Twenty Six Thousand Four Hundred Fifteen United States Dollars 50/00 was allotted Good & Services as per the below breakdown:

Allotment received/Personnel Services.....USD \$ 2,768,008.00

Allotment received/Goods & Services.....USD \$ 2,024,915.50

Allotment Capital Expenditure.....USD \$ 201,500.00

Total Allotment Received/January-June 2015.....USD \$ 4,994,423.50

Out of the total allotment received during the period January to June 30, 2015

Personnel Services accounted for 55.42% which amounted to USD \$ 2,768,008.00

Goods & Services accounted for 40.54% which amounted to USD \$ 2,024,915.50

Capital Expenditure accounted for 4% which amounted to USD \$ 201,500.00

Accordingly, the total allotment received during the period January 1, 2015 to June 30th, 2015, Four Million, Two Hundred Six Two Thousand, One Hundred Twenty Seven Dollars Fifty Cents (\$ 4,262,127.50) was expended; thus leaving an unused Balance in allotment of Six Hundred Fifty Four Thousand, Six Hundred Twelve Dollars (US\$ 732,296.00).

Actual Expenditures covering the period under review (January 1- June 30, 2015) are as follow:

Personnel services.....	US\$ 2,764,354.00.....	64.85%
Goods & services.....	US\$ 1, 296,273.50.....	30.04%
Capital Expenditure.....	US\$ 201,500.00.....	4%
<i>Total Expenditure for the period.....</i>	<i>US \$ <u>4,262,127.50</u></i>	

II. Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Budgetary Appropriation/Allocation:

Original Core Budgetary Appropriation for FY2015/2016.....	USD \$7,490,847.00
Additional Budgetary Appropriation for FY 2015/2016.....	USD \$ 484,000.00
Budgetary Grants Appropriation/Gbarnga Regional Hub FY/2015/2016...	USD \$ 500,000.00
<i>Total Core Budgetary Appropriation for FY2015/2016.....</i>	<i>US\$ 8,474,847.00</i>

**III. July 1- December 31st 2015 Budgetary Allotments:
Percentage to Total Allotment Received**

Personnel services.....	US \$2,873,152.00.....	69%
Good & Services	US \$1,039,147.23.....	25%
Gbarnga Regional Hub.....	US \$250,002.00	6%
<i>Total Allotment Received.....</i>	<i>US\$4,162,301.23</i>	

Of the total allotment received, US \$3,454,076.52 (Three Million Four Hundred Fifty Four Thousand Seventy-Six United States Dollars 52/00) was expended, thus leaving an unused balance in allotment in the sum of US \$ 708,224.71 (Seven Hundred Eight Thousand Two Hundred Twenty- Seven...71/00 United States Dollars).

IV. Breakdown of Expenditure for the period July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 is as follow:

Personnel services

Employees Compensation.....	US \$2,483,439.24
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Goods & Services

Total Goods & Services.....US \$970,637.28
Total Expenditure/Personnel Services and Goods& Services.....**US \$3,454,076.52**

Balance in allotment C/FWD as of December 31st 2015.....US \$708,224.71

V. Bottle Neck:

During the Period under review, the Finance Section encountered the following obstacle(s):

- Lack of adequate office space.
- Tracking of Financial records of the various agencies regarding payments of vouchers by MOF.

VI. Recommendations:

Meanwhile, the Section hereby recommends the following for appropriate action to be enforced by administration.

That, the various agencies make available a monthly/ annual financial report to the Comptroller's office.

That administration would negotiate for or provide a vehicle for the Finance Section so as to ease the difficulty faced by the staff in performing their numerous daily tasks.

E) PROCUREMENT SECTION

The Procurement Section, under the supervision of the Procurement Committee is responsible for the procuring of goods, works and services on behalf of the Ministry of Justice, in keeping with the Public Procurement & Concession Act (PPCA).

Accordingly, the unit consists of a Director, Assistant Director, Procurement Officer, Secretary, Accountant and other staffs who work together to ensure the Unit functions effectively. The Procurement Committee of the Ministry is responsible to oversee and supervise the Procurement Unit, in keeping with Section 27 of the PPCA.

I. January 1 to June 30, 2015:

As we are all aware, January 1 to June 30, 2015, was the balance half of the 2014/2015 fiscal year. During that period, the Unit was able to fully execute all of its allotment for goods, works and services.

For example, the Ministry had existing contracts with vendors to provide goods and services for recurrent procurable items such as petroleum products, printing and binding services, stationery, vehicle repairs and maintenance services, etc.

During the period under review, the Unit was also able to conduct procurement activities to purchase capital expenditures (vehicles and motorbikes) for the Ministry. In total, five vehicles and five motorbikes were purchased from Africa Motors (Lib) Inc. and United Motor Company respectively. Two (2) pickups and five (5) motorbikes were purchased for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitations; two (2) pickups for the Gbarnga Regional Hub and one (1) pickup for the Administration. In addition, office furniture and computers were purchased to furnish offices for the new Prosecution building.

The Procurement Unit was also able to utilize the services of Liberian owned businesses to provide goods and services to the Ministry. The Liberian owned businesses that provided services to the Ministry included Aminata & Sons Inc. (petroleum products), Chinmarsk Enterprise (computers and scratch cards), Gold Touch (cleaning

materials), Advance Printers (printing and binding services), Office Care (cleaning materials), Dennis H. Yollah Business Center (building materials), etc.

II. July 1 to December 31, 2015:

Procurement Plan

Prior to the commencement of the 2015/2016 fiscal year, the Procurement Unit, under the supervision of the Procurement Committee was able to prepare and submit the Ministry's procurement plans (core and project) to the Public Procurement and Concession Commission for review and subsequent approval. The plan was subsequently approved in November 2015 and is been used by the Unit to execute procurement activities on behalf of the Ministry.

The procurement plan for this fiscal year includes the Small Business Act (SBA) portion which is exclusively intended to award contracts to Liberian owned businesses. The total breakdown of the procurement plan in USD submitted to the Commission for 2015/2016 fiscal year is as follows:

<i>Procurement Plan (SBA Core Budget)</i>	<i>US \$474,122.00</i>
<i>Procurement Plan (Core Budget)</i>	<i>US \$308,088.00</i>
<i>Procurement Plan (SBA Project Budget)</i>	<i>US \$127,115.00</i>
<i>Procurement Plan (Project Budget)</i>	<i>US \$143,585.00</i>

III. Small Business Act (SBA):

The Government of Liberia is implementing the Small Business Act through the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Public Procurement and Concession Commission. This Act (SBA) seeks to award a minimum of at least twenty-five percent of each government ministry or agency procurement budget to Liberian owned firms. The Ministry is fully in line regarding the implementation of this Act. As indicated earlier, the Ministry of Justice, even prior to the passage of the Small Business Act have awarded and will continue to award contracts to qualified Liberian owned businesses.

As the result of competitive bidding processes, the Procurement Committee was able to endorse the following companies to provide recurrent goods and services to the Ministry: Super Petroleum Company (petroleum product), Master Trading Center (vehicle repairs & maintenance service), Advance Printers (printers & binding services), and Matter Trading Center (stationery).

IV. Recommendations:

The Procurement Unit would like to recommend the following to Administration.

- ***Increment in Budgetary Allotment***

As we are all aware, the Ministry of Justice includes the central office on 9th Street, the offices of the County Attorneys in fifteen (15) counties, the sixteen (16) prison facilities and Magisterial Courts. As such the budgetary allotment for certain needed items to smoothly run the Ministry are grossly inadequately. For example, the budget for stationery and cleaning materials for the 2015/2016 fiscal is US\$15,492.00 and US\$6,347 respectively.

These amounts when average over a twelve month period means the Ministry receive US\$1,291.00 and US\$528.00 each month for stationery and cleaning materials. We therefore recommend that Administration engage the authorities at the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning to alleviate this problem.

- **Utility Vehicle**

Administration currently has one (1) utility vehicle. However, this vehicle is been used by other department. This has increased the demand for the vehicle. We therefore recommend that Administration and other Departments include vehicles in their budget for the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

e. Constraints:

Procurement related activities are linked with other ministries, agencies (MFDP, PPCC) and vendors. Often times, the bureaucracies in dealing with these relevant stake holders cause delays. In addition, allotments from the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning are usually received behind schedule.

Most Liberian businesses are not registered and thus do not have the requisite documents. This poses a challenge to the Procurement Unit in soliciting needed documentations to process transactions to fully implement the Small Business Act.

F) HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION UNIT

As part of the Human Rights Protection Unit routine and customary activities of holding regular monthly National Human Rights Actions Plan Steering Committee (SCNHRAP) meetings, as well as meeting with others stakeholders, the following events constitute the major achievements during the period under review.

The Coordinator of Human Rights Protection Unit, Mr. Kutaka D. Togbah, participated in the LCDS/SIDs training in Geneva, Switzerland from June 14 to July 3, 2015, to enhance Liberia's engagement with the Human Rights Council (HRC) mechanisms. During the visit, he met with heads of different branches of the Council including the Sub-committee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT), Mr. Jaoa Nataf; Renaude De Villaine, Officer of the African Desk of the OHCHR, having oversight over Liberia. Mr. Togbah, in his discussion sought to strengthen the partnership for technical support.

The HRP Unit Worked closely with the Minister of Justice, Cllr. Benedict F. Sannoh and the Treaty Desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to draft and extend a Standing Invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council to encourage these experts to visit Liberia in order to provide their expertise in the thematic areas of human rights in Liberia.

Further, two of the unit's personnel underwent a two day training workshop which was a joint collaborative efforts by the Ministry of Justice and UNMIL Human Rights protection Section in two folds centered on Monitoring, Reporting and Advocacy on one hand and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the other; participants were awarded Certificates of Participation from September October 9 - 27, 2015 at Germany Embassy in Congo Town, Monrovia.

Accordingly, the Unit held a successful consultation and validation on Liberia response to the (186) recommendations received from the Human Rights Council (HRC) under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in Geneva, Switzerland at Sharks Entertainment Center located at Airfield, Sinkor. This occasion was attended by Cllr. Wheatonia Y. Dixon Barnes, Deputy Minister of Justice and the Minister of Gender Child and Social Protection in person of Hon. Julia Duncan Cassell as well as hosts of civil society organizations and other human rights actors in the country.

On 21 September 2015, the Coordinator, Mr. Kutaka D. Togbah travelled to Geneva, Switzerland, as part of the Liberian Delegation, to provide technical assistance to Cllr. Benedict F. Sannoh, Minister of Justice & Attorney General, who presented Liberia's official response of 186 recommendations to the Human Rights Council (HRC) 30th Ordinary Session under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in fulfillment of Liberia's treaty reporting obligations.

On Wednesday, October 28, 2015 the HRPD successfully held a one day technical working session on Liberia's Common Core Document, in the conference room of the Ministry of Justice, with participants drawn from various government ministries/agencies, our partners from UNMIL and other civil society actors. The Deputy Minister for Administration & Public Safety, Cllr. Wheatonia Y. Dixon Barnes made the opening statement on behalf of Cllr. Benedict F. Sannoh, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

However, these successes and achievements were not without constraints; including the lack of transportation to enable the unit performs its key mandates of monitoring, reporting and advocacy of all human rights related issues.

We therefore, recommend that Administration finds a way forward to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the unit's mandate.

G) PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION

The Division of Public Safety is pleased to submit its annual activities report consisting of four main touching areas to be briefed and précised. These areas include the Division's Achievements, Challenges, Constraint and recommendations. Accordingly, the term of reference/TOR of the Division of Public Safety of the Ministry of Justice sincerely is to coordinate the combined disciplines of Safety, Security, Crime Prevention and Fire Safety.

a. Achievements

The Public Safety Division is the only fund generating arm of this Ministry of Justice. During the period under review the Division generated (55,975.00USD) fifty-five thousand nine hundred seventy-five United States Dollars through Private Security Companies annual fees Registration. Several applications were received to organize private security companies; but out of these applications (9) nine met the requirements and were accredited. During the period under review we worked with other institutions to make sure that safety measures are considered. During our functions to ensure that food on the market is wholesome for human consumption; it was discovered that the few businesses that were found selling unwholesome food to the Public was prosecuted. Some of these cases were won by DPS and those involved were penalized by the court where they paid a fine into Government Revenue.

Moreover, for selling expired pharmaceutical drugs, and being in possession of Government drugs which is illegal under the law, we again forwarded those who were in possession of these drugs to court for action. We could not follow up these cases due to the lack of transportation.

During the period under review, the Division of Public Safety conducted (2) two major awareness in Monrovia and its environs. These awareness were conducted at the following areas including side walk welding, cold storages, construction sites, mixed shift gas stations, compliance security companies, bakeries, Beach sand

mining, etc. Two inspections were also conducted this year in Monrovia and its environs. During these inspections Monrovia was divided into (4) four zones.

b. Challenges:

The Division of Public Safety is faced with many challenges; key among them is training and lack of manpower. Most of our staffs are misplaced. DPS staff should be security oriented and must be at least a high school graduate that can write report.

c. Constraints:

There are several constraints within the division that made it impossible to operate to the fullest.

Lack of transportation: Due to this constraint we are limited in most of our functions. We concentrate only in Monrovia and it's environ.

Lack of printer: Because of this, most of our works are done out on the streets. We are unable to print certificates for private security companies who have met all their requirements especially financial requirements.

d. Recommendations:

In view of the constraints and challenges we request the following:

That series of workshops and training be conducted for DPS staff

That additional staff be assigned to the Division so that the presence of Public Safety can be felt in the length and breadth of the country

That at least two double cabin pickups be assigned to the Division

That at least (5) five motor bikes be assigned to the Division

That a set of computer be assigned to the Division

H) JOINT SECURITY DIVISION

The Joint Security Division is charge with the responsibilities to collect data, analyzed and prepared a comprehensive security briefing for the Minister of Justice. The Division also stored all confidential security documents intended for the consumption of the Minister of Justice. This information and other documents are not intended for the public and therefore could not be reveal to any unauthorized person accept for the division only.

In addition, the Joint Security Division also has an oversight responsibility to conduct criminal investigations, Inspections, Monitoring, surveillances, collect intelligences, ensure the escort for chemical/explosive and scrap related materials in Liberia as part of our mandate.

Therefore, this report cover the below activities:

Administration

- a. Meeting

Operations

- a. Investigations
- b. Intelligences

- c. Inspections/monitoring
- d. Escorts

Constrains Recommendations

a. Administration:

Joint Security is a division within the Ministry of Justice under the supervision of Hon. Farfini B. Kamara, Coordinator. The division was created under Executive Law section 22.14 and for now has 16 (Man power) officers which composed of BIN, LNP and MOJ Staff.

Meeting

In the year 2015, the division attended several Joint Security functions and UNMIL draw down meetings of which the details are security in natural.

Ganta situation

That, Joint Security represented by the Coordinator made two separate trips to Ganta City, Nimba County during the wake of disturbances by angry citizens due to the mysterious death of some youths believes to be motorcyclist. The action on the part of angry citizens resulted into the burning down of the Police Station and damaging of some properties in Ganta City. As a result of a consultative meetings and measures put in place by Ministry of Justice, kind has been since the returned of the coordinator from Ganta City, Nimba County.

b. Operations:

Investigations

The Joint Security Division was part of a team of commissioners constituted to conduct an investigation on a theft of property case involving Madam Helen Ali, an UNMIL officer whose mistakenly dropped her brown purse in the Conference room of MOJ on 27 November 2015 and was found by Mr. Jusu Kamara, a cleaner who later on give it to a police officer identified as Augustine G. George. This money amounted to USD \$1,200.00 was shared by Officer George.

As a result of our investigation, USD \$450.00 were retrieved from Officer George. Mr. Jusu Kamara has since been suspended of the Job while Officer George has been disrobed pending the outcome of the investigation.

Intelligences

On April 22, 2015 the Joint security operations uncovered a dismantled aircraft in a container loaded on a truck bearing license plate TT- 3467 operated by one Mohammed Kromah in the Freeport of Monrovia. The container was marked (TCNU- 695983). The aircraft was abandoned by Lone Star Airline and parked in the hangar owned by Liberty Airline located at the James Springs Payne Airfield. The container has been turned over to the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy base on the failure of Liberty Airline to establish legitimacy. On 22 November 2015, the joint security also discovered additional aircraft owned by Lone Star Airline but now removed from its position to another direction within the James Spring Payne Airport the below description of the aircraft in question are as follow:

Name: NENEGE

Color: White with stripy yellow and green on the side number: AB-ZXB

On 25 September 2015 Joint Security was dispatched to vet the Ministry of Justice Surroundings or environments; precisely MOJ CENTRAL and Prosecution; both locations were established to be on Warner and Gardiner Avenues on 9th street respectively with the following areas were identified as surroundings; while details are reserved for security reasons.

- Residence
- Business houses
- Offices
- Churches
- Garages
- Companies
- Ware houses
- Hotels
- Recreation centers

On November 16, 2015 the Joint Security and Public Safety Divisions conducted an intelligence/Surveillance in the Iron Factory Community as a result of information centering on criminal hideout involving drug abuses in the community by some individuals. It was established that an empty duplex owned by Mr. Alfred Flomo is being used by the individuals who were considered as an alleged criminals. These alleged criminals build make-shift structures in the swamp behind Mr. Flomo's building.

It was recommended that the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) use the space provided by Mr. Flomo to establish a sub- office; That the Liberia National Police and the DEA extend their joint patrols in the wake of preparation for the establishment of the DEA sub-station; That the LNP and the Presidential Task Force move in to establish legitimacy over the swamp which is being occupied with makeshift structures.

Inspections

The Joint Security Division, being a member of the Special Inter Agency Commercial Explosive Regulatory Committee (SIACERC) and representing the Ministry of Justice along with other members made the following inspections and escort during the period from January to December 2015.

On April 30, 2015, (during the period April 28 and 29 2015) Joint Security as part of SIACERC Team successfully inspected and escorted commercial explosives materials in favor of Madina Rock Crusher and CICO Construction Company. *It was noted that the Madina Rock Crusher is based in Grand Cape Mount County while CICO Construction Company is also based in Gbatata, Bong County. The shipment was from the Liberia Ganta-Guinea border to their respective designations that is Cape mount and Bong Counties.*

NL	Description	Quantity	Specification
1	EXPLUS 60/1560	2000KG	EMUEXP 60/1
2	ELECTRIC DETONATOR	1500PCS	DEE12M
3	DENONATING CORD 10/M	10000METRE	CORD 10G/M

CICO & Medina

The Commercial Explosives in favor of CICO was in the tone of 15tons and transported in two vehicles bearing license plate numbers; RC-2798L and RC- 2798L while Medina Explosive described above was transported in RC-9612R & RC- 9612R respectively.

On October 6 & 8, 2015, the Joint Security Division represented the Ministry of Justice and formed part of a successful Escort and Inspections operations as a result of a request for Importation of 210 tons of Ammonium Nitrate Substance (Chemical/Explosive) by CGGC Mining Services (Liberia) Company from Monrovia Freeport to Bong Mines.

On the 19th of November 2015, Division along with SIASIC team proceeded for an assessment on the CSE Construction Company site in Cippi Village, Nimba County where they stored explosive materials/magazine. CSE is a construction company presently constructing the road project from Ganta to Yekepa in Nimba County.

As a result of the assessment, the Division recommends the following below:

That, the dirt wall of the magazine site is increase in height and weight.

That, a plywood sheet is installed in each of the magazine's wall in order to reduce heat.

That, a high beam lighting system is installed around the magazine site.

Scraps

Joint Security over the period under review inspected and monitored the loading and shipment of (954) nine hundred and fifty four Containers of Scrap Metals and Scrap Materials along with Ministries of Land, Mines & Energy(MLME), Public Works(MPW), and General Services Agency(GSA) and cataloged per month as follows:

Company	Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	sum
North Star	Battery Factory	69	39	47	42	59	54	41	42	49	63	48	52	605
Universal Impex	Cow Factory	13	13	12	15	15	17	4	6	4	1	8	10	118
Edgail Inc.	Logan Town	6	12	7	6	5	12	6	7	5	1	3	2	72
African Express	Bus	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Afrik ENT	Paynesville	10	7	6	7	8	11	3	1	0	3	2	1	59
ARJ	Buchanan City	20	31	0	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
African Bus Center	Monrovia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5

c. Constrains:

Mobility

Logistic

Office equipments

Capacity building/Training

d. Recommendations:

The section wishes to recommend capacity building such as in-service training which is very crucial to the function of the section.

The Section also recommends the issuance of a Computer to buttress our personal Laptops.

I) PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Press and Public Affairs Section of the Ministry of Justice, wishes to convey its compliments and extend thanks for the cordial working relationship that we all have enjoyed in the year 2015. The section is responsible to promote the vision, mission, and core values of the Ministry of Justice. In view of this, we respectfully submit to your office a report on the activities of the section for the year 2015.

Highlighted in this report are the following activities listed below:

- a. Press statement
- b. Local daily supply
- c. Media institution partnered with
- d. Workshop/seminars
- e. Announcements /communication
- f. Logistical support from partners
- g. Achievements and challenges

During the year under reviewed, the Minister of Justice issued a press release on 23 January 2015, sitting up a committee to conduct a thorough investigation in which officers of the Liberia National Police and doctors handled and responded to a case involving a twelve (12) years old rape victim in Brewerville, Montserrado County. Following that, a statement was also presented by the Minister of Justice on disputes between concessionaires and citizens of some counties within the Republic of Liberia (Maryland and Sinoe counties) on February 24, 2015.

Additionally, on 25 February 2015, the Minister of Justice, representing the Republic of Liberia in neighboring Ivory Coast, issued a statement on statelessness at the First Ministerial Conference held in Abidjan, La Cote d'Ivoire.

The section is also responsible to supply the office of the Minister of Justice with some of the local dailies within the Liberia. Some of the local dailies supplied at the Ministry of Justice and other media institutions partnering with the Ministry are as follow:

a. Local Dailies and Media Institutions:

New Dawn Newspaper	Truth FM (RCI)
New Democrat Newspaper	UNMIL Radio
The Inquirer Newspaper	Fabric Radio
Heritage Newspaper	Power FM Radio & TV
Focus Newspaper	Liberia Broadcasting System
Insight Newspaper	Radio Veritas
The Independent Newspaper	
Front Page Africa Newspaper	
Daily Observer Newspaper	
Women Voices Newspaper	
In profile Daily Newspaper	
The Informer Newspaper	
National Chronicle Newspaper	

The hot pepper newspaper

b. Workshops and Seminars:

Accordingly, from September--December 2015, the head of the section, Mrs. Maude M. Somah completed a four months intensive training program where she acquired new skills and knowledge in Digital Literacy, Online Data Management tools for the implementation of (FOI) Freedom of Information Platform, Mobile Device Usage and Online FOI Request Handling.

At the end of the training, she was awarded a certificate for completion & outstanding achievement. The training was sponsored by iLab Liberia in partnership with the Independent Information Commission.

October 7--10, 2015: The US Embassy Public Affairs Section organized a training, with course title "COMMUNICATIONS 101" for Government Spokespersons at the Ministry of Information. The Director of Press and Public Affairs of the Ministry of Justice fully participated and completed the course as required of every participant.

The Section was total involved in handling the media coverage of the Prosecution Quarterly Training Workshop that was held in Buchanan Grand Bassa County, Bensonville and Monrovia.

c. Announcement and Communications:

The Section received a variety of communications ranging from inter memos, requests, external communications, announcements, advertisements and etc.

Some of these communications to include: announcements and advertisements were published in some of the local newspapers as well as radio stations for public consumption/ interests ranging from issue(s) related to public safety, prosecution, job vacancies (comptroller, financial officer, senior procurement officer, and monitoring and evaluation officer).

d. Logistical support from partners:

During the year under consideration the Public Affairs Section received the following items as listed below from the following institutions.

- PAE-----One Dell Lap tab (1)
- CHILD JUSTICE SECTION-----One Digital Camera
- " ----- One Desk Computer
- iLab Liberia-----One Techno Tablet.

Mr. Minister, all of these items listed above has been a great help to the work of the section. It is also worth mentioning the access to the internet services within the section which have now enable us to communicate easily.

e. Achievements:

The section can now boast of a repository and mini library of major activities during the year under reviewed. All of these are recorded on disc and can be used for documentary and research purposes.

f. Challenges:

During the period under review, the Press and Public Affairs Section has never been given recognition especially, as it relates to the core function of the section spelt out in its TOR. It is the duty of the Press and

Public Affairs Director to brief the Minister daily on issue(s) within press and also provide media coverage both internal and external. That is to say, we are to accompany the Minister of Justice at all government functions. This is not happening for so many reasons. Sometimes in an effort to inquire information from the Minister office about his activities for the day or week becomes very difficult. Other times journalist from media institutions are called upon to cover activities without the involvement of the section, this is very bad and is not too good for the Ministry as the best story teller is the Press and Public Affairs section.

Another challenge serving as impediment is the lack of coordination between departments and units/ sections within the Ministry - Central office. When there is something ongoing within a particular section the information should be given to public affairs so that the general public can be informed appropriately and in a timely manner as it is a department functional responsibility. For some reasons or the other, some sections are coordinating their own "PR "which is not the right thing to do.

This is because the public affairs section will not be in the best position whenever there is a need for clarifying issue that may arise in the media. This is serious and need to be addressed. The need for the recruitment of additional staff in the section is very urgent. This section has a very huge task to perform, however much is not realized because the section is under staffed. Currently the section needs a secretary, assistant director, and courtroom reporters. This is very important and I would appreciate that serious attention is given to curtail the problem.

g. Recommendations:

There is a need to build the capacity of the personnel in the section for quality output. While it is true, that high performance is required on the job, it becomes important too, for the building of staff capacity. Currently the section is faced with the lack of some key items to work with. There is no radio for monitoring purpose. On numerous occasions we have mentioned this and sent quotations for the procuring of one radio but no effort has been made on the part of the institution. We requested for a bulletin board which was purchased.

However, it will interest you to know that since the bulletin board came we have produced only one pictorial bulletin financed by the child justice section at the end of a workshop with the women and children protection sector of the Liberia National Police. This is simply because when ever request is made for said purpose we are told there is no money.

A classic example is a request made recently, to produce pictorial bulletin highlighting key activities of the past three months including the just ended MOJ Christmas party, which the Minister instructed that a bulletin be produced.

J) MAINTENANCE SECTION

- The Maintenance Section is responsible to conduct routine maintenance and repair works as well as ensuring that offices are properly clean for employees to carry on their daily tasks within the Ministry of Justice; as part of its mandate and function contained by the Ministry. The section is delighted to submit a brief Annual Activities Report for the period January to December 2015. The report includes Achievement, failure and why the failure.
- **Achievement:**

- During the year under review, the Maintenance Section painted the Section of the Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance Section, Human rights, Human Resource, and IAD.
- We also changed the offices door locks of the various sections and replaced them with new ones. The section was able to repair the damaged stairs from apartment five (5) to the ground floor.
- The Maintenance Section is working alongside the contractor at the newly acquired prosecution building to ensure that materials put on the buildings are not sub-standard and 85% of the work has been done. With the current situation, we were able to bring it to a reduced level and have put in place the rotational of the cleaners and for them to clean their area of assignment twice a day.
- We visited the offices of the County Attorney and City Solicitor, at the Temple of Justice Maintenance Section to work along with them in knowing some of the difficulties and challenges they are faced.
- To promote effectiveness and efficiency we have established a logging system and check list to identify the problems in the various section and to know who reported to work or sick, on leave and those workers who didn't report to work.
- We are working along with the Director of Manpower Planning to divide the cleaners into two groups because we have noticed some of our staffs are living far away or out of the City limits that the first group come to work 7:00am to 1:00pm while the second group come in at 1:05pm to 5:00pm.
- We were able to replace the damaged water machine with a used surface pump machine which has stabilized the water system. Also the Prosecution Building has been turned over to MOJ and progress has been made to relocate smaller units to the building.
- Dismissal:
- During the course of the year two Maintenance staffs were dismissed in persons of Mr. Jusu Kamara and Yamah Bryant for dishonest and inconsistency on the job.
- Suspension:
- During the period under consideration, three staffs from the Maintenance were suspended. Mary Tutu, Lucretious Cooper and Agatha Tugbeh for intentionally refusing to follow instruction, while four staffs were given letter of warning for not reporting to working.

DEPARTMENT O TAXATION:

- The section through Administration was able to relocate the office of the Assistant Minister for Taxation from the main building to the Prosecution Annex. During the course of the year, Mr. Gbola Mah, air conditioner technician was electrocuted from the window of the Assistant Minister, Cllr. Augustine C. Fayiah while trying to repair the air condition. However, because of the injury, he was given a one month leave.
- The section has removed from the various offices all damages furniture and equipment ready to be dispose of pending the verification from the IAD Section and approval from Administration.
- Failures:

- Our failure is majority of the staffs are static to one particular assignment. They don't want to do multitasking especially; all of the technicians will not want to clean-up any area when called upon.
- Working materials are inadequate and are not received on time to do a job.
- Staffs are not reporting to job on time.
- Because of not having desktop, we cannot prepare our report on time and there is no data base of the staff.
- Why Failures
- Majority of the staff lived distant away from the Ministry making them not able to arrive soon to job.
- That staffs are unwilling to do multitasking on the Job.
- There are no working tools for staff to work with; thus slowing the job.
- We fail to carry out a piece of job because the workforce is limited.
- General recommendations:
- The Secretariat of the AMA&PS is pleased to recommend the following highlighted points for your consideration:
- That division/ sectional Heads should submit their annual report on the timeline set by administration so as to avoid future embarrassment;
- That administration provides adequate logistical support to ensure effective and efficient carrying on of our responsibilities;
- That administration creates training opportunities for all support staff;
- That administration help alleviate the issue of lack of mobility for operations so as to enhance its work which is largely bordered on follow-up, especially with the human rights, finance and public safety divisions;
- That administration increases the number of maintenance staff with cleaners and technicians to buttress the effort of the section.
- That desktop computer is provided to all sections/divisions to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in administration activities.
- That Administration establish a data-base system manually in order to trace staff transactions and attendance record, which will unveil their absent from job.

Conclusions

To conclude, our work would be healthier if every section take part in the reporting procedure and submit on time. We should continue to try and prevent impediment that will hold up a report, which has the propensity to undermine the achievement of Administration objectives on an annually basis.

CHILD JUSTICE



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Child Justice Program would not have been possible without the kind support and help of many individuals and organizations. On behalf of the Child Justice Section, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

I am highly indebted to members of the Child Justice Forum for their guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding juvenile issues in the country and also for their support in the implementation of the Juvenile Diversion Project. It is impossible to mention all those who provided direct and indirect assistance to the project. Suffice to mention just few, including UNICEF, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, especially Lydia Sherman who trained Social Workers, Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberian National Police, James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute, Correction Officers, Juvenile Court Judge and Magistrates, Public Defense Office, Prosecution who made valuable contributions to the Juvenile Diversion Program, Vocational Skills Training Institutions, Delaruelle Brumskine-Birch, Consultant who trained social workers, and peer educators, including Community Leaders, who showed keen interest and collaborated with the project in some of its activities. There are many other institutions that could not be specified here but are assured of the Section's deep appreciation.

I wish to acknowledge the strong support of UNICEF's Program Officer, Mr. John J. Weah and all staff of the Child Protection Section at UNICEF.

I would also like to express esteemed gratitude to Social Workers of the Section and all staff who worked tirelessly in providing supervision and expertise to the implementation of the project, and the entire project implementation team of the Child Justice Section.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the continual financial and technical assistance that we receive from UNICEF as we consistently work towards the establishment of a viable juvenile justice system in Liberia.

FOREWORD

I am very grateful and glad to affix my signature to the Child Justice Annual Report coming out of the Juvenile Justice Section which was formally established in September, 2011 under the administration of former Minister, Cllr. Christiana P. Tah. As for me, the Diversion Program is a milestone achievement in our justice system considering that our Juvenile Justice System suffered from the defects of the fourteen years civil war.

Prior to the launch of the Diversion Program, many children who came in conflict with the law were either released into the community without receiving rehabilitation and therapeutic services or were detained in separate juvenile cells located in adult detention and correctional facilities across the country.

As in many countries, International law recognizes that juveniles suspected or convicted of having infringed the penal law have distinct needs from adults, and due to their immaturity, all mechanisms should be put in place to rehabilitate them so that they can reintegrate in society as law abiding, and respectable citizens. Accordingly, laws controlling juvenile justice mandate that a distinct justice system be established for juveniles.

Therefore, the Diversion Program further highlights Liberia's commitment (one of the first countries to adopt comprehensive legislation for children) to implement the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter – to see an improved juvenile justice system. The Diversion Program was initiated as a pilot project and funded through the Australian Government. Throughout its implementation, juveniles in conflict with the law were removed from detention and placed in alternative programs which utilize a variety of interventions, including case management, psychosocial counseling, community service, apprenticeships and referrals for vocational skills training.

With the help of the multi-sectoral Child Justice Forum, Diversion Guidelines were used by the judiciary, the police, social workers, and other child justice actors in dispensing justice. With support from UNICEF, we rolled out the Diversion to additional five (5) counties this year.

Today, we are glad that we have a functioning Juvenile Justice Division that is implementing Juvenile Diversion Programs. As you read this report, we encourage you to rethink the ways in which we deal with our juveniles who come in conflict with the law.

SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVESUMMARY

This end of year project report covers the period January 2015 to December 2015 of the Child Justice Section (“the Section”). The project implemented its activities in accordance with the Government of Liberia and UNICEF signed workplan for the period January – December 2015. Activities of the Child Justice Section are aligned with **Pillar 1 (Peace, Security & Rule of Law) of the Agenda for Transformation especially Output 6:1 which states** “ By 2017, relevant institutions have the appropriate knowledge and capacity to provide child friendly justice and protection services imbedded in legislative, policy and regulatory framework compatible with universal child rights standards”.

During the implementation, the Section rolled out Juvenile Diversion Program (aimed at channeling juveniles in conflict with the law away from formal judicial proceedings to specially designed programs) to additional five (5) counties totaling the number of counties to seven (7): Montserrado, Nimba, Bong, Grand Bassa, Bomi, Grand Gedeh, and Margibi; recruited and trained 8 Social Workers and one Liaison Officer to effectively and adequately handle the issues of juveniles coming in conflict with the law; and trained 196 Women and Children Protection Officers of the Liberian National Police on Fundamentals of Child Protection from the 15 counties this year. Additionally, the Section, with support from UNICEF, trained 102 Magistrates, City Solicitors, Correction Officers, and other Child Justice actors on Juvenile Diversion, role of each actors, basics of the Juvenile Procedural Code, Children’s Law and other relevant international legal instruments to which Liberia is a party; trained 32 Public Defenders through the James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute on Key Principles of Child Justice.

The Ministry is responsible for issuing exit clearances for juvenile adoptees and children with special needs to depart the country and children traveling without biological parents. As a response to the issue of child trafficking, the Section continues to support the Ministry with regard to the development and implementation of an exit clearance policy for children who are transported out of Liberia by non-biological parents. To date, the Section has processed a total of **87** (special needs children 5, adopted 11 and regular 71) cases during this period.

The Section conducted 4 major Community Dialogues (two in partnership with the Liberia Media for Democratic Initiative-LMDI) in communities to create awareness on Diversion, the Children’s Law, Juvenile Procedural Code, role and responsibility of parents, amongst others.

As part of its commitment to the supporting the Juvenile Justice System in Liberia, UNICEF donated 12 motor bikes, two vehicles, 6 5kva generators, 14 laptops, 10 sets of desktop computers, 3 projectors, 2 printers, 8 digital cameras, 6 scanners, and several office supplies. Realizing the logistical challenges faced by the Women and Child Protection Section of the Liberian National Police, the Section (with approval from UNICEF) donated 6 generators, 12 office desk, 6 digital camera, 6 office desk, 6 sets of desktop computers, 4 motorbikes, and several other office supplies to six (6) District Officers in Nimba and Grand Gedeh. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201508041054.html>

Importantly, the Section between the periods February 2015 to December 31, 2015 has worked closely with partners and ensured the release of Seventy seven (77) juveniles from prisons within seven (7) counties. Social Workers also mediated a total of 282 cases at Police level, a plausible work.

In addition, the Section has consistently appeared on the “UNMIL DATELINE SHOW” highlighting and discussing key issues on the rule of law. Of interest, the Section’s several appearances focused on the following topics: The Role of Child Justice in Obtaining Exit Clearance, The Role of Child Justice in Curtailing Human Trafficking, Mainstreaming Child Justice within the Justice System, and Juvenile Diversion Project-advantages and disadvantages

The project procured one vehicle for monitoring and supervision. The project provided legal assistance, monitoring and referral services to juveniles in conflict with the law through Prison Fellowship Liberia.

As a result of these activities, the trained social workers and peer educators are now transferring the acquired knowledge to their various communities through counseling to juveniles, gathering and documenting of juvenile cases using social inquiry forms, liaising with relevant authorizes within the child justice system for referral of juveniles in conflict with the law, among other things. In additions, peer educators are now serving as role model for juveniles, serving as ambassadors for the Juvenile Diversion Club established at high schools in target counties while community leaders are also ensuring that juvenile cases are reported to the police and social workers using Child Justice Hotline and nearby police depots. Further, Police Officers of the Women and Children Protection Section are fully cognizant of the rights of juveniles and that detention should be the last resort. Child Justice Actors trained on the Diversion Guidelines now understand their roles and the diversion referral pathway.

During the implementation of the project, we observed several changes in the handling of juvenile cases at police stations, juvenile courts, magisterial courts, and prisons. For instance, police officers are now fully aware that detention should be a last resort. In addition, officers now understand that they remain responsible for a child until the following morning, and should contact a social worker when new juvenile cases are encountered after working hours.

Child Justice has a good plan in place with the implementation of the Diversion program. The major recommendation is to continue with the implementation of the Diversion program as planned. A key area to focus on is the strengthening and rollout of the program to other parts of the country.

INTRODUCTION

The civil war that ravaged Liberia for fourteen years caused a complete collapse of the country's physical and organizational infrastructure, including Liberia's juvenile justice system. For example, there is only one juvenile court in the entire country and the two rehabilitation centers for children who come in conflict with the law, which existed before the war, were completely destroyed.

Many children who came in conflict with the law were either released into the community without receiving rehabilitation services or were detained in separate juvenile cells located in adult detention and correctional facilities across the country. Many pre-trial juvenile detainees faced prolonged detention without hearings because of delays in the judicial system. Some detainees awaited court appearances for over a year. These juveniles, a majority of whom are boys, could not receive services geared towards rehabilitation while detained

In September, 2011, the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF), founded the Juvenile Justice Section at the Ministry of Justice, Republic of Liberia. This section was established to coordinate child justice issues including legislative advocacy, policy formulation, addressing child labor and child trafficking issues, issues affecting children who come in contact and in conflict with the law, diversion and detention issues, and general child protection. The Juvenile Justice Section has been executing said functions for a little over three years now.

This report focuses on the outcomes of the juvenile diversion program. It highlights major challenges which confronted the program during the year under review and the factors which led to the existence of those challenges.

The report also highlights major activities implemented during the period, January to December 2015, impacts of those activities on challenges identified, as well as lessons learned. The report finally outlines series of recommendations which could be used in further implementation of a diversion project.

SECTION II: JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM

Legal Framework

The legal basis for the application of diversion is stated in Article 9, Section 3.2 of the Children's Law of Liberia (2011):

"At all stages of investigating and prosecuting a crime involving a child, diversionary measures shall be considered, with the advice and facilitation of probation officers, social workers, or other appropriate service providers."

Article 1, Section 3 of the Children's Law defines diversion, in the context of children in conflict with the law, as:

"the removal from criminal or juvenile justice processing and referral to alternative social welfare and services."

While both Article 9, Section 3.2 of the Children’s Law and L.C.L.R. Juvenile Court Procedural Code (JCPC) Article 11.74 emphasize the concept of diversion, neither law describes how diversionary measures should be administered in practice. Article 37.b of the CRC states that

“No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.”

Building of Capacity of Judicial Actors to appropriately handle juvenile issues.

1. Training of Magistrates, City Solicitors & Child Justice Actors

As a follow-up to the official launch of the Diversion Guidelines, the Section conducted training of 102 Magistrates, City Solicitors, Officers, Police Officers and Actors on the Basics of the Procedural Code, Diversion Alternative Dispute Resolution, Services and relevant conventions, in Grand Bassa, counties. These trainings were



Correction other Judicial Juvenile Guidelines, Probation international Bong and Bong also indorsed by

His Honor, Chief Justice Francis S. Korkpor, Sr. in a meeting of 2013. The training brought together judicial actors from Lofa, Nimba, Bong, Margibi, Grand Bassa, and Rivercess Counties. The trainings were conducted in partnership with the James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute. Representative of the Minister of Justice attended every session and official launched each training session.



March 6 Training in Grand Bassa County



March 27 training in Margibi County

2. Training of WACPS Officers in Fundamentals of Child Protection

Recognizing the urgent need for capacity building for Law Officers in Child Protection Fundamentals, the Ministry of collaboration with the United Nations Children’s fund organized a training workshop for officers of the Women



enforcement Justice in (UNICEF) and Children

Protection Section (WACPS) of the Liberia National Police (LNP). The intent of the training was to strengthen the capacity of the Liberia National Police to prevent and respond to child protection issues across the country as well as to highlight the challenges WACPS officers face in the discharge of their duties.

The training incorporated one hundred ninety six (196) WACPS officers; one hundred twenty two (122) male and seventy four (74) female from across the country with the training being done in three (3) counties:

Training was conducted in three counties: Montserrado, Grand Bassa and Bong. The training in **Montserrado County Training** brought together 119 WACPs Officers from Montserrado only and was held for four (4) days, June 10 to 14, 2015, at the Monrovia Christian Fellowship Hall on 9th street. The training in **Grand Bassa County**



Training brought together 35 WACPS Officers from Grand Bassa, Bomi, Margibi, Sione, Rivercess, River Gee, Grand Cape Mount, and Gbapolu Counties and the training was held at the Bassa Women Development Association (BARWODA) Hall, Fair Ground, GrandBassa County. There were thirty five (35) persons- twenty (20) male and fifteen (15) female. The

training in **Bong County Training** brought together 43 WACPS Officers from Nimba, Lofa, Bong, Grand Gedeh, Maryland, and Grand Kru and the training was held at the Gbarnga Regional Justice and Security Hub, Gbarnga City from June 29 to 30. There were forty two (42) participants thirty one (31) male and eleven (11). The trainings focused on the following topics:



male and



What is child Protection: Defining and exploring Child Protection and The Components of Child protection

Protection and

Child Protection Framework: Rings of Responsibility and Protective Environment and the Rings of Responsibility

Identifying Child Protection Issues: What is a child protection issue, Categorizing child protection issues (Child Rights Violations, Child Abuse & Exploitation, Circumstantial Issues), Child Abuse and Exploitation , Recognizing Child Abuse (victims) , Myths related to Child Abuse, Circumstantial/Situational Child Protection Issues

Law enforcement Response to child Abuse: A Multi-Disciplinary Team Approach (how to work with other agencies),

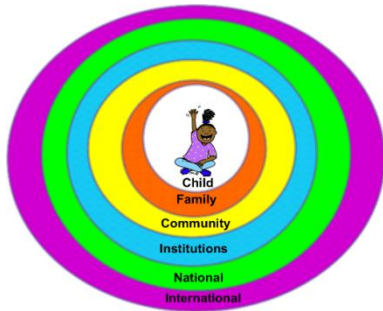
The Role of the Police (basic responsibilities): Law Enforcement Protocols and procedures (Investigation procedures), Investigation of sex crimes(evidence gathering and Referral Pathways), Working with the Medical Community, Challenges(despite legal mechanisms) of law enforcement in Responding to child abuse, Getting Information, Reporting, Record Keeping



Juvenile Justice: Policing in the context of Juvenile Justice, Diversion, Street Children

Basic Child Psychology :Psychosocial Support Training, How to handle Children (victims, survivors, witnesses and those in conflict with the law)

Child Rights and Child Protection: International Conventions and Laws : UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (a synopsis), Child Protection policies (UN, NGOS), Liberia Children's Law, Juvenile Protection Court



3. Training of Public Defenders on Key Principles of Child Justice

Child justice is one area of Liberian law that needs support, especially in the area of training for justice actors and awareness raising on the laws for community dwellers. Under Liberian Laws, children who come in conflict with the law enjoy a wide range of rights similar to adults. The enjoyment of these rights is hinged to the right to counsel. The Public Defense Program is appropriately situated to ensure that children’s rights are protected under our system of laws. Hence, it is incumbent on all Public Defenders to improve their skills in child justice administration so as to provide the protection necessary for children who enter the justice system either as offenders or witnesses. The 4-day training in Buchanan was intended to sharpen these skills and to make the public defense program more responsive to the needs of children.

The training forming the subject of this report was jointly funded by UNODC, UNICEF, and GOL/Judiciary.

During the last training which was held in May 2015, the organizers (the Judicial Institute and the UNODC) observed some weaknesses in the area of Juvenile Justice, and therefore agreed to develop and deliver a special training on this subject for Public Defenders. The training forming the subject of this report focused on the following topics: Introduction to Key Principles of Juvenile Justice, Overview of the Liberian Juvenile Court Procedural Code, Evolving Capacities – Child and Adolescent Development, Child Friendly Legal Aid, The Children’s Law of Liberia (2011), Interview Techniques and Processing Children through the Justice System, Introduction to the Treatment of Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, Best Interests of Child Victims and Witnesses of Crimes, Right to Participation of Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, etc.

An expert on child justice was contracted by the UNODC and brought in country to run the training. Dr. GeetaSekhon was the principal facilitator for the 4-day session. Other facilitators were drawn from the James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute, UNICEF, and the Liberia National Police Women and Children Protection Section. The training brought together **32 participants, all public defenders, from across the country.**



During the Training, Dr. Sekhon presented a brief lecture on basic principles of Juvenile Justice while Judge Joseph S. Fayiah, a trainer from the James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute also facilitated. Judge Fayiah drilled participants through the Juvenile Court Procedural Code, which is the oldest domestic statute on Juvenile Justice in Liberia. The Code basically sets out procedures for Judges and lawyers to observe when hearing juvenile matters before the court.

Discussions on the Children’s Law were facilitated by Christensen of UNICEF. He provided an overview of the Children’s Law of Liberia (2011), with emphasis made on few



by Ms. Miatta Clark and Ina Christensen of UNICEF. They provided an overview of the Children’s Law of Liberia (2011), with emphasis made on few

provisions therein. Their points of emphasis included child rights and responsibilities, governmental duties, parental duties and rights, government and community responsibilities, protection of children from harmful practices, children in positions of increased vulnerability, children in conflict with the law, and children in alternative care.

Other facilitators at the training were Atty. S. YarlorSaywon, Atty. William B. Kollier, Vera V. K. Manly, Former Chief of WACPS, among others. Dr. Sekhon's next point of emphasis was on the 4 guiding principles. She listed them as follow:

[

- **Dignity** - Every child is a unique and valuable human being and as such his/her individual dignity, special needs, interests and privacy should be respected and protected;
- **Non-discrimination** - Every child has the right to be treated fairly and equally, regardless of his/her or the parent's or legal guardian's race, ethnicity, color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability and birth or other status;
- **Best interests of the child** - While the rights of accused and convicted offenders should be safeguarded, every child has the right to have his/her best interests given primary consideration.
- **Right to participation** - Every child has, subject to national procedural law, the right to express his/her views, opinions and beliefs freely, in his/her own words, and to contribute especially to the decisions affecting his/her life, including those taken in any judicial processes, and to have those views taken into consideration according to his or her abilities, age, intellectual maturity and evolving capacity.

4. Training of Social Workers from six (6) counties.

In 2015, the Section recruited and placed eight (8) Social Workers and one (1) Liaison Officer in seven counties: Bassa, Bomi, Bong, Grand Gedeh, Montserrado, Margibi and Nimba. The social workers monitored all juvenile facilities and worked closely with the WACPS Officers in each county. They further worked with Prosecution, Public Defenders and the Courts for the fast track the release of juveniles and ensured the best interest of a child remained paramount and that detention became the last resort.

In April, a three days training was organized for the Social Workers in Montserrado County at the Lyuken Guest House. The Section hired the services of Direct Impact that provided the training to the Social Workers. During these trainings, Mrs. Delaruelle Brumskine – Brich and Hon. Lydia Mae Sherman presented on several relevant topics:



Hon. Lydia Mae Sherman, presented for the first section mainly introduction the topic "Introduction to case Management". She started by giving the meaning of case management, the goals, roles and responsibilities of a social worker when managing case. She then talked on "Steps in Case Management" and "The referral process". She detailed the Intake or Identification Process and the point at which a juvenile is eligible for the diversion process. She also elaborated on the importance of informed consent in order for a juvenile to make an informed decision. Social inquiry assessment and its importance was a key part of her discussion as it is important in gathering information about a juvenile. She also talked on case planning and implementation of the case plan then follow-up, monitoring, preview and when it is appropriate to close a case or referrer it. Hon. Sherman presented on "Working with

Families Affected by Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)” and how the lesson learned from the training can be put to work.

She outlined the steps or measure to be taken when a social worker encounter an EVD affected client and how to provide them with emotional and social support that they may feel as a member of their communities and not outcast.

Hon. Sherman proceeded with the second section of the day by first explaining the role of the social worker as a counselor and the level of expertise required. She later elaborated on the importance of effective communication, both behavioral and oral and how it is beneficial to both the social worker and client and the associated adverse effect when it is not done properly. She also gave the techniques or approaches which are appropriate when faced with a crises involving a client. The ethical conduct that needs to be exercised was a key part of her deliberation. She mentioned the need to have supportive group as a channel for changing a child negative behavior. She also taught the components of psychosocial assessment-those behavioral changes that have a long lasting effect on a child’s life and the coping behavior.

Mrs. Delarue Brumskin – Brich presented on the topic “Basic Understanding of Stress and Stress Management”. She gave the meaning of stress and how it can be managed; the kinds of stress and detailed explanation including examples and the differences between the stresses. She discussed on the symptoms and causes of the different kind of stress, how to cope with them and how to help people faced with stress and outlined some of the helping support.

Mrs. Delaruelle Brumskine – Brich of Direct Impact was and gave a complete overview of the Diversion requirements for Diversion, , Reason Children Engage things a

Social Worker needs to know and do, especially using counseling approach in order to get a delinquent child program for subsequent reintegration into the goal and role of a counselor especially in persuading a behavior. Her section of the first day was concluded with a group work which was later presented by the participants. Basic social worker skills were taught to the participants and group exercises were done



the lead facilitator Program, eligibility in Delinquency,

the psychosocial and in the diversion community and the child to put on a good



5. Training of Peer Educators and Diversion Club Members

Training was conducted on the 24th of February 2015 at the Market Place in Monrovia for Peer Educators and Diversion Club members. The training educated Peer Educators on how to prevent Ebola in Schools and Communities and Conflict Resolution.

The peer educators are the spokespersons for the Diversion Club, a club established in local schools to promote positive choice making and to speak against juvenile delinquency.

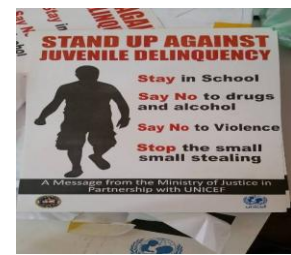
Due to some of the prohibitions that accompanied the state of emergency in Liberia, including the closure of schools and the banning of public gatherings, the peer educator program was put to a halt. Now that schools are reopening, the resumption of the peer educator began with the training. Over 25 Peer Educators and Diversion Club members benefited from the training. The training covered the following topics: how to be an active listener, what is support in communication, responding to crisis, Non – Verbal Communication, listening, understanding and responding, ethical conducts and facilitating support groups, background on Ebola, mode of transmission, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, facts and statistics, prevention procedures , etc

Community Dialogue & Awareness

The Section partnered with the Liberian Media for Democratic Initiative (LMDI) and conducted amongst students on delinquency prevention. Through this partnership, the Section was invited at events (debates, town halls, etc) to share information on juvenile delinquency. LMDI’s programs have wider media coverage in the country and feedback showed that many people, including rural Liberia, listens to LMDI dialogue programs.

In addition, the Section has consistently appeared on the “UNMIL DATELINE SHOW” highlighting and discussing key issues on the rule of law. Of interest, the Section’s several appearances focused on the following topics:

- 1. The Role of Child Justice in Obtaining Exit Clearance**
- 2. The Role of Child Justice in Curtailing Human Trafficking**
- 3. Mainstreaming Child Justice within the Justice System**
- 4. Juvenile Diversion Project: advantages and disadvantages**



Among series of dialogues on juvenile delinquency prevention in various

communities in four different counties, the Section held a dialogue in New Kru Town on the 28th of August. The dialogue's slogan was "Think, Talk, and Transform". The slogan encompasses the true vision of the dialogue, reminding us that with regard to juvenile delinquency, if we think about the problems; we can transform the lives of young people.

The ultimate goal of the community dialogue was to engage at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 25 in the New Kru community by starting a dialogue that would focus on juvenile delinquency prevention, specifically how to prevent delinquent behavior linked to theft.

Excluding Child Justice Staff and members of the press, there were seventy-three (73) participants at the community dialogue in total. 56% of the participants fell in the target age group of 14 – 25 and 64% of the participants were 25 or under. The ratio of males to females was 40:33.



The Section conducted another major Community Dialogue among youths in Bong County on March 20, 2015 at the Dolokelen Gboveh High School on delinquency prevention and basics of the Juvenile Procedural Code. In partnership with the Liberia Media for Democratic Initiative (LMDI) and the James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute, over 150 youths and students attended the dialogue. The community dialogue highlighted Diversion programs, juvenile procedural and other child related issues. Presentations were made by the Child Justice Section and the James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute's Training Officer. Importantly, the Dialogue was organized by the Liberia Media for Democratic Initiative recordings and video of the program will be aired on over 25 rural radio stations and 3 stations in Monrovia.



Logistical Support

Realizing the logistical constraints faced by the Police, the Child Justice Section (with support from UNICEF) donated several items to six District Officers in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties to address some of the constraints expressed during trainings. The Section embarked on a four days (August 8 to 11) journey to donate generators, office furniture, stationeries, etc to the Women and Children Protection Section (WACPS) officers of the Liberia National Police of both Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties. Within each county three

depots/details were chosen as distribution centers by the Child Justice Section in consultation with the WACPS authority. In Nimba County, Ganta, Sanniquellie and Saclepea were chosen while Toe Town, Zwedre and Putu Pennoken were supplied for Grand Gedeh County <http://allafrica.com/stories/201508041054.html>

The items donated to the police were: 6 generators (5kva), 12 office desk, 6 digital camera, 6 office desk, 6 sets of desktop computers, 4 Yamaha motorbikes, and several other office supplies to six (6) District Officers in Nimba and Grand Gedeh

Distribution Centers and receiver details were:

NO	Distribution Center	County	Receiver	Position	Contact
1	Ganta Detail	Nimba	Kessellie Tarwuleh	Line Manager	0880009193
2	Sanniquellie Detachment	Nimba	Munah B. Meah	Line Manager	0775675923
3	Saclepea Depot	Nimba	Jenkins N. Mangou	Commander	0777294301
4	Toe Town Detail	Grand Gedeh	Ophelia Geleken	Line Manager	0770800843
5	Zwedru Detachment	Grand Gedeh	Leona M. Gaye	Commander	0886529126
6	Putu Pennoken Depot	Grand Gedeh	Samuel N. Paye	Regional Commander	0770800010



1.



2. **Statistics showing the number of cases encountered by Social Workers at police (WACPS) depots per month and county in 2015.**

	Margibi	Bong	Montserrado	Grand Basa	Nimba	Grand Gedeh	Bomi
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	6	5	7	4	0	0	0
March	2	2	6	5	0	0	0
April	8	1	8	5	0	0	0
May	4	2	11	4	2	5	0
June	1	1	9	4	2	2	0
July	3	2	6	3	7	2	0
August	5	2	8	3	3	3	4
September	8	3	3	6	6	2	7
October	4	4	9	7	1	2	1
November	5	4	10	7	4	2	1
December	3	0	9	5	4	2	6
Total	49	26	86	53	29	20	19

During the year under review, Social Workers monitored and resolved the total of 282 juvenile cases in the seven (7) counties. These cases were diverted from going to court and the juveniles involved were released

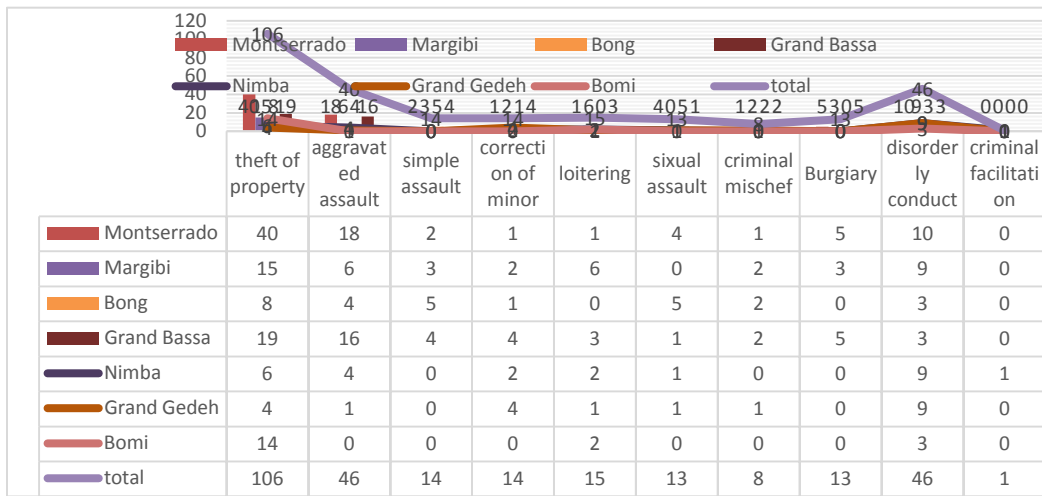
from police custody through the Women and Children Protection section (WACPS) to their parents or guardians at which time our social workers continue to counsel and monitor their activities.

3. Statistics of the number of juveniles that were released from prison per month and county in 2015.

	Monrovia Central Prison(MCP)	Margibi Two prisons (Bondiway and Carter High)	Grand Bassa Prison	Bong county Prison	Nimba County Prison	Grand Gedeh County prison (correction palace)	Bomi county prison
Jan							
Feb	4	2	2	2	0	0	0
March	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
April	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
May	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
June	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
July	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
Aug	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sept	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oct	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nov	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dec	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	19	3	3	4	2	0

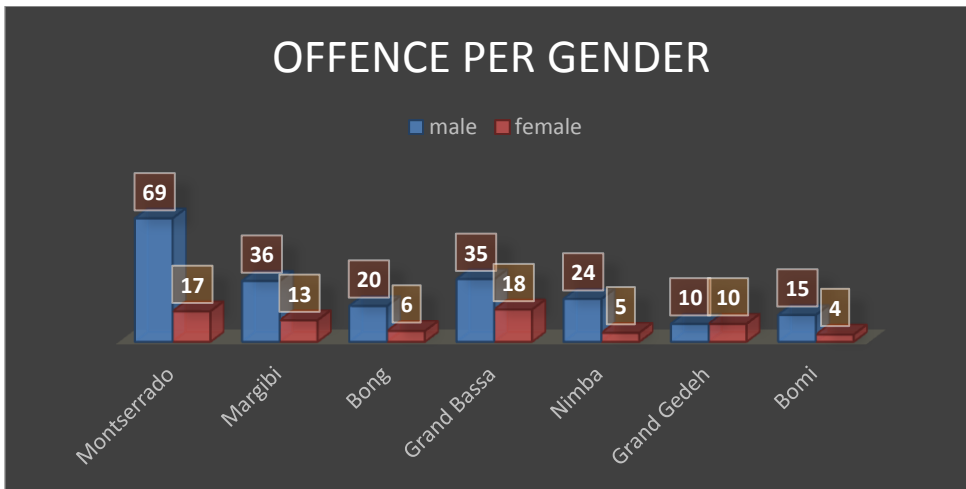
The total of 77 juveniles were released from prison this year through the intervention of our social workers assigned in the counties in collaboration with the juvenile judge, the public defenders and the magistrates in the counties. Prison Fellowship Liberia and PAE also joined the case tracking conference that ensured the fast track of juvenile cases.

4. This chart is showing the type of offences and the number juveniles were involved with this year per county



As shown in this chart above, theft of property is the offence most juveniles were involved with this year follow by aggravated assult and disorderly conduct. All of these cases were handled at the depots and the juveniles were placed in the custody of their parents. Presently our social workers monitored about 27 (WACPS) depots in the seven counties assigned.

5. This is a chart showing the total number of male and female involved in offences this year per county



As shown in the chart above, more male juveniles came in conflict with the law than females this year. The total of 207 male and 72 female juveniles were involved offences but were not taken to prison due to the social workers interventions in the seven counties that social workers are assigned.

SECTION III: EXIT CLEARANCE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

In 2009, a temporary moratorium went into effect due to several concerns with the adoption process in Liberia including the lack of legislation covering inter-country adoption. Despite the moratorium, there was an exemption that allowed qualified pre-moratorium cases and Special Medical Needs cases to have Case Histories done and exit processing where applicable. The Ad Hoc Central Adoption Authority appointed by President to ensure that Liberia conforms to national and international standards in general, developed the SOP that mandated the Ministry of Justice (Child Justice Section and Bureau of Immigration) to issue Immigration Clearance for adoptive parents to exit the country with adoptees. Since then, the Child Justice Section has exercised due diligence over the years in the issuance of exit clearance and has been liaising with relevant ministries and agencies including the Liberian Senate on the current Adoption Law and the Regulations requested by the President. In compliance with its role under the Regulations, the Section has processed a total of **87** (special needs children 5, adopted 11 and regular 71) cases during this period. The Section developed Exit Clearance procedures at no cost to applicants and ensured the full cooperation of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the processing of Exit Clearance.

Audit

UNICEF Liberia contracted the services of Moore Stephens to conduct Internal Control Audit (ICA) of the Section. The periods January 2013 to September 30, 2015 were audit. Reports on observations or findings have not been submitted to the Section.

Child Justice Forum Meeting

The Section chairs the monthly Child Justice Working Group/Forum comprising government line ministries as well as civil societies and international non-governmental organizations, to collaboratively address issues of child protection, particularly in situations where children are either in contact or conflict with the formal legal system. This group has been actively involved with advocacy, policies and procedures development, and the design of the Diversion program.

Social Workers Bike Riding & Safety Training

As part of its commitment to the Child Justice Section, UNICEF donated six (6) Motorbikes with helmets, tool kits and rain suits on May 18, 2015 to the Section for use by Social Workers. The motorbikes were received and turned over to the General Services Agency for Coding in compliance with Government's regulations. The Section realized that majority Social Workers were unable to ride motorbikes, therefore, the services of MARSACO Company was hired to provide one week long training. The training focused on bike riding, maintenance, safety procedures, etc. After the training, Driver Licenses were processed for the workers, insurance provided for the motorbikes, and certificates awarded. Bikes have been assigned to workers.



CHALLENGES

During this period, the project experienced several challenges:

1. Delay in the transfer of fund. As a result of the delay, project implementation did not start on time as planned. Initial plans and venues booked for programs were lost due to the delay.
2. Age verification. Social workers and Prison Monitors find it difficult during monitoring and case tracking to identify age of pre-trial detainees. Commitment forms from courts, on several occasions, contained different ages while pedigree forms at penitentiaries have different ages. As a result of this, classification of an offender as juvenile or adult becomes difficult. In addition, lack of birth certificate is a major barrier to age verification.
3. Limited Staff: The Section is still understaffed and needs additional social workers in other parts of the country to handle juvenile cases. Enrolment into diversion requires counseling and the need for social workers' presence to provide such service cannot be overemphasized.
4. Logistical Constraints: The Section has one vehicle that is used by the Coordinator, Liaison Officer, Social Worker Supervisor, Finance Officer, and Administrative Assistant. Additionally, the vehicle is also used for monitoring, trainings, etc. Computers provided by UNICEF to the Section for use by Social Workers experience factory fault. As a result of the defect, some Social Workers do not have computers to compile reports from the field.
5. Parents' refusal to accept Juveniles during reintegration: Parents refusal to accept juveniles upon release has increased the need for facilitates to place juveniles in such situations and has further overburden Social Workers, monitors, Police and Corrections thereby leaving them with no alternatives but to take juveniles into their homes – a situation that is worrisome.

LESSONS LEARNED

Staff has demonstrated the ability to perform at all levels and lead project development and implementation.

Diversion works well by incorporating other areas like community service, volunteerisms, apprentice, and regular school monitoring.

The Diversion program provided information that will be used to rollout the program and make informed decision from findings. Feedbacks received from participants and parents showed that Diversion is one of the best measures to incarceration and needs to be rolled out to other parts of the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Child Justice has a good plan in place with the implementation of the Diversion program. The major recommendation is to continue with the implementing of the Diversion program as planned. A key area on which to focus is the strengthening and rollout of the program to other parts of the Country.

THE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) PROGRAM

The ADR Program of the Ministry of Justice is part of the major reform initiative in Liberia's Justice Sector. In 2010, the MoJ led a major GOL-sponsored conference referred to as the famous "Gbarnga Conference." The conference bringing together key stakeholders and justice actors reviewed Liberia's legal systems (customary and statutory) and explored ways to increase access to justice for all citizens. As part of the conference resolution, an initiative to pilot alternative means to dispute resolution, void of litigation, and increase access to justice for all, including vulnerable groups equitably, accurately and promptly was agreed upon. Thus, Proposal to pilot a three (3) year ADR program was forwarded to the World Bank. The Bank consented to fund the proposal. The proposal proffered to develop and implement frameworks for Legal Aid and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Implementing an ADR pilot will assist in the reduction of the huge congestion and overcrowded court dockets. Hence, ADR legislation with the aim of institutionalizing ADR in the Liberia Justice system must be put in place.

With the total World Bank funding support of US\$ 927,000.00, the ADR program of the MOJ during current and previous reporting periods cumulatively achieved the following:

- *Conducted a Desk Review that researched existing alternative dispute resolution programs and best practices around the region to inform the Liberia ADR Program;*
- *Conducted a Scoping Study to identify major disputes that exist in communities across Liberia and presented the report to major stakeholders and Justice Sector actors, and presented all findings and recommendations on how to resolve such disputes to be tested through the implementation of an ADR pilot and the institutionalization of ADR in the Liberia Justice system;*
- *Established an inter-agency Steering Committee-that meets regularly to provide policy and implementation guidance for the successful implementation of the ADR pilot;*
- *Developed a Concept Note (CN) focusing on Providing Support and Strengthening Prosecution at the level of the City Solicitors as the focus of the ADR pilot to be rolled out in four counties, Lofa, Nimba, Bong and Montserrado;*
- *Conducted a Study Tour of the Ghana Judiciary Service to learn from their ADR Program with the aim of adopting and applying best practices to the Liberian ADR program and legal system;*

A major challenge faced, however, by the ADR Program is its newness within the formal Justice system. The perception by legal practitioners about ADR becoming mainstreamed in the Liberian Justice System is negative, thus their reluctance to buy-in and give support to the ADR initiative in the country.

PART: 1 – B

PROSECUTION

DEPARTMENT OF PROSECUTION

The Ministry of Justice is mandated by law, to carryout criminal prosecutions and conduct all civil suits to which the Republic is a party. Pursuant to this mandate, several cases were prosecuted including murder, rape, armed robbery, economic sabotage, etc. The State obtained numerous indictments against Defendants whose cases have been docketed and are awaiting trial. Notable amongst the indictments obtained are the case of the grand corruption at the National Port Authority (NPA), involving the suspended Managing Director, Matilda W. Parker and the former Comptroller Christiana Paleay, which was investigated by the LACC and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice for prosecution; the case of Gansee K. Winn, the Army Officer who allegedly murdered Nelson Cuput, a motorcyclist in the Thinkers Village Community, ELWA Highway; the case of Wesley Weah, the police officer who allegedly afflicted injuries on Alfred Tarnue, Jr., a motorcyclist in the Redlight area, which resulted into the death of the motorcyclist and the burning of the Police Station at the Paynesville/Redlight by protesting motorcyclists, and that of the case of Edwin Palay and twenty –six other defendants who were indicted for the crimes of arm robbery, theft of property, rioting, etc. in the Golden Veloreum incident in Sinoe County. This case has been transferred to Rivercess County and trial should begin during the February Term of Court A.D. 2016. The Sexual and Gender Based Violence Unit in Montserrado County alone obtained 202 indictments/true bills in respect of Sexual and Gender Based Violence crimes

- a) A total of 157 (One Hundred Fifty Seven) cases were tried. The State obtained guilty verdicts in 118 of the cases, not guilty in twenty-two (22) and mistrial in eight (8). Forty out of the total of 157cases were SGBV related and the State obtained 35 guilty verdicts. One case in particular, of which the Ministry is tremendously proud, is the case of economic sabotage against the former Managing Director of the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), Moses Wogbeh and other senior managers against whom the State obtained a guilty verdict. The Defendants in the case were sentenced to Ten (10) years imprisonment and requested to restitute the amount of US\$6,000,000 (United States Dollars Six Million). The Defendants announced an appeal to the Honourable the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia, which is still pending final determination.

- b) In April 2015, the Government of Liberia obtained an indictment in Montserrado County against Defendant Abbas Debes and several others for the illicit trafficking of scores of Liberian girls to Lebanon and gang rape. Because of public sentiments associated with the trial, the venue of the trial was changed from Montserrado to Bomi County. Trial of this case commenced in Bomi County during the August Term A.D. 2015, and is still ongoing.
- c) The Department was also engaged with the litigation of two cases against the Government of Liberia at the ECOWAS Court, in Abuja, the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The first case was brought against the Government of Liberia by Hans Williams and Maydea Paykue for the alleged violation of their human rights, and the second case was brought by Dr. Malachai Z. York who alleged in substance that he was appointed Consular Officer for the State of Georgia, United States of America by former President Charles Ghankay Taylor in 1999, and that the Government of Liberia has purportedly failed to honour its obligation under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to secure his release as a Consular Officer and “a Diplomat Agent” of the Liberian Government, on grounds of his mistaken belief that he should have been immune from arrest, detention and prosecution. Hence, because of Liberia’s failure and/or inability to secure his release through Diplomatic channels, the ECOWAS court should compel the Government of Liberia to compel the Government of the United States to have him released. Dr. Malachai Z. York was convicted by the United States Government and is presently serving a prison term of 136 years at the maximum prison in the State of Colorado for transporting minors across State lines for the purpose of sexual molestation, racketeering, and financial reporting charges. His case was reported as the largest prosecution for molestation ever directed at a single person in the history of the United States, both in terms of number of victims and number of incidents.
- d) The ECOWAS court on November 30, 2015, handed down final judgment in the Hans Williams’s case, holding that Liberia did not commit any human rights violation against Hans Williams & Mardea Paykue. The case was therefore dismissed against Liberia.
- e) Additionally, with assistance from the Justice and Security Trust Fund/the Swedish Government, the Ministry of Justice through the Prosecution Department awarded scholarships to three Liberian doctors, Benedict Kolee, Anthony Quayee, and Ziebon Kpateh to study Pathology at the Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons for three years. This was a project identified by the Office of the Solicitor General two (2) years ago in response to the challenge faced by Prosecution in prosecuting cases of suspicious death and/or homicide, which has hampered and handicapped prosecution’s endeavors in adjudicating cases, and conversely given the defense overwhelming advantage. It is worthy to note that at present, there is no Pathologist in the entire country to assist with the determination of cause of death in cases of suspicious death. The three Doctors departed Liberia in late August 2015, and are expected to complete their studies within three years.

- f) During the year under review, four new sections/units were created in the Department of Prosecution which includes the Anti-Corruption, Civil Litigation, Felonious Crime, and the SGBV. As a result of the creation of these Sections, additional five lawyers were recruited and assigned in various Circuit Courts in Montserrat County-with two directors being appointed to head the SGBV and Felonious Crimes Units to enhance the work of prosecution.

- g) The Department of Prosecution also conducted four (4) training workshops in the months of January, April, July, and October of 2015, aimed at building the capacity of its Prosecutors, which was co-sponsored by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Government of the United States.

PART: 1 – C

CODIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF CODIFICATION

During the reporting period, the Department of Codification whose primary function is to review all draft contracts and legal documents referred to the Ministry of Justice for review, including draft laws; the Department also codifies Liberian Statutes in preparation for publication by the Supreme Court. The Department registered the following program achievements:

- a) *Participated in the drafting of the Domestic Violence Law, Alien and Nationality Law of the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization, the Genocide, as well as the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of 2014;*
- b) *The Act to Amend the Judiciary Law Regarding Jurisdiction over Genocide, in keeping with the Rome Statute, Ratified by the Republic of Liberia (2014), and the Drug and Control Substance Act;*
- c) *Additionally, the Department reviewed and rendered legal opinions on several laws that included the Liberia National Police Act, the Liberian Immigration Service Act, the Draft Act of the National Bureau of Concessions and State Enterprises, and the Land Rights Act of 2015; others were the Act to Create the Liberian Authority, and the proposed draft Regulation for Promulgation No. 18-2014 of the Ministry of Labor to enhance the clearing of trial dockets containing practical labor cases.*
- d) *Meanwhile, professional Staffing (Lawyers) and logistics remain the primary constraints of the Department.*

PART: 1 – D

**CORRECTIONS
AND
REHABILITATION**



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (BCR)

The Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR) continues to improve the delivery of services for both staff and inmates. Continuing this effort, BCR is presently concluding arrangements with partners to begin the training of one hundred and forty (140) Corrections recruits for deployment to prison facilities nationwide. The purpose is to beef up the Bureau's manpower capacity and improve security. Additionally, the Bureau, with the assistance of its partners, has compiled a list of sixty officers (30 from Corrections and 30 from LNP) to be trained as Intervention Team members to replace FPU officers who presently perform perimeter security duty at MCP and NPC. It is important to note that Improvement in security has significantly contributed to reduction in prison breaks this year as compared to the previous year. The Bureau is carrying out renovation works at some of its facilities, which will also help to improve prison conditions as a whole. Meanwhile, the Bureau continues its collaborative efforts with stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, ICRC, UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit, local civil society groups and international nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to strengthen its ability to function effectively.

The Division of Probation and Parole, which is an integral part of the Bureau, continues to make significant impact in addressing challenges associated with prison overcrowding and prolonged pre-trial detention. The impact is mostly felt in four counties, including Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, and Lofa. In spite of the effort made by the Division of Probation, the Bureau continues to experience a huge increase in prison population nationwide. For example, prison population has increased from approximately 1,800 (one thousand eight hundred) in recent time to 2,185 (two thousand one hundred eighty five), with Monrovia Central Prison (MCP) experiencing the most increase from a little under 900 (nine hundred) to one thousand eighteen (1018) inmates. Additionally, the recent riot in Ganta led to the incarceration of forty six (46) individuals at the Sanniquellie Central Prison. This prison has a capacity of seventy two (72) inmates; however, the present population of one hundred ninety one (191) far exceeds the prison capacity referenced.

1. ADMINISTRATION

a) Staffing and Training

The Bureau has 16 (sixteen) prison and detention facilities, and the Division of Probation and Parole Board which is currently functioning in four counties, namely Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, and Lofa under its supervision. The total strength of BCR is comprised of 11 (eleven) HQ Staff and 363 (three hundred and sixty three) personnel, including Cooks, Drivers, Corrections Officers, as well as 28 (twenty-eight) Probation employees.

In the meantime, BCR has prepared and submitted its 5-Year Strategic Plan that takes into consideration the recruitment and training of 40 (forty) Probation Officers and 140 (one hundred and forty) additional Corrections Officers between 2015 and 2016, in order to bring the Bureau's manpower to 582 (Five hundred eighty-two) total in early 2016. This increase in manpower capacity would, however, enable the Division of Probation and Parole Board to expand its operations to the remaining eleven (11) counties.

Currently, the Bureau has a ratio of 1 (one) Corrections Officer to 4 (four) inmates which is a little below the internationally accepted standard of 1 (one) Corrections Officer to 3 (three) inmates and 1 (one) Probation Officer to 12 (four) twelve Probationers/ Parolees. BCR continues to work on plans for employees of the Division of Probation to be afforded Civil Service Status.

b) Prison Health Services

There are Health Clinics in 6 (six) of the prisons, including Tubmanburg, Kakata, Gbarnga, Zwedru, Sanniquellie, and Monrovia. However, the remaining 10 (ten) facilities receive healthcare services, though not regularly, through visiting Health Workers from the local County Health Teams assigned by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW). It is important to stress the need for the expansion of healthcare facilities to all prisons nationwide. The absence of health centers at the other prison facilities still poses a serious challenge to the Bureau, especially in the aftermath of the Ebola outbreak. Meanwhile, funding for medical supplies needs to be increased and provided in a timely manner.

The Bureau continues to work closely with ICRC, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in instituting measures aimed at preventing an outbreak of any health related crisis in all of its prison/detention facilities. Up to date, the

Bureau can proudly state that it did not experience a single positive case of the Ebola Virus, and this remarkable achievement is the result of the effective proactive steps taken by the BCR Leadership with the support of its partners. The steps included EVD prevention and screening measures, as well as ensuring strict adherence to prescribed safety practices to which the Bureau remains committed.

c) Prison Infrastructure

Many of the nation's prison facilities, out of the number that has been provided, are in very deplorable conditions and need to be renovated and improved to meet the minimum International Standards for prisons. One of the facilities to consider is the Robertsport Detention Center whose relocation remains one of the most critical prison priorities for BCR. In light of this challenge, the 2015-2016 Budget reflects an appropriated amount too minute to fund the infrastructural rehabilitation of prisons.

In order to address the existing shortfall in funding for BCR, the Bureau's leadership continues to seek assistance from the UNMIL QIPS through the UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit (CAU) to construct a more suitable detention center in Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County. BCR has taken initial steps to identify a suitable site for this project by seeking additional professional and funding support from its partners, including the UNMIL QIPs, Ministry of Public Works and ICRC. While this effort continues, BCR has completed the construction of its National Administration Building in Cheesemanburg, Montserrado County. At this same location, the construction of the first 50-Bed Cell Block which commenced in 2013, is currently at a standstill as a result of the Ebola crisis. Meanwhile, an additional prison infrastructural development initiative has been successfully completed at the National Palace of Corrections, and it now serves as a 6-bedroom residential quarter for Corrections Officers who work at that facility.

In recent times, BCR secured funding from ICRC and UNMIL QIPs to construct the Robertsport Central Prison. Additionally, ICRC has undertaken several prison improvement projects in Kakata, Bopolu, Tubmanburg, Gbarnga, Monrovia, Buchanan, Sanniquellie, and Voinjama. However, the Government of Liberia has provided funding to carry out prison improvement works in Monrovia and Zwedru, and the process is presently ongoing.



Illustration of Photos: The National Prison Administration Building in Cheesemanburg (completed)

2. PRISON OPERATIONS

a) *Prison Security*

Prison security is one of the most important areas of BCR's operations. In an effort to ensure proper security and prevent prison break, BCR has embarked on the training of recruits to increase the number of trained Corrections Officer at all prison facilities by 2017. Due to the improved security measures put in place, the Bureau experienced 13 (thirteen) jailbreaks in 2015 as compared to 17 (seventeen) total in 2014. Meanwhile, the Bureau continues to take steps to further improve security. The followings are some achievements made by the Bureau.

b) *Prison physical infrastructure:*

- Reinforcement of roof, doors and windows at MCP
- Replacement of front inner fence at MCP
- Renovation of the sick bay by ICRC
- Renovation of the female cell block at MCP
- Renovation of water wells by ICRC in several facilities
- Renovation of cell blocks at the Buchanan Central Prison by ICRC
- Construction of a Bakery by UNMIL QIPs/Human Rights at MCP
- Partial funding made available by ICRC and UNMIL QIPs, awaiting GOL contribution for the construction of Robertsport Detention Center

c) *Capacity Building for staff*

- 25 Senior Corrections Officers trained in Management and Leadership skills to ensure the sustainability of progress made in establishing a functional corrections system with the assistance of the Swedish Government
- Bilateral Midlevel Management Training Agreement between BCR and the United States Embassy in Monrovia
- Re-establishment of Memorandum of Understanding between BCR and the Ghana Prison Services
- Senior BCR staff trained on development of strategic plan
- Development of BCR Strategic plan 2015-19

- Recruitment of 140 corrections officers, including 28 females underway, training scheduled for January, 2016
- 140 Police support Unit (PSU) officers trained in basic prison rules and regulations, post orders, routines and tactical interventions to take over corrections security duties
- Development and implementation of 33 Institutional policies (SOPs)
- Development of security related policies including use of force, baton and whistles
- 6 Corrections officers, including 3 females, trained as TOTs for Gender Mainstreaming
- Development and implementation of Ebola protocols for prisons leading to zero cases in prisons
- Prison Database and Biometric System as a pilot project at MCP

d) Capacity Building for inmates

- Pastry and bread making
- Educational programs, Adult and Juvenile Literacy
- agricultural programs (piggery, chickens gardens/farms)
- vocational (Tailoring, Arts and Crafts)

e) Prison Health

- Establishment of a good working relationship with the County Health Team to regularly visit prisons
- Prisoners' Health incorporated in the National Health Plan
- Health Care Delivery Seminar
- Water and Sanitation projects in partnership with ICRC
- Joint coordination efforts with LWSC to dislodge septic tanks at MCP
- Procurement of 270 vinyl corrections mattresses by Global Focal Point funding through UNDP

f) Security and Mobility

- Development of a Security Contingency Plan for facilities
- Security equipment-PAE donation of hand cuffs
- BCR staff takeover of inner perimeter patrol at MCP

- Development of Administrative Agreement and Standard Operating Procedures between BCR and LNP for PSU takeover of prison security from UNMIL Formed Police Unit (FPU) following withdrawal from MCP and NPC
- donation of vehicles (new Ambulance, pickup, used Land Cruiser Jeep , Nissan Jeep and one Nissan mini bus, not in running condition
- Procurement of four (4) vehicles by PIU(pending) as part of GOL and UNMIL Transition Plan

The schedule below reflects the current prison population and the percentages of convicted and detained inmates.

LOCATIONS PRISON FACILITIES	CONVICTED/SEN TENCED INMATES				PRE- TRIAL DETAINEES				Normal Capacity	Current Population
	ADULTS		JUVENILES		ADULTS		JUVENILES			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
River Cess	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	35	16
Sinoe	5	0	0	0	26	5	0	0	40	36
Bomi	13	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	60	40
Grand Cape Mount	12	0	0	0	22	2	1	0	16	35
Montserrado	165	0	0	0	754	14	12	0	374	1011
Bong	39	3	0	0	98	1	1	0	130	142
Margibi	30	0	0	0	60	3	3	0	60	96
Bondiway	1	1	0	0	22	0	1	0	16	25
Grand Bassa	26	0	0	0	61	2	0	0	45	79
Gbarpolu	7	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	25	27
Maryland	33	3	0	0	30	0	1	0	36	67
Nimba	59	2	0	0	116	6	2	0	74	185
River Gee	6	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	45	31
Lofa	28	2	0	0	42	0	0	0	40	72
Grand Gedeh	184	1	0	0	54	2	0	0	274	242
Grand Kru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	608	13	0	0	1371	36	21	0	0	2104

i) Logistical Support

This pertains to the purchase and distribution of needed equipment, spares, materials for programs and services, as well as supplies that are essential to the proper operation of the Bureau. The Bureau's logistical needs include the following:

Description	Transport Available		Uni for m/A cce sso ry	Fuel Sup ply	Han dcuf f	Leg Iron	Sec urit y Loc k	Pho ne Car d	Inter net Acce ss/m ode m	Comment/Recommend ation
	m/c ycle	vehi cle								
BCR HQ	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Provide additional vehicles and Internet access; Repair current fleet of vehicles; Purchase all items BCR lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule); and Increase monthly allotments of phone cards and fuel coupons currently issued to BCR.
Monrovia Central Prison	0	4	All Offi cers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Repair all vehicles, as only two are currently functioning; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule)
National Palace of Corrections	0	2	All Offi cers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Repair the one vehicle that is down; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule)

Sanniquellie Prison	Central	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Kakata Central Prison		1	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Voinjama Prison	Central	1	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Gbarnga Prison	Central	0	1	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Repair vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Cestos Center	Detention	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Tubmanburg Prison	Central	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Robertsport Prison	Central	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Bondiway Prison	Central	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).

											schedule).
Fishtown Detention Center	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Barclayville Detention. Center	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Greenville Central Prison	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Bopolu Detention Center	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Harper Central Prison	0	0	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provide vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).
Buchanan Central Prison	0	1	All Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Repair vehicle; and Purchase all items the facility lacks (that are marked zero in this schedule).

3) REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

BCR is engaged in rehabilitation programs and services intended to change offenders' behaviors through training and counseling. The goal is to help offenders lead law-abiding and productive lives when released. In an effort to meet objectives of the rehabilitation programs, the Bureau has instituted several vocational, literacy, and agricultural activities in few of its prisons. Some of the rehabilitation activities in which inmates are participating currently include tailoring, agriculture, literacy, shoemaking, psychosocial counseling, arts and crafts, and soap-making.

C) DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Division of Probation and Parole Services is a component of BCR within the Ministry of Justice. Its primary function is to provide Community Corrections and administer Probation activities. Currently, the Division is functional in four (4) counties; namely: Montserrado, Bong, Lofa, and Nimba. While upholding these responsibilities, the Division remains focused on several important matters, including:

- Supervised bail program under the Ministry of Justice that currently pre-trial detainees on “SUPERVISED BAIL” for misdemeanor offenses. This program is jointly instituted by the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary, and it is intended to let pre-trial detainees out, reduce overcrowding.
- Working with scores of Juveniles to support their rehabilitation initiatives; and
- Currently administering community service sanction for clients in partnership with leaders of municipalities.

The Division has successfully concluded arrangements on a grant proposal to the US State Department for the expansion of its supervised bail program.

I) CHALLENGES

The Bureau has made several strides to improve prison conditions and develop its human resource capacity. However, there are many constraints it has to address in order to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and success. In this regard, BCR is challenged to address the lack of:

- **Sufficient and trained staff** (there is a need to recruit and train additional 351 Corrections Officers and forty Probation and Parole Officers);
- **Transportation**(there is a need to repair BCR’s old vehicles and purchase additional Vehicles, taking into consideration the number of prisons that currently do not have vehicles and the offices of Probation and Parole services in the three rural counties);
- **Communication system and Internet Service** (there is a need to develop and install communication system to include: Web-based data system, functional internet service, routers, and handheld radios, etc.);
- **Adequate prison infrastructure** (this would help to address overcrowding and improve prison security);
- **Security equipment and lighting** (Handcuffs, leg irons, whistles, electric generators, solar panels, and flashlights for all prisons);
- **Uniforms for personnel and inmates;**
- **Logistical and operational materials** (twenty-two computers and printers, sixteen digital cameras, and stationeries); and
- Adequate budgetary allocation to BCR for personnel salaries.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above mentioned, BCR recommends that adequate budgetary allotments be made to address the areas of need expressed. They include the following:

- Recruitment and training of additional 351 Corrections Officers and 40 Probation Officers.
- Repair of BCR's existing old vehicles that are currently not functioning;
- Purchase of additional vehicles, taking into consideration the Division of Probation Services.
- Installation and/or supply of Web-based data system, functional internet service, routers, and handheld radios, etc.)
- Construction of adequate prison infrastructure to help address overcrowding and improve prison security;
- Provision of prison security equipment and supplies such as handcuffs, leg-irons, whistles, electric generators, solar panels, and flashlights for all prisons;
- Supply of uniforms for prison personnel and inmates, as well as logistical and operational materials (stationeries, twenty-two computers, printers, and digital cameras).

PART FIVE: THE REGIONAL HUBS

6. THE REGIONAL HUB CONCEPT - THE JUSTICE AND SECURITY JOINT PROGRAM (JSJP)

The Justice and Security Joint Programme (JSJP), established in 2011 as a three year joint program between the Government of Liberia (GoL) and the international community, has as its key objective, to decentralize and de-concentrate justice and security services delivery in rural parts of Liberia using the Regional Hub approach.

The key activities of the Hub program include the construction of 5 Regional Justice and Security hubs. The five regions are – Bong, Lofa and Nimba (Hub 1); Maryland, River Gee and Grand Kru (Hub 2); Grand Gedeh and Sinoe (Hub 3); Grand Bassa, Margibi and River Cess (Hub 4); Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu and Bomi (Hub 5). The JSJP aims to provide a holistic approach to the reform of the criminal justice system by strengthening five major institutions through the provision of trained personnel, key infrastructure, logistics, mobility and back office support in order to ensure that service delivery and access to justice are enhanced. Collaborating institutions that form the concentration of the JSJP are the Liberia National Police, the Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Funding support to the Program has been sourced from various avenues to include the Peacebuilding Fund (which focuses mainly on the Hub Concept, the Justice and Security Trust Fund - JSTF), which encourages development partners in the sector to contribute to the fund and supports priorities identified by institutions in the reform of the sector and the Government of Liberia. The GOL's funding support to the program has been used to operationalize the Gbarnga Hub and in the 2014/2015 budget, the GOL also contributed to the construction of the Zwedru Hub.

There were challenges in the operation of Hub 1 that served as a pilot and a learning curve; based on this, we are pleased to report that tremendous gains and achievements were made in the three other hub regions as of the reporting period:

In Hub 1, The Public Service Outreach Officers provided information about the services rendered by the hub which has led to an increased use of services by the public and did increase access to justice and service in the region. For example, the complaint mechanism which provides the opportunity for residents to file complaints against criminal justice and security actors has been used by residents to hold criminal justice actors accountable by their institutions for ethical transgressions, thereby improving work ethics of criminal justice actors in the region and ensuring accountability for misdeeds;

50 LNP personnel/Police Support Unit (PSU) were deployed at Hub 1; providing them logistics and mobility helped shortened response time to incidents such as mob violence, inter-tribal and inter-religious violence, riots, armed robbery and other crimes that could have derailed the peace enjoyed in the region. The police also conduct Confidence Patrols in the region to restore public trust and build relationships with the communities which helped improve police relations and restore confidence. Between January and June 2015, LNP/PSU responded to 9 criminal incidents in the Hub 1 region and conducted 9 Confidence Patrols in 55 communities. During the peak of the Ebola 15 LNP/PSU officers were deployed in Lofa to enforce GoL's regulations and protected health workers which contributed to eliminating the virus in the county;

Border security in the regions was also enhanced as Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Border Patrol Officers conducted 9 Surveillance Patrols in 50 border communities in the three hub counties. 20 BIN/BPU officers were also deployed during the Ebola crisis to enforce GoL's border closure and protect and advise citizens on practices;

SGBV Crimes Unit provided psycho-social and medical support to victims of rape in the region. The unit also ensured that witnesses were transported, and they prepared the victims for legal proceeding against the perpetrators. In the February Term of Court alone, 4 SGBV Cases were tried with 3 of the perpetrators convicted;

The economic implication of the Ebola Virus on the government also reduced support to the hub which required derivation of new strategies to cope with the situation. A catering company hired to provide feeding for 100 LNP/PSU and BIN/BPU Officers was paid a monthly contractual fee of US\$24,000.00 equating to US\$288,000 annually in 2013/2014. To cope with the reduction in the GoL budget from US\$750,000 in 2013/2014 to US\$450,000 in 2014/2015, the Program Management Unit instituted a self catering method by employing 9 kitchen Cooks which reduced the cost to the GoL by approximately US\$200,000.00 annually.

The vehicle workshop operating at the hub was used to repair all vehicles operated by criminal justice actors in the region through the cost of the Hubs operational budget provided by GoL.

The 9th Judicial Circuit Court was moved to the Gbarnga Regional Hub in April 2014 and the impact of this improved space is shown in the simultaneous sitting of 3 magisterial courts, thereby increasing the number of cases processed and improving access to justice in Bong county.

Hubs 2 & 3 achievements

The Justice and Security Board approved the roll-out of six services to strengthen criminal justice institutions and improve service delivery in the South East of Liberia to include, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties. Additional trained personnel provided with logistics and mobility were deployed to the Southeast to include 9 Prosecutors, 5 Public Defenders, 10 human Rights Monitors, and 5 Public Outreach officers;

The impact of those additional criminal justice actors was shown in the free legal services provided to the poor by the Public Defenders and the increased number of cases prosecuted thereby improving access to justice;

The US 500,000 provided by the Government of Liberia in the FY 2014/15 budget was used as a basis for the Board to decide priority buildings in Hub 2. With the provision of the balance US500, 000.00 in the FY2015/16 budget which will complete the Government's 1 Million commitment: other buildings already designed will be constructed. The entire construction of Hub 3 costs US 1.8 Million of which the UNPBF contributed US630,000.00 ;

Human Rights, especially prisoners rights, was brought to light by Human Rights Officers in the regions which led to the release of pretrial detainees who have been held beyond the statutory period;

Increased Public Awareness about the services delivered by the hubs through radio talk shows and meeting was able to lead to more residents using the available services in the regions.

PART: 2

LIBERIA NATIONAL POLICE

LIBERIA NATIONAL POLICE (LNP)

In line with our binding duties and statutory mandate, the Liberia National Police herewith submit to your honorable offices the 2015 Annual Report of its activities covering the Period under review.

Enshrined in this report are achievements, challenges & opportunities, as well as statistics of crimes and traffic accidents and other violations covering the period under review. The attainment of our fundamental goals requires sacrifices and loyalty to our nation and its people. In making the LNP more professional, the administration of the LNP instituted drastic administrative actions against officers who were involved in unethical and unprofessional behaviors during the discharged of their duties and provided local and international trainings to deserving officers of excellent performance as a means of building their capacities and as a motivation for performance achieved over the period.

Despite the logistical and infrastructural difficulties, it is the hope and aspiration of the Liberia National Police (LNP) and its administration that this report will give national government a vivid insight of the activities of the Liberia National Police; its challenges and constraints; and make the appropriate budgetary allocations for the LNP as it aims to fulfilling its mandates as mandated by Section 180 of the chapter 13, sub-chapter "A" of the Executive Law in the Liberian Code of Laws Volume II, 1956.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Liberia National Police is headed by an Inspector General (Director of Police). He (The Inspector General) is supported by two principal Deputies: Deputy Inspector General for Administration; and Deputy Inspector General for Operations.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Department is headed by the Deputy Inspector General for Administration (Deputy Director of Police for Administration). The DIGP/ADM is assisted by two Commissioners: Commissioner for Administration & Professional Standards and Commissioner for Training & Development. The Commissioner for Administration & Professional Standards works alongside four Deputy Commissioners:

Dep. Commissioner for Administration, Dep. Commissioner for Professional Standards, Dep. Commissioner for Press and Public Affairs, and Dep. Commissioner for Research and Planning who are also assisted by several Assistant Commissioners.

OPERATIONS

The Operations Department is headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Operations (Deputy Director of Police for Operations). The DIGP/OPS is assisted by three Commissioners: Commissioner for Operations, Commissioner for Crime Services, and Commissioner for Intelligence. The Commissioner for Operations also works alongside five Deputy Commissioners: Deputy Commissioner for Central Operations, Deputy Commissioner for Leeward Operations, Deputy Commissioner for Police Support Unit (PSU), Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, and Deputy Commissioner for Emergency Response Unit. The chart below visualizes the structure of the Liberia National Police; however, there is an amended structure that reflects all newly created Units and Sections, but it is undergoing revision for approval. The structure herein shows those existing previously and updated with new Sections and Division respectively.

1. LIBERIAN NATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

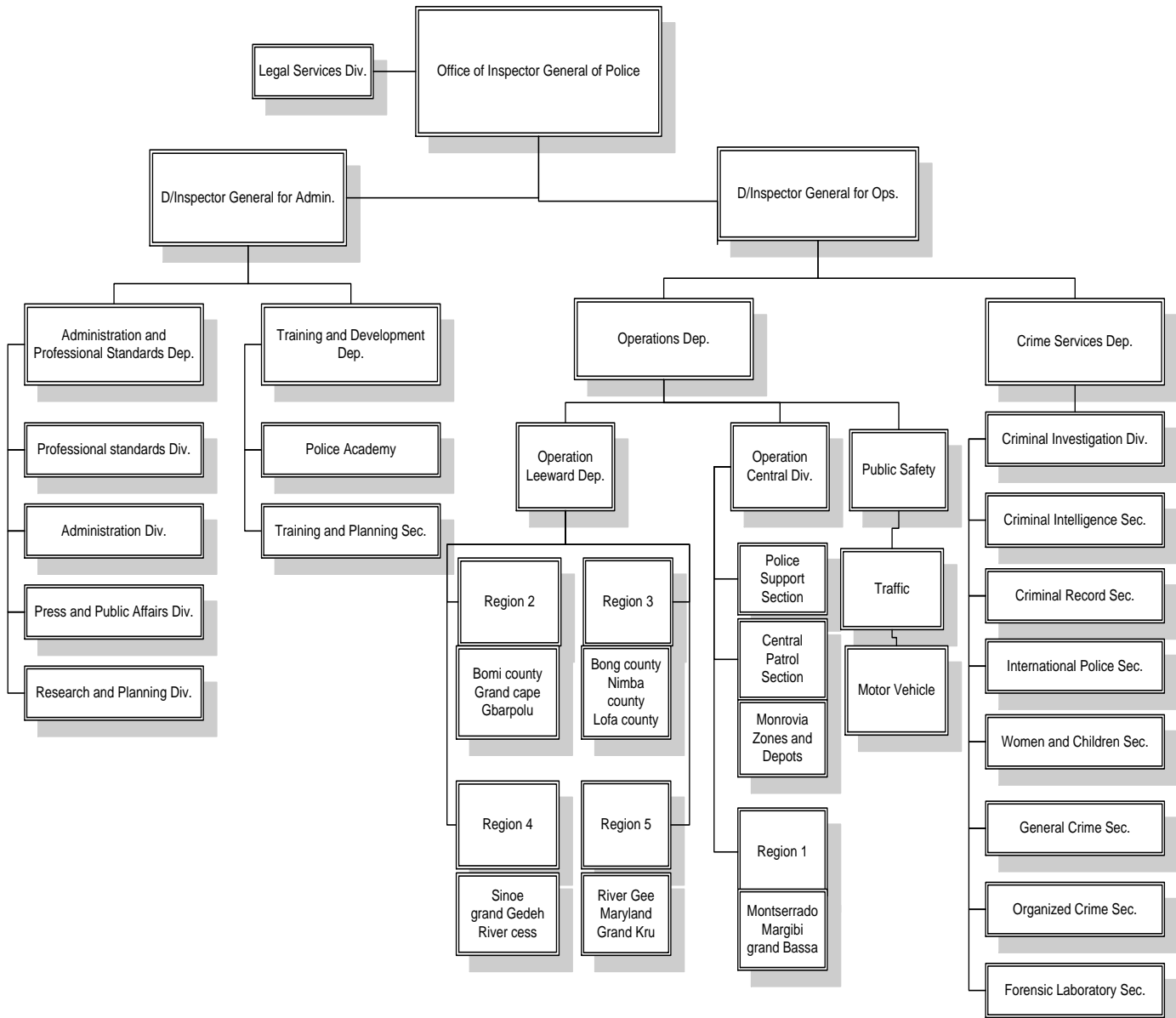


Chart of LNP Structure

PART: 2 – A

ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Department is headed by the **Deputy Inspector General of Police for Administration**. The Department is divided into two components: Administration and Training.

The Department of Administration is responsible to coordinate the activities of the organization, formulate plans, policy procedures and monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of these plans. It comprises

of four Divisions controlled by four Deputy Commissioners: **Research and Planning Division, Administration Division, Professional Standards Division and Press and Public Affairs Division** respectively.

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division is responsible for the coordination of Human Resource, Finance and Logistics. The Division is headed by a **Deputy Commissioner of Police**. This Office supervises nine (9) Sections as mentioned below.

SECTION 2 PERSONNEL

The Personnel Section implements all instructions of the Administration. The section comprises is of five different units: **Statistics, Manpower Development, Personnel Services, Records, and Insurance** Units; each of the units functions independently.

a) STATISTICS UNIT

The Unit records the performance and attendance of Personnel of the LNP. Statistics shows that the current strength of the LNP stands at **Four Thousand Eight Hundred Nine(4,809)**, out of which Three Thousand, Nine Hundred, Seventy Two (**3,972**) are males constituting **82.6%**, while **Eight Hundred Thirty Seven(837)** are females constituting **17.4%**. The projected strength of the LNP by **2016** is Eight Thousand (**8,000**). The table below contains the manpower statistics of the LNP.

Table 1: Manpower deployment by Sex and Rank

Rank	Male	Female	Total
Inspector General	1	0	1
Deputy Inspector General	3	0	3
Commissioner	4	1	5
Deputy Commissioner	29	3	32
Assistant Commissioner	35	6	41
Chief Superintendent	72	6	78
Superintendent	96	10	106
Chief Inspector	173	14	187
Inspector	259	20	279
Sergeant	326	20	376
Corporal	176	25	201
Patrolman	2825	729	3554
Grand Total	3999	864	4863

Table 2: Manpower Deployment by Counties

Counties	Male	Female	Total
Bomi County	52	7	59
Bong County	95	11	106
Gbarpolu County	27	4	31
Grand Bassa County	76	16	92
Grand Cape Mount County	27	14	41
Grand Kru County	21	3	24
Grand Gedeh County	54	11	65
Lofa County	85	5	88
Margibi County	124	27	151
Maryland County	41	10	51
Montserrado County	3165	716	3881
Nimba County	138	30	168
River Gee County	31	3	34
River-Cess County	30	3	33
Sinoe County	35	4	39
Total	864	3999	4863

Table 3: Manpower deployment by Monrovia Zones & Depots including Careyburg

Monrovia Areas	Male	Female	Total
Central Headquarters	1073	273	1346
Police Support Unit (PSU)	704	106	810
Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	332	2	334
Zone One and Its Depots	168	52	220
Zone Two and Its Depots	68	12	80
Zone Three and Its Depots	44	14	58
Zone Four and Its Depots	119	40	159
Zone Five and Its Depots	133	53	186
Zone Six and Its Depots	58	18	76
Zone Seven and Its Depots	33	12	45
Zone Eight and Its Depots	72	26	98
Zone Nine and Its Depots	123	45	168
Metro One	41	17	58
Metro Two	22	5	27
Salem	32	3	35
Careysburg	25	1	26
Total	3047	679	3726

b) Manpower Development Unit

The Manpower Development Unit is responsible to recruit, screen, and qualify all civilians applying for entry into the service of the LNP. The Unit has processed **One thousand nine seven nine (1979)** applicants for the

period of January to June 2015 out of which **five Hundred thirteen(513)** successfully passed the recruitment process; **Eighty Eight (88) females**, **Four Hundred Twenty-five(425)** males awaiting training date. On the contrary, **eleven (11)** applicants failed the process; **one female (1)** and **ten (10)** males.

Table 1: Applicant for recruitment process

Male	Female	Total
1674	305	1979

One hundred twenty Eight(128) applicants that apply for the recruitment but couldn't continue the process due to the outbreak of the Ebola Virus, this figure comprise of **nineteen (19)** female; and **One Hundred and Nine (109)** male for the year**2014**

c) PERSONNEL SERVICES UNIT

The Personnel Services Unit records all transactions implemented by the office of the Assistant Commissioner for Personnel (**Chief of Personnel**). Statistics revealed that a total of **Four Thousand Three Sixty-Seven (4367)** transactions were effectuated during the year 2015.

Table 1: Trend of Personnel Transactions effectuated per year

Activities	2014	2015	% Change
Employment(Civilian))	1	1	0
Appointment	9	71	688.89
Promotion	11	43	290.91
Leave	6	21	250
Resignation (LNP)	5	3	-40
Lifting of Suspension	74	31	-58.11
Rescind	7	0	-100
Relieved of Post	12	8	-33.33
Dismissal	1	3	200
Training	3	0	-100
AWOL	6,727	4031	-40.078
Transferred	253	0	-100
Reinstatement	10	85	750
Warning	26	0	-100
Warning (Civilian)	12	6	-50
Expiration of leave	25	14	-44
Suspension	125	50	-60
Total	7,306	4367	-40.23

iv) Records Unit

The Record Unit records and files all transactions implemented by the Personnel Services Unit.

v) Insurance Unit

The Insurance Unit is concerned with the health and welfare needs of all LNP personnel registered through the Medicare Insurance Company.

Table 1: Trends and Number of Persons Benefiting From the Medical Insurance Policy

Beneficiary	2014	2015	% Change
LNP Officers	3,395	3991	17.56
Officers' dependants	3,185	3318	4.18
Civilian Employees	516	735	42.44
Civilian dependants	349	486	39.26
Total	7,445	8530	14.57

Table 2: Number of person benefiting from the Insurance Policy per month

Beneficiary	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
LNP Officers	281	280	282	295	320	312	331	341	280	200	600	700	4222
Dependants	240	230	231	254	243	270	262	279	239	210	400	520	3378
Civilian	95	85	51	50	58	52	43	56	32	43	50	60	675
Civilian Dependants	0	12	18	22	24	12	15	18	10	12	55	57	255
Total	616	607	582	621	645	646	651	694	561	465	1105	1337	8530

2) LOGISTICS SECTION

The Logistics Section is the custodian of all LNP assets. Additional responsibilities include, receiving donations from donors, procures/purchases logistical supplies, distributes fuel, uniforms and other materials, controls and maintains the LNP Warehouse. During the year, this section received office equipment, Janitorial, electrical, construction, and other materials from donor agencies.

Table 1: Items purchased for the usage of the Band Unit and General Materials donated

Band Unit Materials Purchased	Quantity	Donated Materials	Quantity
Yawah Key Board	1	Rain Coats	40
Mixer (Yamaha)	1	Jinchen Motorcycle	6
Power Ample	1	Dell Inspira Laptop	15
Solo Como	1	Desk Monitor	6
Bass Como	1	Laptop	6
Wireless Microphone	2	Printer	18
Yawah Trumpet	1	Hard drive	12
Red solo Guitar	1	Black & White Printer USB (8GB)	1
PA Speakers	2	UPS (650 watts APC)	5
Microphone Stand	2	Clif bar	1384
Extension Cords	12	Sport drink	2137

Solo Guitar String	5	Sport drink punch	741
Adopter Cord	1	Sport drink riptides	2026
Slide Trombone	3	Toaster pasty	576
Tenor Sax	2	Spring water	28623
Vivle Trombone	2	Italian bread	1369
Bass	2	Rip It Energy drink	831
Euphonium	2	7Up Soft drink	143
Eb-alto	2	Coca Cola drink (Fanta)	208
Alto Sax	2	Soft drink (orange Fanta)	116
Cornet	2	Generator	5
Baritone	2	Traffic reflector	40
Clarinet	2	Vest reflector	15
Belt	20	Reflective belts	40
Trouser (Navy blue)	30	Triangle	2
Shirt (White)	73	Bleach	4
Berets (Murom & white)	9	Comforters	4
Belt Bucket	20	Tissue	10
Banner (red)	3	Camp bed	14
Drum stick (brownish)	48	ZTE Dual sim phone	25
Big drum head	5	ZTE CellcomSim	25
Small drum head	11	Tambalo	30
Shoe (black)	23		
Total	294		38477

Table 2: Donation made to the Police Clinic and Professional Standard Division (LNP)

Donated Police Clinic Materials	Quantity	Donated PSD Materials	Quantity
Gerathem non-contact	1	Ball pen	16
Face mask	500	Perforator	12
Aprons	100	Markers	24
Gown	4	Staple Machine	12
Head cap	1	A-4 Paper	12
ORS	100	Note Pads	16
Paracetamol drug (medicines)	1	Manila Folder (A-4 size)	12
Thermometer	125	Flip Chart Paper	12
Stethoscope	1	Key Holder	100
Cephalexin 500 mg	1	Highlighters	12
Paracetamol tramadol	38		
Total	872		228

SECTION 4: FINANCE

The Finance Section runs the day-to-day financial operation of the LNP including the formulation of the budget, preparation of payroll vouchers and other financial documents. This section highlights the financial activities carried out by the entity during Fiscal Year, **2014/2015**. Below are the various transactions and budgetary appropriations.

Budgetary Appropriation

The Government of Liberia appropriated to the LNP for the Fiscal year **2014/2015** the total amount of US\$**16,648,622**(Sixteen Million, Six Hundred Forty-eight Thousand, Six hundred Twenty-two United States Dollars)

Table 1: Budgetary Allocation

BUDGET CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
Basic Salary (Civil Service)	
Basic Salary ((Paramilitary)	12,203.434
Special & General Allowances	149,549
Goods & Services	2,805.144
Projects(Capital Exp. Border Patrol, On-Lethal Weapons, UNMIL Drawdown & Legislative Support)	1,490,495
Total	16,648,622

Personnel Services

- There are three categories of personnel services to which budgetary appropriations are made. They are as follows:
 1. **Basic salary for Civilian services**- the appropriation is used for the salaries of the civilian employees who are paid in the Liberian Dollars through the first International bank and is controlled by the Ministry of Finance.
 2. **Basic Salary (paramilitary)** - the appropriation is used to pay salaries of regular police officers. These accounts are paid in United States Dollars through Eco-bank.
 3. **Professionals & Consultant**

The professionals and consultants service include the advisors and consultants to who fund for professionals consultancy are paid.

Goods & Services

The goods and services allocation is used primarily to procure fuel for police vehicles and generators, repair and maintain police vehicles, purchase uniforms and accessories for officers, carry out special operations as well as other police operations, among others. Local Purchase Orders (LPO) and payment vouchers are raised for vendors to provide goods and services to the LNP.

Projects Budget

Allocation for the LNP projects budget was utilized for the acquisition of fixed assets capital projects and other expenditure that are not captured in the Core budget. There are four projects to which budgetary appropriations were made in the **FY 2014/2015** projects budget.

They include:

1. **Supply of Non-lethal weapons-** The amount of **US\$799,000** is used to purchase non-lethal weapons for the LNP.
2. **Deployment of LNP personnel/ ERU at Liberia & Ivory Coast Border-** the amount of **US\$187,500** is used for the upkeep of armed ERU officers deployed at the Ivorian/ Liberian border.
3. **GOL support to LNP (UNMIL drawdown)-** the total appropriation of **US\$503,995** UNMIL drawdown was intended to:
 - Critical police operations. (Up keep of 10 Camps where UNMIL vacated)
 - Fuel for vehicles used for the UNMIL Drawdown process.
 - Repair and maintenance of vehicles for UNMIL Drawdown.
 - Procure specialized Uniforms.
 - Renovate Central Headquarters.
4. **Legislative support project-** No Support

With regards to the financial transactions of the entity, below is the financial statement of expenditure for the **2014/2015** fiscal year.

Note: Ministry of Finance handles the civilian component of the salary

Liberia National Police

Financial Statement, FY 2014-2015

Appropriation 2014-2015: US\$16,648,622

Less Expenditure: 16,647,477

Personnel Cost: 12,352,983

Goods & Services: 2,753,724

Projects: 1,490,495

Total Expenditure: 16,597,202

Balance in Appropriation: 51,420 (Internet, Water & Sewage, Leases etc)

Note: Ministry of Finance handles the civilian component of the salary.

SECTION 5: INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Section within the Liberia National Police was created to monitor and enhances the enforcement of effective accountability procedures and processes as it relates to LNP's financial, material and human resource transactions or activities by the means of audit.

The Internal Audit Section conducted the following activities in 2015:

Payroll and Personnel Management System

The Liberia National Police has three (3) categories of employees (Civilian, Consultants, and Para Military). The Civilian payroll is processed by the Civil Service Agency (CSA) and paid by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). The Para-military and Consultants Service payrolls are processed by the Liberia National Police (LNP) and paid by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP).

The total strength of the LNP is **Four thousand nine hundred and twenty (4920) Officers** with a payroll valued at **USD\$8,238,897.00** for the period of **January to September 2015**. **Additionally, a total of twelve (12) names were deleted from the payroll; four (4) dismissed Officers and four (4) deceased Officers who three (3) month period have elapsed, four (4) Officers resigned from the organization. Two (2) Officers were reinstated into the LNP and one (1) person employed in the LNP.**

There were **five hundred sixty one (561) Officers** who were **Absent Without Leave (AWOL)** for the period under review, January to September 2015 with a total deduction of **USD\$ 487,012.5** by the LNP Administration and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) **Eighty two (82) Officers** are receiving **General Allowances** with a total amount of **USD\$47,368.00** for the period while **fifteen (15) Officers** are benefiting from the Special Allowance with the Value of **USD\$ 121,679.00** for the quarter. **A total of USD\$21,669.00** were also processed for **Special Operations**.

Bank Reconciliation

The Liberia National Police operates **three (3) bank accounts: Special Operations Account USD\$A/C # 02-206-3000-24-00, Other Operation Expenses Account USD\$02-206-3000-24-01 and Other Operation Account LD\$ 01-206-3000-24-00**. For the period under review, the account balances are: **Special Operation A/C. USD\$508.97, Other Operation Expense A/C USD\$166.00, while Other Operation A/C LD. Balance is LD\$2,04,414.78**

Procurement Control

Forty (40) LPOs value **one million, nine hundred ninety seven thousand, seven hundred and fourteen and five cents (USD. \$1,997,714.5)** were processed through the **Internal Audit Division**, while **thirty-three (33) Vouchers** for goods and services valued at **four million, nine hundred ten thousand, eight hundred thirty four dollars and forty nine cents (USD. \$4,910,834.49)** were also processed for the period.

Pre-Audit of Disbursement

Sixty (60) internal payment checks were processed through the **Internal Audit Division** at the value of **fourteen million four hundred eighty seven thousand five hundred fifty four Liberian dollars (LD. \$14,487,554.00)**, while **three (3) check** valued at **one hundred seventy nine thousand five hundred twenty**

seven United States dollars (USD\$179,527.00) was processed from the **Special Operations Account**. One check was also processed for **Covert Operations** valued at **two million, nine hundred seventy five thousand Liberian dollars (LD \$2,975,000.00)**.

SECTION 6: FLEET MANAGEMENT (MOTOR POOL)

The Fleet Management Section formerly called the Motor Pool Section is responsible to manage, maintain and repair all police vehicles.

Table 1: Number of LNP Vehicles in good running condition

Equipment	Quantity
Toyota Pick ups	29
Nissan Pick ups	28
Toyota Jeeps	4
Nissan Jeeps	15
Ford Pick ups	3
Trucks	3
Buses	2
Total	84

Table 2: Number of LNP Vehicles beyond Repair

Type of Vehicle	Quantity
Toyota pick-ups	8
Toyota Jeeps	0
Nissan Jeeps	0
Ford pick-ups	2
Trucks	1
Buses	2
Total	13

The Summary of LNP Motorcycles

Motorcycle Type	Active
Yamaha 125YBR	161

Thunder TH 125 GY	14
Jincheng	6
Suzuki X 100	8
Super Galaxy	3
CICO	10
Yamaha AG 100	15
4Wheel Drive motorcycle	8
Honda NXR	5
Total	230

Table 3: Vehicle Type Status Report

Vehicle Type	Active	Faulty	Total
Toyota Pick- ups	29	13	42
Toyota Jeeps	4	1	5
Nissan Pick-ups	28	8	36
Nissan Jeeps	15	3	18
Ford Pick-ups	3	9	12
Trucks	3	3	6
Buses	2	2	4
ADMAT	0	1	1
Total	84	40	124

SECTION 7: FACILITY MANAGEMENT –MAINTENANCE-

The Facility Management Section manages and maintains all LNP infrastructures. Amidst a number of challenges including the lack of adequate manpower and materials, the Section managed to maintain the facilities of the entity during the period.

The Section constructed and completed during the year in review several Police Depots/Stations and renovated several Police Barracks, Depots and other offices. The below table contains projects that are ongoing, completed as well as projects to be undertaken by the LNP

Table 1: LNP Infrastructural Development

Type of Infrastructure	Location of Infrastructure	Status of Infrastructure
------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------

Construction of WACPS Accommodation/ Office Sapce	Gbah, Grand Cape Mount County	Completed
Construction of WACPS Accommodation/ Office Space	Totota, Bong County	Completed
Construction of WACPS Accommodation/ Office Space	Ganta City, Nimba County	Completed
Construction of WACPS Accommodation/ Office Space	Zorzor, Lofa County	Completed
Police office Space	Harper City, Maryland County	Completed
Goldflorken Police Depot	Maryland County	Completed
UNMIL QUIP VOA Police Depot (Zone-6 Depot-3)	Montserrado County	Completed
UNMIL QUIP Paynesville Police Depot (Zone 9-depot-2)	Montserrado County	Completed

Table 2: LNP Expected Projects

Expected Projects	Location of Projects
Tiama Town Police Depot	Grand Cape Mount County
Weasua Police Depot	Gbarpolu County
ERU Barracks-Cestos City	Rivercess County
Quardi-Gboni Police Depot	Lofa County
Gold Camp Police Depot	Grand Cape Mount County
Sergeant Kollie Town Police Depot	Bong County
Zubah Town	Depot Road
PROJECTS BY (ECOWAS)	
Toe's Town	Grand Gedeh county
Pedebo	Maryland County
Loguatuo	Nimba County
Yanyanken	River Gee County

SECTION 8: COURT LIAISON

Court Liaison Section liaises with the Judiciary in dealing with issues that affect prosecution. During the period, the Section reported receiving a total of **One Thousand, Two Hundred Forty-Three (1243)** suspects on a variety of charges, who were processed to court. Statistics revealed that there is a decrease in the number cases sent to court, with specific reference to the Monrovia Zones & Depots.

Table 1: Trends and number of cases sent to court per source

Source (Reporting Area)	2014	2015	% Change
Brewerville (Zone-6)	25	0	-100

Bushrod Island (Zone-1)	41	47	14.63
Caldwell (Zone-7)	44	71	61.36
Central Monrovia (Zone 2)	49	32	-34.69
Congo Town (Zone-3)	91	105	15.38
Crime Services Department	209	180	-13.88
ELWA (Zone-8)	109	107	-1.83
Gardnerville (Zone-4)	38	52	36.84
Salem Base	48	24	-50
Patrol	49	90	83.67
Paynesville (Zone-5)	302	292	-3.31
Paynesville (Zone-9)	137	136	-0.73
Traffic	55	83	50.91
Metro -1	6	14	133.33
Metro -2	40	14	-65
Total	1243	1,247	0.32

Chart 1: Histogram showing the number of cases sent to court per source

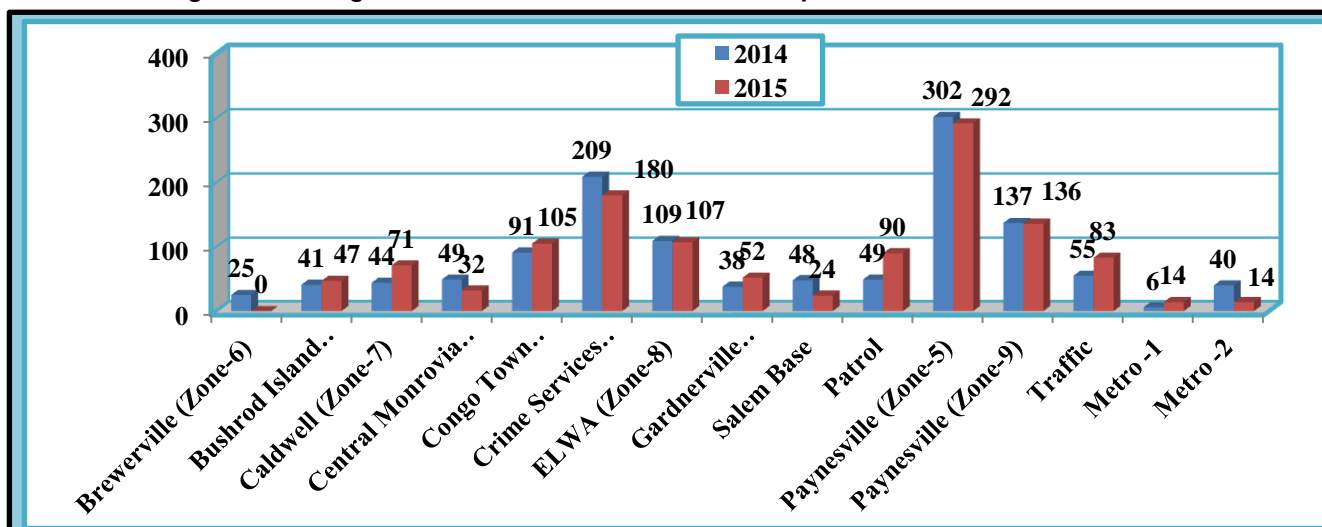


Table-2: Statistical Distribution of number of suspects Processed to court per month

Source of Data	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Aggravated Assault	9	11	12	15	12	14	9	9	11	14	10	11	137
Armed Robbery	2	6	4	2	7	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	41
Arson	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Auto Boosting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	9	12	9	5	33	7	6	9	8	10	9	11	128
Criminal conspiracy	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	3	0	6	0	0	18
Criminal Facilitation	4	3	5	1	1	2	4	3	2	7	2	3	37

Criminal Mischief	5	9	10	8	8	7	8	5	4	9	7	6	86
Criminal Trespass	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	3	15
Disorderly Conduct	7	4	5	7	4	5	8	6	5	7	5	6	69
Forgery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
False Public Alarm	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Illegal Possession Narcotics	2	4	6	2	6	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	40
Interfering/child Custody	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	10
Kidnapping	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Menacing	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	7
Miss./Entrusted property	6	5	4	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	32
Murder	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	25
Persistence non-support	2	0	4	0	3	2	1	4	3	2	3	1	25
Rape	2	5	3	2	4	3	5	3	9	7	5	6	54
Robbery	2	3	4	5	2	6	3	2	2	3	5	4	41
Sexual Assault	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Simple Assault	6	8	2	4	3	4	5	3	7	2	4	3	51
Terroristic threat	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	2	24
Theft of Property	27	28	26	25	28	19	35	27	20	32	25	27	319
Traffic Offense	6	5	4	3	2	5	8	4	7	6	6	7	63
Total	95	108	117	91	131	89	112	97	96	118	92	101	1247

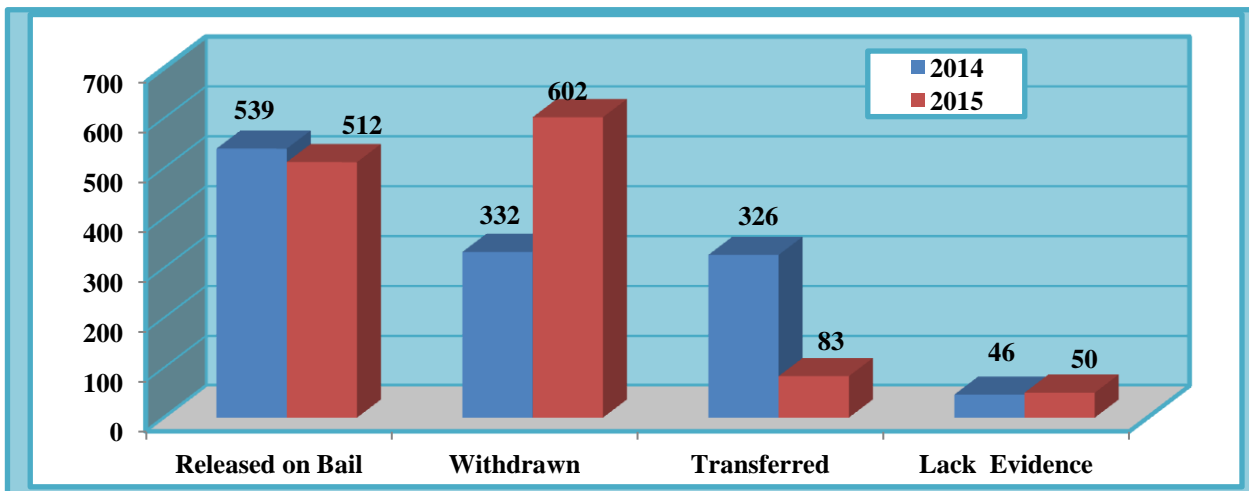
Table 3: Detailed Statistics of cases sent to court per source

Source of Data	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Crime Services Depart.	14	22	11	20	13	8	15	14	16	15	12	19	179
Patrol	5	6	9	5	7	6	12	10	9	8	6	7	90
Traffic	4	5	11	7	5	8	6	7	8	7	9	6	83
Zone One	2	3	3	4	6	9	3	5	7	1	2	2	47
Zone Two	2	1	4	3	2	1	5	3	2	5	2	2	32
Zone Three	8	9	7	9	4	8	15	13	5	9	12	6	105
Zone Four	6	3	5	8	6	3	9	2	4	3	1	2	52
Zone Five	21	29	25	24	23	27	28	21	17	20	29	28	292
Zone Six	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Seven	4	8	3	6	7	5	4	9	8	9	4	4	71
Zone Eight	9	7	9	12	11	8	9	10	14	7	8	5	109
Zone Nine	14	12	9	16	8	10	13	13	8	11	10	12	136
Metro-1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Metro-2	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	14
Salem Base	2	1	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	23
Total	95	107	104	120	97	96	121	114	100	99	98	96	1247

Table 4: Trends of number of Disposition Action from Police Stations

Disposition/Action Taken	2014	2015	% Change
Released on Bail	539	512	-5.01
Withdrawn	332	602	81.33
Transferred	326	83	-74.54
Lack Evidence	46	50	8.70
Total	1243	1,247	0.32

Chart 1: Histogram showing the distribution of cases per court disposition



a) RESCUE UNIT

The Rescue Unit commonly called the Police Clinic provides first aid to On-Duty Police Officers before they are transferred to a hospital if the need arises. During the period, the unit received and treated a total of **One thousand five hundred (1500)** duty officers from the various Sections, Units and other Squads who felt sick while on duty to include Suspects brought to Central Headquarters for who had minor illnesses or injuries.

The table below contains the statistics of various diseases that were treated with first aid and the number of duty officers treated.

However, the lack of adequate manpower and drugs to sufficiently ensure the health needs of duty officers is hampering the function of the Unit.

See table below.

Table 1: Distribution of Illness Treated During the Year

Type Treated	Disease	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Total
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Anemia	3	4	10	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	14	17	109
Blood Disease	11	20	25	0	10	10	8	18	9	20	17	23	171
Constipation	25	4	0	4	3	23	4	16	0	12	15	0	106
Diarrhea	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	7	1	4	7	8	45
Eye infection	30	14	25	0	15	4	13	16	7	4	10	19	157
Gastritis	7	4	6	2	1	8	2	3	1	0	3	4	41
Hypertension	5	4	2	3	1	1	3	4	0	8	1	2	34
Injuries	1	3	7	0	2	3	1	1	0	4	2	1	25
Malaria	10	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	18	19	20	21	170
Resp. Disease	4	2	0	12	2	3	1	0	3	9	4	10	50
Skin Infection	3	10	1	13	3	4	2	7	10	0	4	13	70
STD	24	20	7	8	17	10	13	2	13	11	4	17	146
Toothache	10	0	10	15	17	10	13	18	4	12	10	22	141
Urinary Disease	11	29	8	13	4	10	10	7	8	12	13	15	140
Worm Infection	7	8	9	3	14	10	12	16	13	0	17	1	110
TOTAL	151	130	120	91	111	121	110	140	99	128	141	173	1515

xiii. MOBILE UNIT

The Mobile Unit has the responsibility for recruiting, training, deploying and assigning qualified and certificated drivers to LNP vehicles. The Unit recruited and trained a number of civilian operators who were assigned as Vehicle operators.

Table showing the number of LNP and Civilian Drivers within the Organization

Category	Number
LNP Officers Drivers	14
Civilian Drivers	84
Total	98

xiv. GENDER AFFAIRS

The Gender Affairs Section was created within the LNP to monitor, support, advice, and report on the implementation of the Gender Policy. The Section has the following responsibilities:

1. Facilitate the promotion of equal opportunity (Gender Balance) processes between male and female in the LNP;
2. Ensure that women are afforded participation in the higher decision making of the LNP;
3. Support females development initiatives;
4. Work alongside with various Ministries and Agencies in monitoring and reporting Sexual Gender Base Violence cases in the Country;
5. Serve as member of the Promotion Board to ensure the equal consideration for both sex in terms of promotion.

During the period under review, the Gender Affairs Section of the Liberia National Police completed the following activities earmarked in the monthly activities plan of actions:

- The section in collaboration with the United Nations Police Women Network celebrated the International Women’s Day on March 8, 2015, in commemoration of the day.
- Participated in the school outreach activities in collaboration with the Community Services Section.
- Conducted a one day Awareness Campaign on the Deadly Ebola Virus Disease on March 4, 2015.
- Conducted a one day workshop which focuses on rejuvenating the Liberia National Police Women Association established in 1994. This workshop was held in the Senior Staff Conference Room of the LNP HQ with the objective of advocating for women, developing programs to improve police women capacity and competence on the job. Forty (40) female officers participated in the workshop.
- Participated in a lectures series on Gender issues at the NPTA.

xv. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT

This Unit is the communication link between the LNP and the public. It receives calls on emergency incidents, abnormal condition, traffic accidents, domestic violence and other crimes and offenses that require Police attention/ response. The section disseminates information to and from assigned posts of all LNP personnel.

During the year, the Radio Communication Unit received a total of **Two Hundred Ninety Seven (297) incident calls** through the Police Hotline, **911**, Police Radio, and Police Mobile cell phones.

The table below contains the breakdown of the incident calls received.

Table 1: Communication/Signal Unit (Radio Room)

Incident Calls	2014	2015	% Change
Aggravated Assault	2	6	200
Alleged Armed Robbery	71	43	-39.44
Alleged Robbery	2	0	-100
Alleged Burglary	3	4	33.33
Criminal Mischief	0	5	100
Demonstration	0	1	100
Alleged Theft	0	5	100
Bomb Discovery	0	12	100
Disorderly Conduct	2	8	300
Unconscious Person	6	0	-100
Drowning	11	1	-90.91
Commotion	10	6	-40
Electrocuted Person	34	1	-97.06
Fire Outbreak	11	43	290.91
Flooding	1	1	0
Hit & Run	1	3	200

Persistent Non Support	0	2	100
Rioting	0	11	100
Illegal Possession/Narcotic Drugs	2	1	-50
Mob Violence	3	10	233.33
Alleged Suicide	0	2	100
Homicide	0	4	100
Murder	2	1	-50
Alleged Rape	1	12	1100
Attempted Suicide	0	1	100
Lost Child	0	4	100
Shooting	0	3	100
Stolen Vehicle	1	2	100
Vehicle on fire	0	14	100
Terroristic Threat	2	3	50
Theft of Property	1	13	1200
Dead Body Found	0	11	100
Simple Assault	0	14	100
Request for Ambulance	1	0	-100
Loitering	26	3	-88.46
Missing Person	0	2	100
Road Traffic Accident	13	46	253.85
Alleged Manslaughter	2	1	-50
Total	208	299	43.75

SECTION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (ITS)

The Information Technology Section is responsible to ensure that all police radios and other IT equipment's such as: (Computer, Internet facilities, etc) are functional. The section carries out a daily routine to assess the conditions of all radio and IT equipment's and as well as repairs and reconditioning.

Table 1: Daily Routine to Assess IT Equipment

Office	Equipment Description	Service Required	Comment
U-113	Lesser Jet Printer and a Dell Machine.	Installation of Printer Driver to Dell Desk Top Machine	Successful
U-102	Canon Printer	Printer Driver	Successful
U-102	Dell Desk Top	Installation of a Canon Printer Driver	Successful
Small Arm	Printer Stop Printing	Was refer to Workshop for Repair	Pending
U-102	Hp Printer	Printer Driver Was Installed on the office Machine	Successful
U-107	Dell-Laptop	Important files missing	Needs Recovery software

U-118	Dell-Desktop	Needs Installation	Needs Antivirus
U-113	Dell-Desktop	Needs Installation	Needs Antivirus
U-122	Dell-Desktop	Needs Installation	Needs Antivirus
U-103	Toshiba Laptop	Important files Missing	Needs Recovery Software
U-115	Printer Hp Desk Jet Hp 2050	Power	Replaced
U-102	Stabilizer/Regulator	Power	Fixed
U-120	Dell Laptop	Office 2010	Solved
U-104	Dell Desktop	Instillation of Anti-Virus	Solved
U-102	Dell Desktop	Assembly of New System Unit	Solved
U-113	Printer	Installation of Printer Driver	Solved
U-123	Canon Printer	Installation of Printer Driver	Solved

Table 2: Communication Workshop

Office	Equipment Description	Fault	Comment
U-100	Hp Cannon	IC burned	Waiting for Spare Parts
U-102	Canon Printer	Power Supply	Repaired
U-103	Canon Printer	Drum	Cannon printer

B) RESEARCH & PLANNING DIVISION (LNP CRIME STATISTICS)

The Research and Planning Division is the arm of the LNP that is responsible to formulate long, medium, and short term plans for the entity; it designs strategies, provides technical services, maintain the LNP Library, compile and produce crime statistical reports and conduct comprehensive research on information relevant to the function of the entity. The division contains four sections: **Project Planning & Technical Services**, **Strategic Planning & Research**, **Crime Analysis/Data Base**, and the **Library Sections**. These sections function independently, as indicated below.

Section 10: Crime Analysis/Data Base

The Crime Statistics/Data Base of the Planning & Research Division is the National Crime data Base of the Liberia National Police. It records and tallies all crimes statistics received from across the country. Statistics shows that there are fewer crimes recorded in 2015 as compared to 2014. In 2014, Sixteen thousand, Five Hundred Eighty-Five (**16,585**) crimes were recorded while 2015, Fifteen Thousand, Six Hundred Twenty-Seven (**15,627**) cases were received, recorded and processed **2015**; thus showing the difference of Nine Hundred Fifty-Eight (**958**). This means that the reportage of crimes record to the **Crime Analysis Unit** decreased by - **5.78 %**as you will see in the statistics below.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage difference of crimes reported

Number of Crimes Reported	2014	2015	% Change
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	16,585	15,627	-5.78
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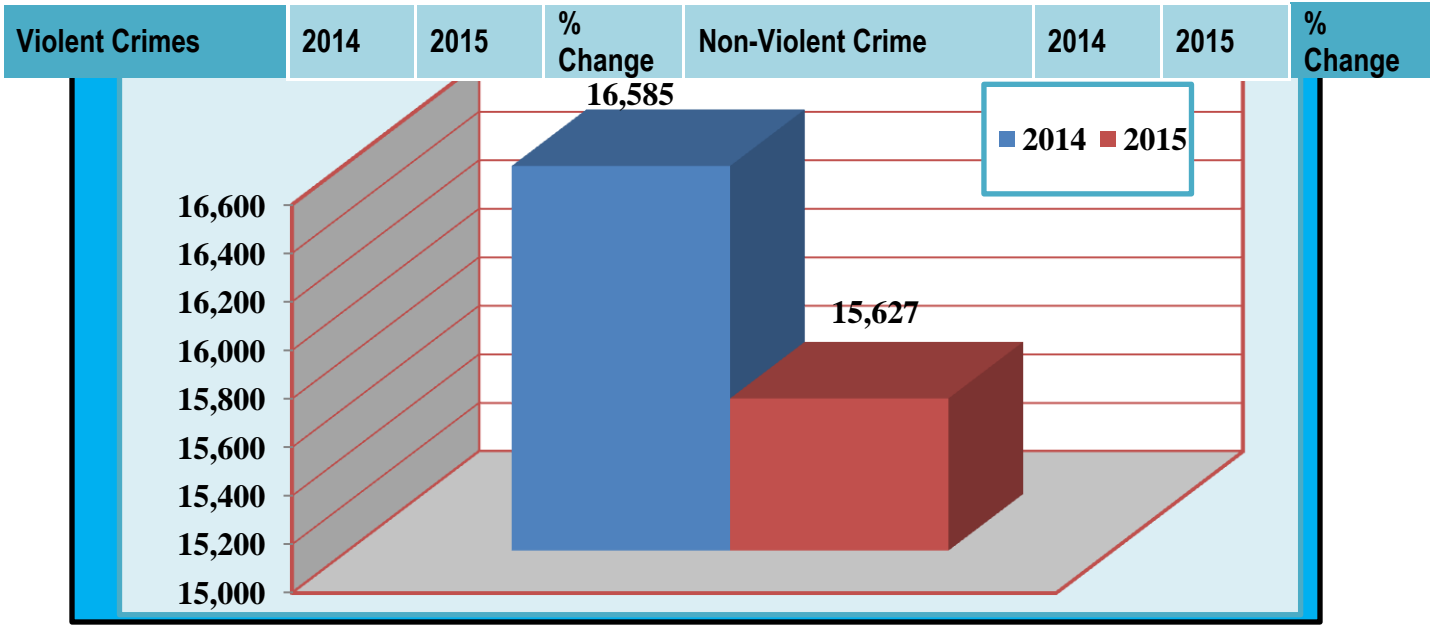


Chart 1: Histogram showing the difference in crimes recorded for the 2014 and 2015

Table 2: Trend & Frequency of Violent & Non-Violent Crimes

Abortion	10	2	-80	Abandonment	3	7	133.33
Harassment	4	2	-50	Abuse of Corps	4	3	-25
Illegal Abortion	3	1	-66.67	Aiding / Comm. of Crime	2	3	50
Involuntary Sodomy	3	5	66.67	Auto Boosting	29	18	-37.93
accidental Death	0	1	100	Auto Theft	60	62	3.33
Alleged Rape	0	9	100	Bah Check	0	2	100
Mob Violence	7	5	-28.57	Bigamy	3	1	-66.67
Accidental Homicide	12	0	-100	Bribery	12	0	-100
Aggravated Assault	1241	1,319	6.29	Burglary	1008	958	-4.96
Armed Robbery	248	163	-34.27	Criminal Attempt to commit Suicide	0	1	100
Arson	65	47	-27.69	Counterfeiting (Forgery)	35	16	-54.29
Assault Peace Officer	2	0	-100	Criminal Abortion	3	0	-100
Attempted Arson	1	0	-100	Criminal Attempt	79	26	-67.09
Attempted Murder	7	0	-100	Criminal Coercion	78	72	-7.69
Attempted Rape	20	0	-100	Criminal Conspiracy	26	20	-23.08
Attempted Suicide	51	0	-100	Criminal Facilitation	114	74	-35.09
Corruption of Minor	51	68	33.33	Criminal Conveyance	0	3	100
Cruelty To Animal	15	21	40	Criminal Mischief	704	624	-11.36
Felonious Restrain	11	18	63.64	Criminal Solicitation	7	0	-100
Gang Rape	35	32	-8.57	Criminal Trespassing	105	84	-20
Hit and Run	3	1	-66.67	Deformation of Character	5	0	-100
Homicide	17	13	-23.52	Def. Securing Creditor	20	11	-45
Human Trafficking	6	9	50	Disorderly Conduct	1249	1,095	-12.33
Kidnapping	32	25	-21.88	Drowning	4	0	-100
Manslaughter	18	18	0	Economic Sabotage	5	1	-80
Murder	67	78	16.42	Endangering Child Welfare	84	75	-10.71
Negligent Homicide	56	44	-21.43	Escape	9	6	-33.33
Rape	361	446	23.55	Exploding	2	0	-100
Rioting	26	13	-50	False Imprisonment	1	1	0
Robbery	198	223	12.62	False Public Alarm	6	1	-83.33
Sexual Assault	28	21	-25	Forgery	25	17	-32
Sexual Harassment	2	13	550	Fraud	3	0	-100
Simple Assault	2827	2889	2.19	Gross Sexual Imposition	2	0	-100
Sodomy	8	9	12.5	Hindering Law Enforcement	6	19	216.67
Statutory Rape	23	20	-13.04	Illegal Gambling	4	0	-100
				Illegal Possession of Firearm	55	34	-38.18

				Illegal Seizure	0	5	100
				Illicit mining	4	3	-25
				Impersonation Official	10	2	-80
				Incest	1	2	100
				Indecent Exposure	1	0	-100
				Inter. with Child Custody	66	79	19.70
				Inter. with Child Welfare	0	10	100
				Juvenile Delinquency	6	0	-100
				Loitering	13	0	-100
				Menacing	208	188	-9.63
				Mercenaries	0		100
				Miss. App. Ent. Property	575	520	-9.57
				Missing Person	4	0	-100
				Obstructing legal justice	11	0	-100
				Offensive Touching	1	2	100
				Persistent Non Support	352	553	57.10
				Possession of Narcotic Drugs	77	55	-28.58
				Possession of Physical Object for Lethal used	0	8	100
				Power Theft	14	10	-28.57
				Prostitution	2	1	-50
				Public Servant Permitting Escape	0	7	100
				Receiving M.U. F. Pretense	15	27	80
				Traffic Offense	73	66	-9.60
				Tempering with Public Road	0	1	100
				Rec. Endan. Another Life	3	0	-100
				Smuggling	2	0	-100
				Suicide	9	0	-100
				Tampering With Evidence	1	0	-100
				Temp. Criminal Invest.	1	0	-100
				Terroristic Threat	261	244	-6.51
				Theft By Deception	2	0	-100
				Theft of Property	5580	5032	-9.82
				Theft of Service	79	59	-25.32
				Violation of Privacy	4	3	-25
				Endangering Another Person	0	1	100
Total	5458	5515	1.044339	Total Non-Violent Crimes	11127	10112	-9.12

Table 2: Trend & Frequency of Violent & Non-Violent Crimes

According to the statistics above, the reportage of crimes to the police reduced by -5.78% but that doesn't indicate the reduction of public trust in the Liberia National Police when it comes to crimes prevention and protection of lives and properties. Analysis of the Crimes Data Base on the categories of crimes revealed that Theft of Property registered the highest with Five Thousand and Thirty-Two cases were recorded (**5,032 or 32.2%**), Simple Assault featured Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eight-Nine (**2889 or 18.49%**) cases; follow by Aggravated Assault with One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen (**1319 or 8.44%**) for the aforesaid year under review.

Table 2b: Summary of Frequency and percentage difference of Violent and Non-Violent Crimes

Category of Crime	2014	2015	% Change
Violent Crimes	5458	5515	1.04
Non-Violent Crime	11127	10112	-9.12
Total	16585	15627	-5.78

Chart 2: Histogram showing the distribution of violent and non-violent crimes

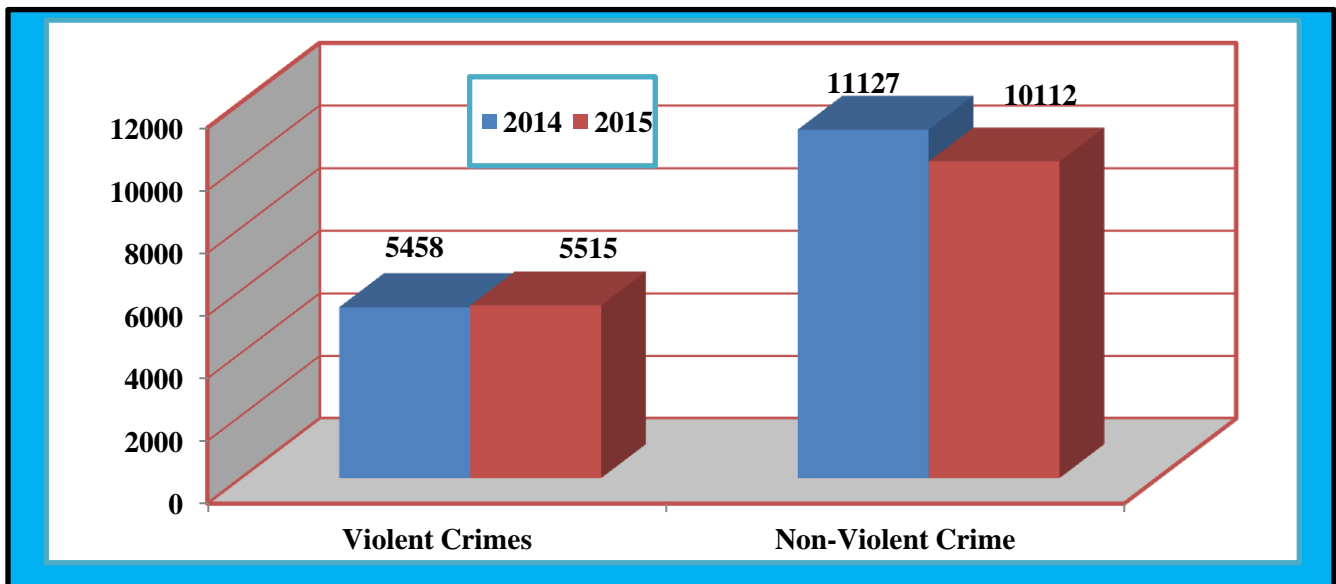


Table 3: Frequency of Crimes committed per suspects' age.

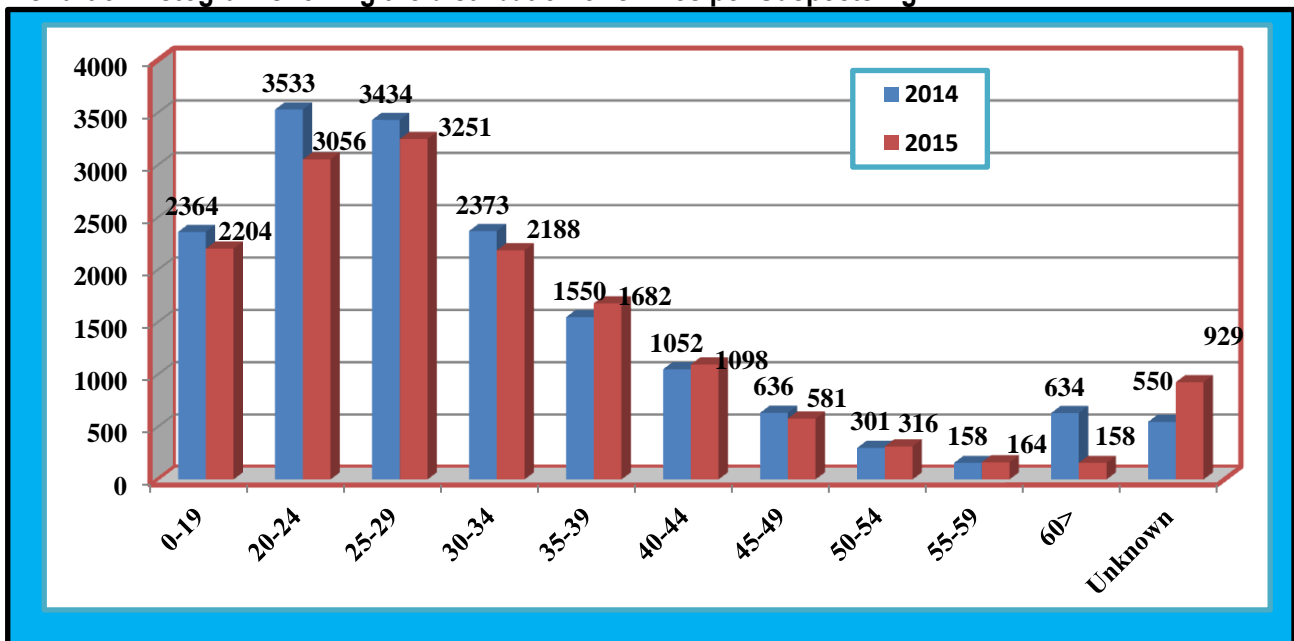
Age Rang	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
0-19	178	140	227	225	211	184	202	194	172	43	214	214	2204
20-24	201	235	309	285	278	247	267	242	238	216	269	269	3056

25-29	210	194	318	302	290	270	284	288	281	268	273	273	3251
30-34	136	135	199	182	201	190	195	164	174	290	161	161	2188
35-39	110	114	158	145	150	138	137	143	132	161	147	147	1682
40-44	71	62	110	104	84	78	95	82	61	151	100	100	1098
45-49	37	32	49	52	55	44	53	48	36	87	44	44	581
50-54	21	13	20	26	27	40	30	19	21	49	25	25	316
55-59	14	9	11	21	11	16	13	11	6	32	10	10	164
60>	16	7	15	14	14	17	11	10	13	19	11	11	158
Unknown	95	42	88	78	61	87	71	99	93	39	88	88	929
Total	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1227	1355	1342	1342	15,627

Table 3b: Summary and percentage difference of Crimes committed per age

Age	2014	2015	% Change
0-19	2364	2204	-6.77
20-24	3533	3056	-13.50
25-29	3434	3251	-5.32
30-34	2373	2188	-7.80
35-39	1550	1682	8.52
40-44	1052	1098	4.37
45-49	636	581	-8.65
50-54	301	316	4.98
55-59	158	164	3.79
60>	634	158	-75.079
Unknown	550	929	68.91
Grand Total	16585	15,627	-5.78

Chart 3: Histogram showing the distribution of Crimes per Suspects Ag



Statistics shows that the young people of this country are involved into crimes commission as compared to older people. Persons of ages **20-40** are likely to commit crimes than persons of older ages. Out of the total cases recorded for the period under review, Ten Thousand One Hundred Seventy-Seven (**10177**) were committed by people of the above mentioned age range.

Table 4: Frequency of Crimes reported per occurrence Times.

Occurrence Time	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
00:00 AM - 03:00 AM	22	17	18	21	23	35	12	25	30	37	18	21	279
03:00 AM - 06:00 AM	21	10	13	34	14	21	14	27	23	38	8	14	237
06:00 AM - 09:00 AM	216	177	278	194	235	221	252	185	203	189	226	206	2582
09:00 AM - 12:00 PM	292	251	375	345	331	325	374	204	301	320	321	305	3744
12:00 PM - 03:00 PM	188	175	279	265	241	202	238	96	201	213	238	272	2608
03:00 PM - 06:00 PM	149	155	235	184	216	188	194	356	163	221	212	197	2470
06:00 PM - 09:00 PM	106	111	159	133	138	139	146	53	132	126	143	135	1521
09:00 PM - 00:00 AM	52	55	73	82	92	84	71	225	74	89	66	68	1031
Unknown	43	32	74	176	92	96	57	129	100	122	110	124	1155
TOTAL	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1227	1355	1342	1342	15627

Table 4b: Summary and percentage difference of crimes reported per Occurrence time

Occurrence Times	2014	2015	% Change
00:00-0300	302	279	-7.62
0300-0600	255	237	-7.06
0600-0900	2521	2582	2.42
0900-1200	3968	3744	-5.65
1200-1500	2986	2608	-12.66
1500-1800	2447	2470	0.94
1800-2100	1520	1521	0.066
2100-00:00	1038	1031	-0.67
Known	1548	1155	-25.39
Total	16585	15627	-5.78

Chart 4. Histogram showing the trend and frequency of crimes per occurrence times

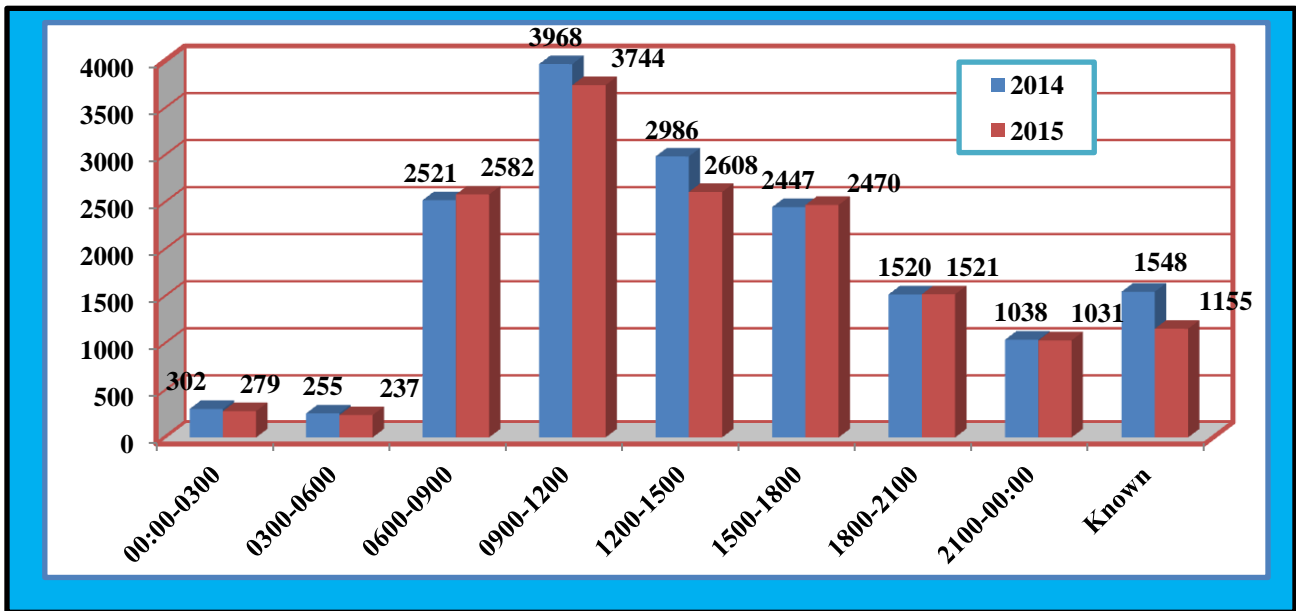


Table 5: Frequency of crimes reported per suspects' age

Suspect's sex	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Females	167	136	206	205	196	209	225	211	179	166	192	152	2244
Males	888	824	1273	1182	1154	1048	1105	1033	987	1150	1102	1152	12898
Unknown	34	23	25	47	32	54	28	56	61	39	48	38	485
TOTAL	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1227	1355	1342	1342	15627

Table 5b: Summary and percentage difference of crimes reported

Suspects' Sex	2014	2015	% Change
Male	2389	2244	-6.06
Female	13631	1245	-90.87
Unknown	565	485	-14.16
Grand Total	16585	15627	-5.78

Chart 5: Histogram showing the trend and frequency of crimes reported

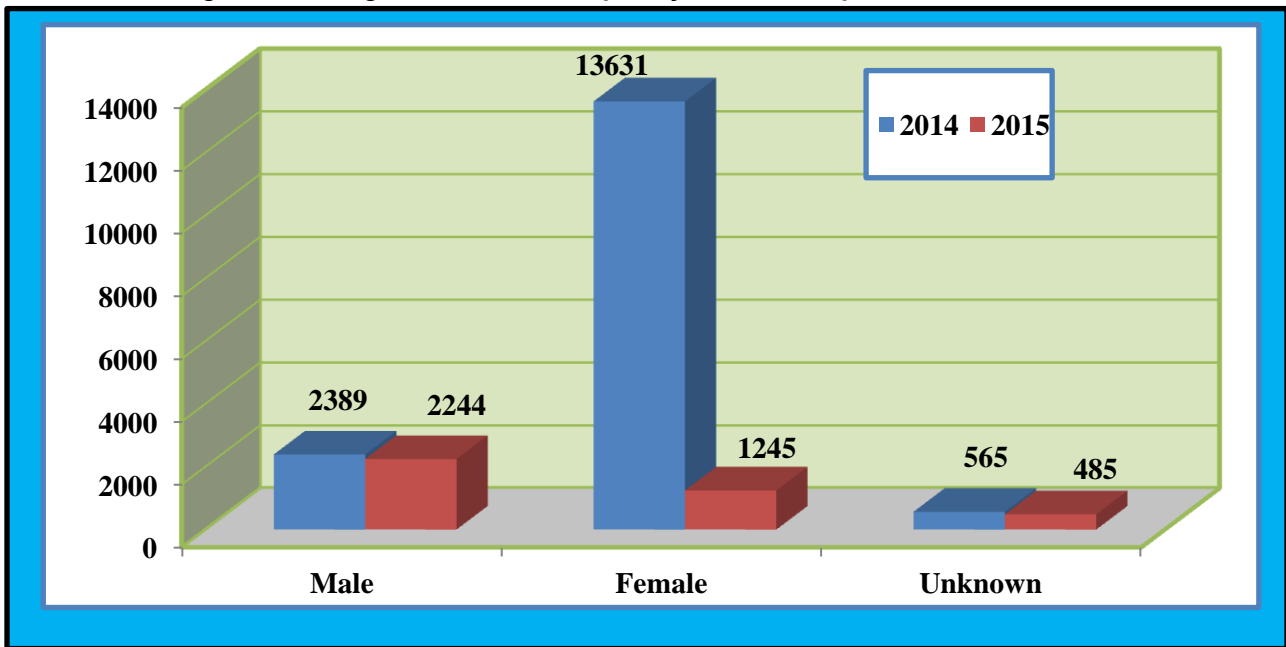


Table 6: Frequency of crime reported per Suspects' Tribes and Nationalities

Suspects' Tribes	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Bassa	141	128	192	170	156	159	175	148	133	172	180	169	1923
Belleh	1	0	4	5	0	3	4	2	5	1	3	2	30
Gbandi	22	15	35	32	45	24	34	41	29	44	30	33	384
Gio	33	47	76	74	79	62	77	64	49	80	66	66	773
Gola	27	34	45	40	37	52	27	33	25	42	31	38	431
Grebo	91	76	103	131	77	132	134	73	96	139	108	133	1293
Kissi	59	57	95	63	90	61	70	67	53	75	69	69	828
Kpelle	211	219	303	279	277	281	251	259	252	227	313	167	3039
Krahn	52	19	64	49	31	29	35	28	29	44	40	48	468
Kru	96	82	106	113	118	113	100	110	114	88	79	112	1231
Lorma	71	62	133	111	109	87	90	103	88	82	91	97	1124
Mandingo	72	51	83	64	79	56	67	79	78	75	64	78	846
Mano	52	44	63	73	89	59	92	97	70	68	62	68	837
Mendi	12	20	30	19	29	13	34	28	20	24	16	19	264
Sarpo	11	7	13	10	9	9	10	11	5	9	3	7	104
Vai	55	74	85	84	78	81	85	64	66	80	89	70	911
Foreign National	49	30	54	70	47	38	45	37	54	66	51	123	664
Unknown	34	18	20	47	32	52	28	56	61	39	47	43	477
Total	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1227	1355	1342	1342	15627

Table 7: Frequency of Crimes Reported per Police Disposition

Police	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
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Dispositions													
Court	282	280	494	542	501	423	556	424	380	419	441	442	5184
Pending	289	206	337	314	260	235	255	308	281	279	296	368	3428
Solved	516	495	654	570	615	650	532	564	560	645	601	503	6905
Transfer	2	2	19	8	6	3	15	4	6	12	4	29	110
Total	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1227	1355	1342	1342	15627

Chart 6: Histogram showing the trend and frequency of crimes report

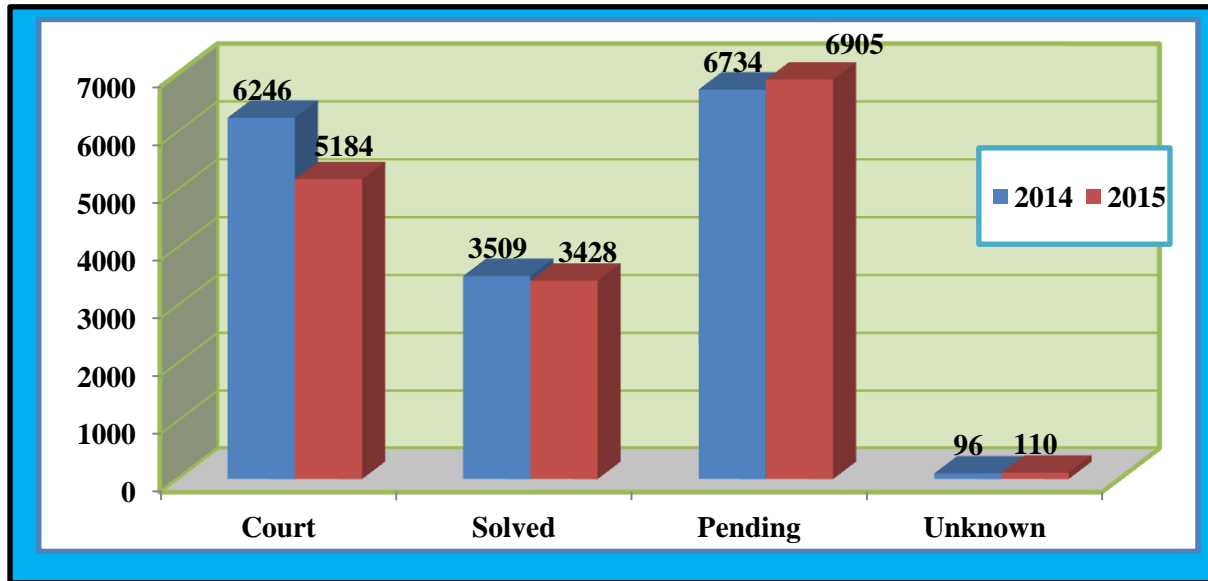


Table 8: Frequency of crimes reported per Security Region in Liberia

Region	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Marc	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Region One													
Grand Bassa	71	48	28	29	30	50	58	20	30	48	32	32	476
Margibi	16	17	94	52	33	32	20	20	16	35	77	37	449
Montserrado	75	60	51	40	66	78	63	87	44	38	66	55	723
Monrovia Zones	786	551	830	850	820	751	699	800	674	636	635	695	8727
Total	948	676	1003	971	949	911	840	927	764	757	810	899	10375
Region Two													
Bomi	0	26	37	44	35	55	25	10	41	41	43	47	404
Gbarpolu	0	21	22	20	24	5	24	8	33	5	20	43	225
Grand Cape Mt.	0	33	46	45	37	42	42	0	42	48	43	35	413
Total	0	80	105	109	96	102	91	18	116	94	106	125	1042
Region Three													
Bong County	30	92	98	110	112	98	111	129	116	89	124	136	1245
Lofa County	2	5	75	40	78	0	54	88	59	66	66	48	581
Nimba County	12	48	73	75	80	61	109	106	69	110	66	43	852
Total	44	145	246	225	270	159	274	323	244	265	256	227	2678

Region Four													
Grand Gedeh	62	27	68	33	28	40	23	23	23	32	32	45	436
Rivercess	20	7	20	7	12	0	14	7	23	30	35	22	197
Sinoe County	15	14	21	19	11	18	17	17	22	47	27	6	234
Total	97	48	109	59	51	58	54	47	68	109	94	73	867
Region Five													
Maryland	0	0	0	45	7	46	41	7	24	48	34	62	314
River Gee	0	15	0	13	0	5	15	0	0	51	25	16	140
Grand Kru	0	12	14	10	10	31	7	11	34	31	17	34	211
Total	0	27	14	68	17	82	63	18	58	130	76	112	665
Grand Total	15627												

Table b8: Summary of Crimes Reported per Security Region in Liberia

Region	2014	2015	% Change
Region One	10716	10375	-3.18
Region Two	1359	1042	-23.32
Region Three	2587	2678	3.52
Region Four	856	867	1.29
Region Five	1067	665	-37.68
Totals	16585	15627	-5.78

Chart 6: Histogram showing the trend and frequency of crimes reported per Region

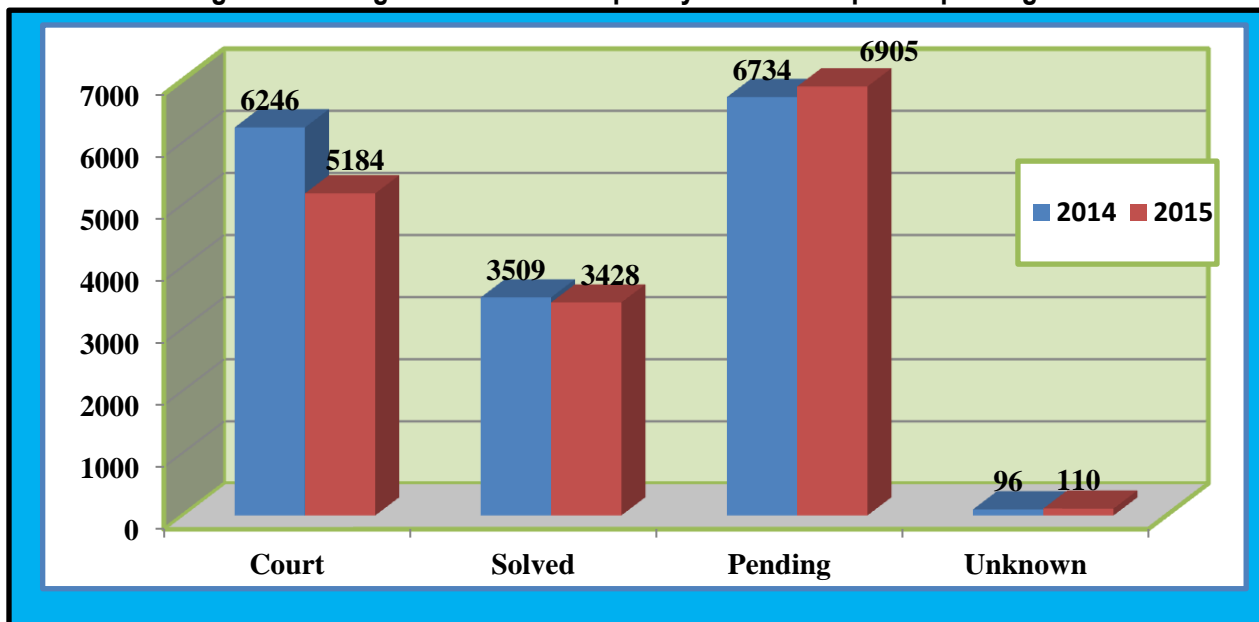


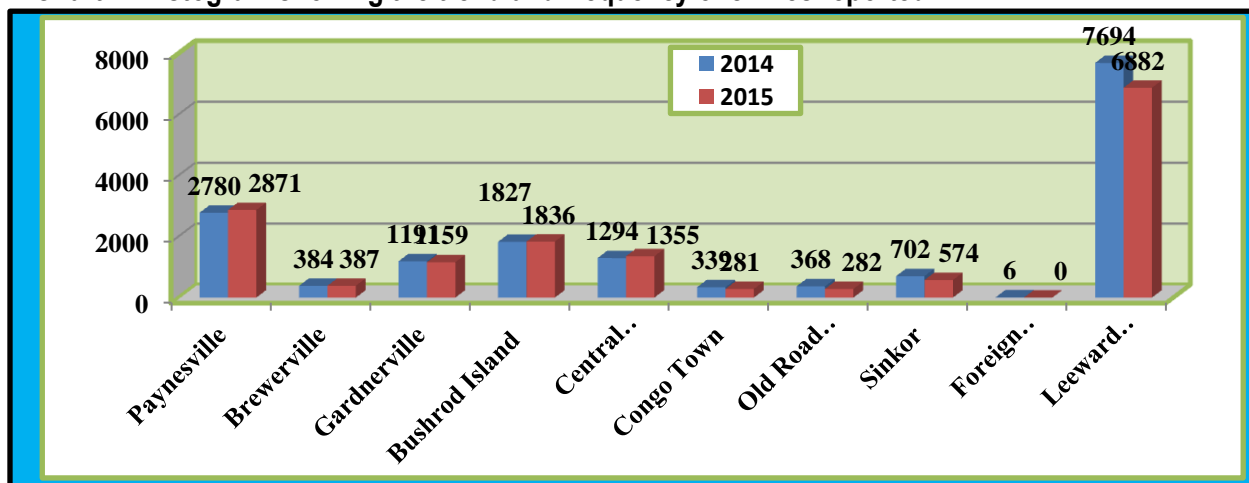
Table 9: Frequency of crimes reported per month in Major Communities around Monrovia and the Leeward Areas in Liberia

Major	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Brewerville City	25	29	51	56	44	25	17	62	20	17	20	21	387
Bushrod Island	199	164	184	168	178	147	139	144	129	122	123	139	1836
Central Monrovia	120	61	138	112	117	134	117	117	107	112	118	102	1355
Congo tTown	6	5	15	40	45	18	21	30	26	18	25	32	281
Old Road Community	8	5	21	35	35	30	26	20	0		71	31	282
Paynesville City	248	184	293	204	254	246	225	262	269	133	260	293	2871
Sinkor	32	18	28	87	39	56	36	52	59	56	71	40	574
Somalia Drive	139	80	93	121	116	90	114	103	64	95	32	112	1159
Leeward	312	437	681	611	554	565	663	510	554	636	693	666	6882
Total	1089	983	1504	1434	1382	1311	1358	1300	1228	1189	1413	1436	15627

Table 9b: Summary of crimes reported per around Monrovia and the Leeward Area

Major Comm./Mon.	2014	2015	% Change
Paynesville	2780	2871	3.27
Brewerville	384	387	0.78
Gardnerville	1191	1159	-2.69
Bushrod Island	1827	1836	0.49
Central Monrovia	1294	1355	4.71
Congo Town	339	281	-17.11
Old Road Community	368	282	-23.37
Sinkor	702	574	-18.23
Foreign Countries	6	0	-100
Leeward Communities	7694	6882	-10.55
Totals	16585	15627	-5.78

Chart 7: Histogram showing the trend and frequency of crimes reported



SECTION 11: STRATEGIC PLANNING

This Section is very strategic to the achievement of the Research objectives of the Planning & Research Division and the LNP as a whole. The Section is responsible to conduct all research in working collaboratively with other relevant Sections or Unit to identify key areas that need the LNP Administration attention. During past and present periods, the section has been dormant due to the unavailability of the needed resources and manpower to enhance its function; however, the Section with the limited resources available was able to do the needed research, the finding of which are included in this report. The section do not only conducts research but also compiles the Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-annual, and Annual reports, for the entity.

a) LIBRARY UNIT

The Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Library formerly called the Joann D. Smith Library of Criminal Justice Research Centre of the Liberia National Police was firstly named in honor of an American Researcher (Joann D. Smith) for her immersed contribution to the LNP Library during the Administration of formal Police Director Col. Wilfred E. Clarke.

The Library at that time was a placed of research not only for LNP and its personnel, but also for other security institutions as well as the student community. Due to the eruption of the civil war, the library was completely looted thereby leaving its facilities damaged.

By 2008, the library became functional with at least some research materials (books and internet facilities). Since October, **2009**, the Internet facility experience a breakdown, the library has not been able to serve researchers. In July 2012, as part of the LNP projects, the Library was renovated, and renamed in honor of H.E. Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia by the Administration of the Liberia National Police (LNP). Currently, the Administration of the LNP is working towards the needed research materials for the proper functioning of the Library. The Section is maintained and supervised by the Research and Planning Division of the Liberia National (LNP).

SECTION 12: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION

The Professional Standards Division is comprised of three Sections, which include **Internal Affairs Section**, **Inspection & Control Section**, and **Public Complaints Cell**. The division is responsible for the control of the professional conduct of personnel of the LNP in the performance of their statutory duties. Each of the sections functions independently. During the period under review, the statistics below reveals the overall statistics of the activities of the three Sections within this Division. The statistics shows that the total of **NineHundredEighty-Seven (987)** cases of police performance against public expectation was received. See the tables below for monthly summary and detailed statistics of police performance against public expectation.

Table 1: Trend and frequency of cases regarding professional conduct

Month	2014	2015	% Change
November	132	31	-76.52
December	123	43	-65.04
January	51	40	-21.57
February	44	50	13.64
March	144	45	-68.75
April	133	67	-49.62
May	134	43	-67.91
June	42	60	42.86
July	43	50	16.28
August	40	65	62.5
September	44	50	13.64
October	57	60	5.26
Total	987	604	-38.80

Table 2: Section 12 of Statistic

Section	Pending	Under probe	Complete	Transferred cases	Total
Internal Affairs Section	48	79	89	4	220
Public complaints cell	59	44	96	2	201
Inspection and control	29	69	84	1	183
Total	136	192	269	7	604

Table 3: Frequency of Professional Cases recorded per month

Type of Crime	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Action of Debt	1	3	4	3	2	4	2	3	5	6	5	5	43
Aggravated Assault	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	2	0	1	2	21
Alleged Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Alleged Extortion	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	4	3	4	0	0	17
Alleged Assault	2	8	3	5	6	7	10	7	5	8	7	9	77
A/Seizure of property	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	5	0	2	3	31
Assault/Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Auto Boosting	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Criminal coercion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief	4	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	4	2	4	33
Criminal Trespass	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Disorderly conduct	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	12
Gross Insubordination	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	18

11Illegal Detention	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	6	3	2	3	5	26
Illegal Release of Suspect	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	19
Misuse of power	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	0	6	1	26
persistent Non-Support	12	2	4	5	9	3	2	5	4	7	6	7	66
Police Misconduct	1	3	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	7	6	7	41
Misap. of Property	1	0	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	0	18
Negligent of Duty	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	12
Robbery	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Theft of Property	8	7	8	6	9	6	8	11	8	10	4	6	91
Theft/Harassment	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	10
Terroristic Threat	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	21
Thief of service	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Total	43	43	48	39	55	46	46	58	54	58	58	56	604

SECTION 13: PRESS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Press & Public Affairs is the unit that is responsible for public relations. It speaks to the public for; and on behalf of the LNP through the Inspector General and his principles deputies. The Division comprises of four sections: **Community Services**, **Band Unit**, **Chaplaincy**, and the **Sports Section**.

The functions of the Division include:

- Preparation of press releases and press kits;
- Respond to interviews by the press;
- Hold press conferences, radio talk shows, media relation for the Inspector General, media briefing, and air time interviews, etc.

SECTION 14: COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Community Services Section is responsible for the following:

- Coordinate the activities between the LNP and the communities
- Formulates programs in the fight against crime.
- Engages with several other programs that have to do with the community including the establishment of Community Policing Forums around the country.

During the period under review, the following activities were conducted:

1. **Visitations** — the Section on January 26-30, 2015, in collaboration with the Traffic section participated in the UNMIL Road Safety week under the theme “Promoting Defensive Driving to prevent Road Traffic Accidents”. The following areas were visited; Neezo Junction, ELWA Junction and the Red Light parking in Paynesville. Supt. Fred Gaye a Road Traffic Accident Investigator spoke to motorists and the general public about road traffic safety. In Harper, Maryland County, the Section along with their UNPOL counterparts conducted awareness and sensitization on Community Policing in six communities in Harper and Karluway District which include; Marsh Street, Kpeflo Village, Boneken Town, Printy Street, Old Lady Town and Warturken. Topics on Mob violence, Domestic Violence, EVD prevention and Crime prevention were discussed. The total of two hundred forty eight (248) people attended the program. 148 were males and 100 were females. Community policing activities was also conducted in Grand Bassa County in three (3) communities, one marketplace and one township. These areas include; Otis Sport Community, Central Buchanan, Tarr–Barr Community, Corn Market, and Harmonville Township. Topics discussed were; Rape, Drugs, Armed Robbery, Mob Violence, and Crime Prevention.
2. **Community Meetings**---- On January 24, 2015 the Section along with their counterparts conducted a mass community meeting at the Gardnerville town hall. The meeting was well attended by community member’s as well senior officers of the LNP. The purpose of the meeting was to strengthen community policing relationship in the fight against crime; the section conducted amass sensitization meeting on Rape in the Moulton Community. Community members were informed by the Police to report all rape cases to the police promptly and that they should take care of their children especially girls. The section in collaboration with the Public Safety Division held a mass Community Policing meeting in Jacksonville City and Butaw City in Sinoe County with regard to the conflict between the GVL Company and the Citizens of those areas. The meeting was well attended and a Resolution was reached between the company and the citizens to stop mob violence. The meeting was climaxed with a foot match as a signed of peace and unity.
3. **Schools Out-Reach**---the section along with their UNPOL counterparts visited three (3) schools and two communities in Grand Bassa County and conducted Community Policing activities. Those areas visited include: Water Tower Community Elementary School System, Lower Harlandsville public school at the Before Town and Four (4) Houses Public School; other to include; Tin Way Town Community and the Open Bible Community respectively. During these meetings, the issues of Drugs Abuse, Rape, Crime prevention and the importance of Community partnership with the police were discussed. Various school administration and community leaders attended the meeting and thanked the police for the forum.

The outreach was also carried out in Maryland County. The section along with their counterparts conducted series of Community Policing activities in four (4) areas to include the St. Stephen Episcopal High School in Pleebo District, Ivorian Refugee Camp in Harper District, Cavalla Rubber Corporation (CRC) in Pleebo District and Gedetrarbo Community. Topics on Mob Violence, Domestic

Violence and Crime Prevention were discussed. The total of 313 people attended the forum and out this number 193 were males and 120 females.

a) BAND UNIT

The function of this is based upon the request of the Inspector General, Senior Officers of the LNP, Government Officials, as well as members of the community, for ceremonial programs; such as, Parade, Funeral Services, Graduation, and other special occasion.

During the period, the section attended to several calls including funeral services, marriages, graduations, as well as passing out parade at the National Police Training Academy, etc.

SECTION 15: CHAPLAINCY

The Section is responsible to provide spiritual guidance and intercession on behalf of personnel of the LNP and other functions with respect to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Its activities include **Morning, Afternoon, and Evening Devotional Services** at the Zones, Depots, and the counties, and **periodic visitation to bereaved family and sick personnel of the LNP** and community members as a means of identifying with the community.

In this direction the Chaplaincy of the Liberia National Police is coped with the responsibility to visit home of police officers and those admitted at the hospital, based on information they received. Also in coordination with the Personnel Section, they visit home of falling officers to console their bereaved families to take courage in the lord, references: 2ndCorinthians 3:5. The Chaplaincy also extended visitation in lower Monsterrado and Leeward counties to include Margibi, Bong, Nimba, Bomi, and Grand Cape Mount counties Police Detachments. They also pay visit at the Monrovia Central Prison every Tuesday at 11am and conducts evangelism to detainees.

SECTION 16: SPORTS

The function of the Sports Section is to reveal to the public the positive image of the entity in engaging into social activities including all kinds of sports. The intent of the LNP engaging into social activities is to detect, provide surveillance, and Intelligence on crimes, and not only to associate with the public.

PART: 2 – B

OPERATIONS

OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Operations Department is the enforcement arm of the LNP; it enforces all plans of the Administration. The Department also renders services to the public, arrest & investigates would be criminals, control and investigates traffic accidents, keep surveillance and report intelligence on criminal hideouts, control riots and other civil disturbances, etc. The Operation Wing is divided into three (3) Departments, namely: Operations Department, Crime Services Department, and the Criminal Intelligence Department. The Operations Department houses three Divisions (Central, Leeward and Public Safety Divisions); the Crime Services Department houses the Criminal Investigation Division.

SECTION 17: CENTRAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

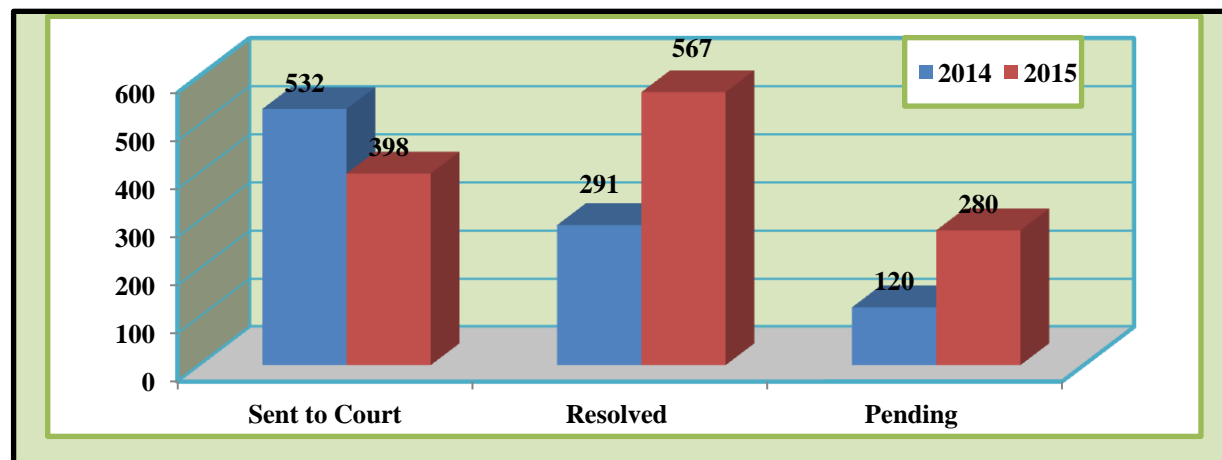
The Central Operations Division supervises, coordinates and monitors the activities of the Central Patrol Section which include: Zones and Depots, Police Support Unit, Emergency Response Unit and Region One(1) (Montserrado, Margibi and Grand Bassa Counties). The Central Region (Region 1) recorded the total **One Thousand Two Hundred Forty-Five (1245)** cases during the period. The tables below contain the number and trend of Police disposition of cases per County. The statistics, as compared to 2014, shows that the total cases sent to court increased by **4.32%**, cases resolved increased by **52.23%**, cases pending investigation also increased by **119.17%**.

On the overall, reporting of cases to the police by community dwellers in Region One shows that there is an increased in the reportage of cases to the police in **Region One** which increased by **33.72%**.

Table 1: Number and trends of overall Police disposition of Region 1

Disposition	2014	2015	% Change
Sent to Court	532	398	-25.19
Resolved	291	567	94.85
Pending	120	280	133.33
TOTAL	943	1,245	32.03

Chart 1: Histogram showing the comparison of case deposition for the period of 2014-2015



Of the total crimes reported in **Region One** during the period review, Grand Bassa County reported **40%**, followed by Margibi and Montserrado Counties with **41.04%** and **18.95%** respectively.

Table 1: Trend and number of total cases received

Reporting Area	Total Cases Reported			Cases Sent to Court			Cases Resolved			Cases Pending		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
Grand Bassa	236	498	111.02	309	210	-32.04	152	165	8.55	49	123	151.02
Margibi	293	236	-19.45	105	120	14.27	98	62	-36.73	17	54	217.65
Montserrado	414	511	23.43	118	68	-42.37	41	340	729.27	54	103	90.741
TOTAL	943	1245	32.03	532	398	-25.19	291	567	94.85	120	280	133.33

SECTION 18: CENTRAL PATROL

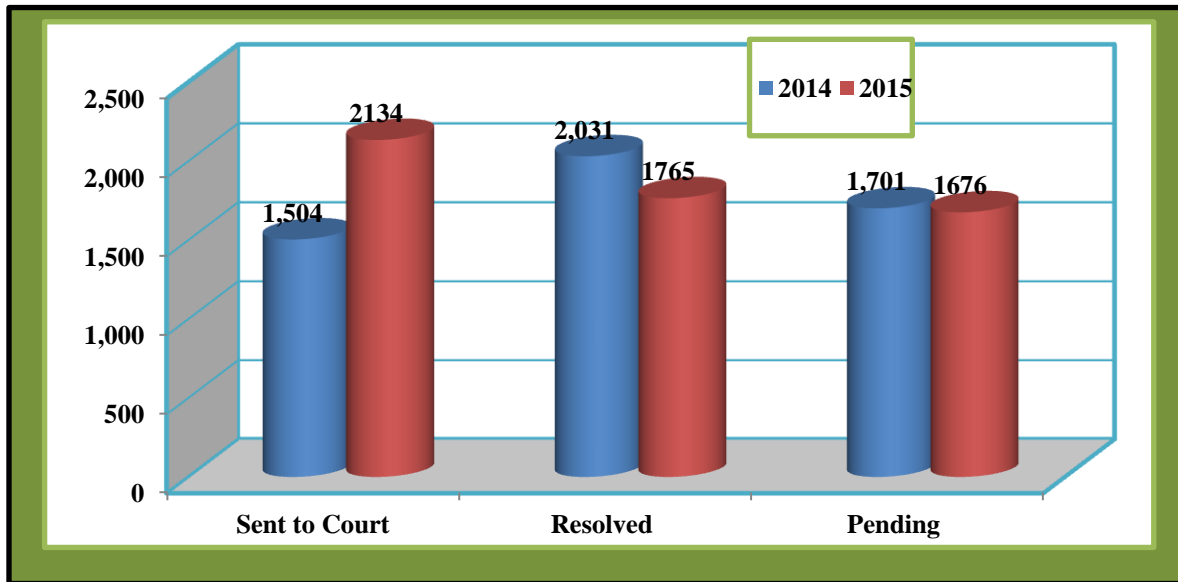
The Central Patrol has direct supervision over the Zones and Depots in Monrovia, including the Central Charge of Quarters, Special Assignment, and other LNP Establishments in Monrovia. The Central Patrol receives and compiles all Crime statistics and other reports submitted to it by various LNP Establishments in Monrovia.

During the period under review, the Section reported the total of **Five Thousand Five Hundred Seventy-Five (5,575)** cases; out of this number, **Two Thousand One Hundred Forty-Four (2134)**, which constitute(**38%**), was sent to court, **One Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-Five (1765)** which is (**31.8 %**) was resolved, while **One Thousand Six Hundred Seven-Six (1676)**, which constitutes (**30%**), is pending investigation. Statistics revealed that reporting of cases to the police by communities in the Monrovia Zones & Depots **increased by 6.47%**. Tables below reflect the statistics of the activities of the Central Patrol. The change in percentage indicates the change between **2014** and **2015**.

Table 1: Trend and number of overall Police disposition of cases

Disposition	2014	2015	% Change
Sent to Court	1,504	2134	41.89
Resolved	2,031	1765	-13.10
Pending	1,701	1676	-1.47
Total	5,236	5,575	6.47

Chart 1: Histogram show the number of cases handled per Police Disposition



SECTION 19: LEEWARD OPERATIONS DIVISION

This Division supervises and coordinates the activities of four (4) Regions which include **Region Two (Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties)**, **Region Three (Lofa, Bong and Nimba Counties)**, **Region Four (Sinoe, Rivercess and Grand Gedeh Counties)** and **Region Five (Maryland, River Gee and Grand Kru Counties)**. The Leeward Operations Divisions is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police for Leeward (Deputy Senior Inspector). He directly reports to the Senior Inspector of Police. The Deputy Commissioner for Leeward is assisted by his Deputy who is an Assistant Commissioner of Police. All Regional and County Commanders report directly to the Leeward Operations Division.

During the year under review, the tables below reflect the crimes statistics of the Leeward counties. The statistics revealed that there were **Four Thousand Eight Hundred Eighteen(4818)** cases reported in 2015. Out of this number **Two Thousand and Ninety-Six(2096)** cases constituting **43.5%** were sent to court, **One Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy-Six (1876)** cases, **constituting 38.94%** was resolved by involving parties, while **Eight Hundred Eighty- Six (846)** or **17.56%** cases, is pending investigation. On the overall, reporting of cases to the police in the Leeward counties **increased by 33.54%**.

Statistic collected revealed that **Region-Three**, which comprises of **Lofa, Bong, and Nimba Counties**, recorded **44.68%** of the total crimes recorded, the highest number recorded in the Leeward Operations in **2015**, and is followed by Region Two and Region Five with **23.51%** and **18.41%** respectively; Region Four recorded the lowest number of crime reported during the period, **13.39%**

Chart 1: Pie Chart showing the percentage distribution of case per the four regions within The Leeward Division

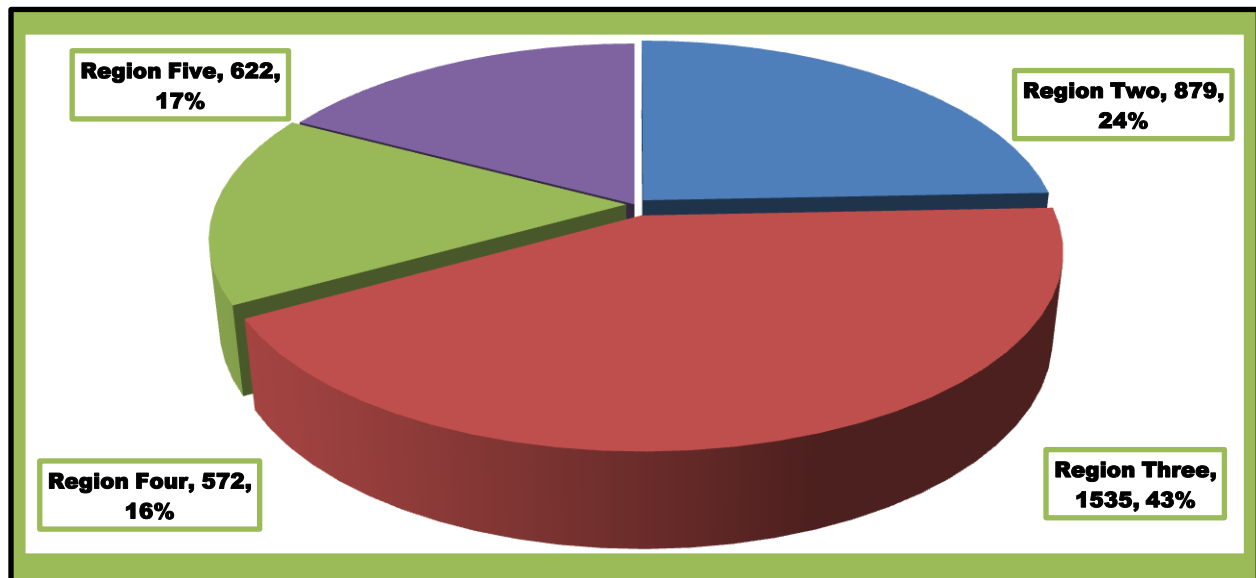


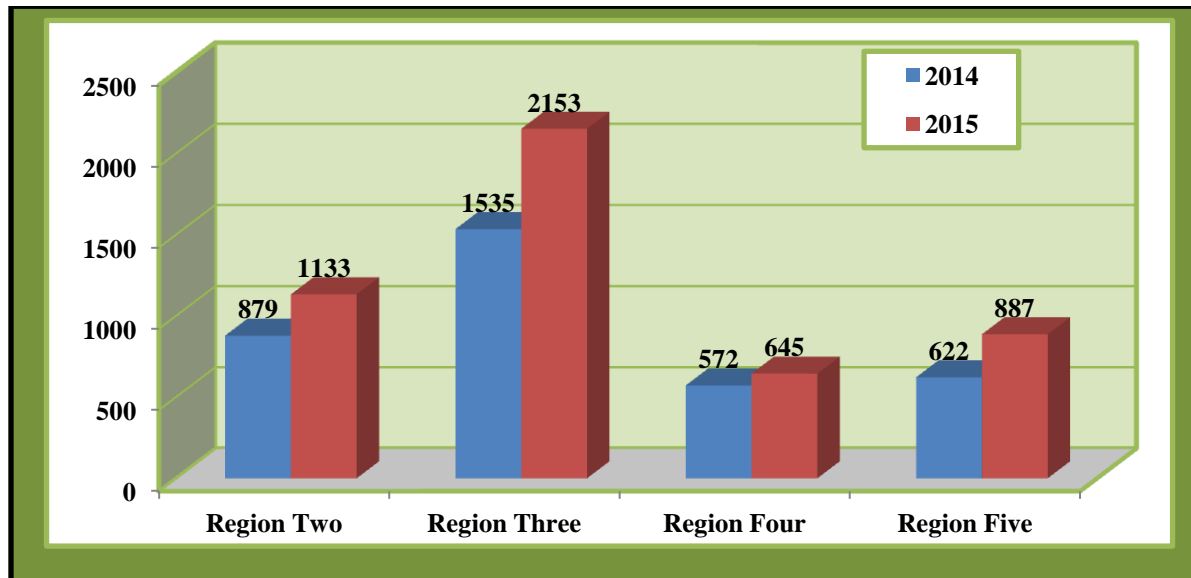
Table 1: Number & trend of cases Received & Disposition per County

Reporting Area	Cases Reported			Cases Sent to Court			Cases Resolved			Cases Pending		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
Cape Mount	423	446	5.44	219	198	-9.59	96	169	76.04	119	79	-33.61
Bomi	299	472	57.86	125	133	6.4	88	244	177.27	45	95	111.11
Gbarpolu	157	215	36.94	242	100	-58.68	97	71	-26.8	89	44	-50.56
Lofa	351	430	22.51	132	226	71.21	107	145	35.51	97	59	-39.18
Bong	782	952	21.74	110	312	183.64	90	445	394.44	30	195	550
Nimba	402	771	91.79	221	387	75.11	23	280	1117.4	52	104	100
Sinoe	150	184	22.67	40	72	80	89	71	-20.22	10	41	310
Rivercess	191	213	11.52	52	73	40.39	89	77	-13.48	95	63	-33.68
Grand Gedeh	231	248	7.36	123	157	27.64	231	73	-68.4	68	18	-73.53
Maryland	289	378	30.79	131	218	66.41	213	91	-57.28	46	69	50
Grand Kru	132	350	165.15	34	116	241.18	98	168	71.43	78	66	-15.39
River Gee	201	159	-20.89	120	104	-13.33	50	42	-16	59	13	-77.97
Total	3608	4818	33.54	1549	2096	35.31	1271	1876	47.6	788	846	7.36

Table 2: Summary number & trend of Leeward Regions Crime Statistics

Region (Leeward)	2014	2015	% Change
Region Two	879	1133	28.90
Region Three	1535	2153	40.26
Region Four	572	645	12.76
Region Five	622	887	42.60
Total	3608	4818	33.54

Chart 1: Histogram the showing case distribution per Region in the Leeward



SECTION 20: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

The Public Safety Division has the responsibility of providing safety rules, regulations and awareness programs for the public. The Division serves as the enforcement arm of the vehicle and traffic laws of the Republic of Liberia, and it comprises of two sections: 1. Traffic Section 2. Motor Vehicle Section.

SECTION 21: THE TRAFFIC

The Traffic Section plays an important role when it comes to Public Safety. The Section is responsible to enforce the Vehicle and Traffic Laws of the Republic of Liberia, regulates traffic congestions, and investigates all traffic related violations & infractions. This Section is made up of five units: Accident investigation Unit, Uniform Ticketing Unit, Garage Inspection Unit, Technical Services Unit and Traffic Control.

a) ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT

This Unit is responsible to investigate all traffic accidents within the Republic of Liberia. Reports revealed that during the period under review, the total of **One Thousand Three Hundred Twenty-Three (1323)** Traffic Accidents were reported. The table below gives the statistics of traffic accidents investigations. According to the statistics, traffic accidents reported decreased by **-20.4%**, injuries in traffic accident decreased by **-34.31%**, while death in traffic accident decreased by **-45.74%**. Traffic accident cases sent to court decreased by **-26.12%**.

See tables below for details

Table 1: Trend and number Police Disposition of traffic violations & accident cases

Description	2014	2015	% Change
Traffic Accident Reported	1662	1323	-20.40
Number of vehicles involved	2059	2128	3.35
Number of injuries	1329	873	-34.31
Number of death	129	70	-45.74
Number of cases sent to court	425	314	-26.12
Number of cases pending	162	389	140.12
Number of cases resolved	1188	598	-49.66

Table 2: Number of Traffic Offenses committed per month

Description	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Traffic accident Reported	137	129	131	106	111	86	113	83	124	109	81	113	1323
Number of vehicles involved	243	176	189	173	172	114	211	134	191	182	158	185	2128
Number of injuries	167	121	129	61	52	58	56	48	77	41	32	31	873
Number of death	8	6	8	6	3	3	8	3	2	17	2	4	70
# of cases sent to court	65	53	21	26	21	20	21	25	23	18	7	14	314
Number of cases pending	7	6	47	36	18	32	46	27	59	33	33	45	389
Number of cases resolved	65	70	63	44	52	32	46	31	42	58	41	54	598

SECTION 22: MOTOR VEHICLE

The Motor Vehicle Section is a component of the Public Safety Division of the LNP, responsible for the registration of Motor vehicles, issuance of License plates and Driver's license to the driving public. Its operation includes conducting road worthiness inspection of vehicles nationwide. The Section is comprised of five (5) Major Units that coordinate its functions: Registration Unit, Driver Unit, Testing/ Evaluation Unit, Record Unit and Clerical Unit.

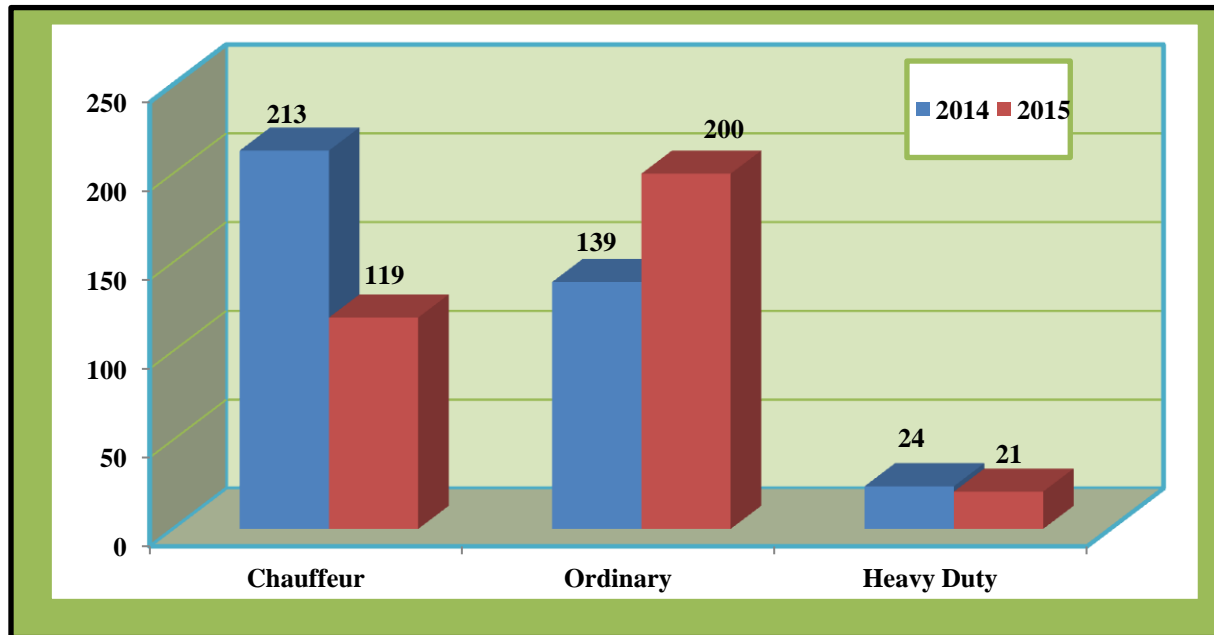
a) VEHICLE REGISTRATION UNIT

The Vehicle Registration Unit is responsible to register all vehicles and issue License plates of different categories. The Unit works in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport. During the period of January- June 2014, the Unit was unable to generate revenue for vehicles registration, which is clearly shown in the table below, as the Ministry of Transport has taken full responsibility for all vehicles registration in the Republic of Liberia. You will see further down that when it comes to the issuance of driver licenses, the Section stay has some level of responsibility. Based on this the Section recorded **Three Hundred Seventy-Six (376)** cases thus far below the expected numbers. See tables below for statistical details.

Table 3: Trend & Number License Issued

License Type	2014	2015	% Change
Chauffeur	213	119	-44.13
Ordinary	139	200	43.88
Heavy Duty	24	21	-12.5
Total	376	340	-9.57

Chart 1: Histogram showing the distribution of licenses issued 2014/2015



SECTION 23: UNIFORM TICKETING

This Section, under the umbrella of the Traffic Section, is responsible to issue traffic violation tickets to violators of the Vehicle and Traffic Law of Liberia.

Statistics shown that during the period under review the revenue generation decreased both in the Liberian Dollars and the United States Dollars by **-39.1%** and **11.81%** respectively because of the present of the police in every strategic street corner of the road. This shows that traffic violations greatly reduced in **2015**.

Table 1: Trends and Amount of revenue generated 2015

Months	Liberia Dollars			United States Dollars		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	102,120	295,990.00	189.85	2,601	1,784.00	-31.411
February	123,875	195,200.00	57.58	1,515	2,539.00	67.60
March	99,694	20,330.00	-79.61	1,039	602.4	-42.02
April	75,800	88,300.00	16.50	985	956	-2.94
May	115,930	70,580.00	-39.12	335	1,265.00	277.61
June	0	85,431.00	0	0	835	0
July	484,296	111,485.00	-76.98	2,044	424	-79.26
August	99,952	68,175.00	-31.79	550	520	-5.45
September	633,020	63,970.00	-89.89	675	112	-83.41
October	106,011	121,652.00	14.75	1,323.00	723	-45.35
Total	1840698.00	1121113.00	-39.10	11067.00	9760.40	-11.81

Table 2: Summary trend of Revenue Generation

Currency	2014	2015	% Change
Liberia Dollars	1840698	1121113	-39.09
United States Dollars	11,067	9760.4	-11.81

SECTION 24: POLICE SUPPORT UNIT

The Unit was created through the **Reform** and **Re-structuring** process, its specific function is to fight against crimes such as Civil Disturbances, Armed Robbery, and Rioting etc. The Unit also fights illegal possession and sale of narcotic drugs. The Unit during the period made tremendous successes in the fight against crimes as mentioned in the statistics below.

Table 1: Frequency of crimes intercepted by the Police Support Unit

Crime	2014	2015	% Change
Aggravated Assault	25	5	-80
Jail Break	6	0	-100
Suicide	1	2	100
Armed robbery	33	3	-90.91
Burglary	16	1	-93.75
Riot	1	0	-100
Civil Disturbance	27	5	-81.48
Power Thief	2	0	-100
Thief of Property	2	1	-50
Simple assault	15	0	-100
Illegal Possession & sale of Narcotic Drugs	3	0	-100
Murder	4	5	25
Criminal Trespass	2	0	-100
Mob Violence	1	5	400
Disorderly Conduct	124	0	-100
Arson	2	2	0
Theft	3	0	-100
Robbery	4	0	-100
Rape	12	0	-100
Criminal Mischief	6	2	-66.67
Total	289	31	-89.27

SECTION 25: EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT

The Unit was created through the Reform and Restructuring process when Armed Robbery was on the increase in Monrovia. The specific function is to fight against Armed Robbery, counter terrorism, curb Internal Arm Insurrection, Rescue Hostages, etc. The Unit has made significant successes as the rate of Armed Robbery has greatly reduced, though there are still challenges in fighting this crime in Monrovia. Moreover, the presence of this Unit has not only greatly reduced Armed Robbery, but has served as deterrent to criminals in the city of Monrovia.

The current strength of the Unit is still a challenge when it comes to coverage of the country

Emergency Response UNIT	Male	Female	Total
Current Strength	273	3	276

SECTION 26: SMALL ARMS CONTROL UNIT

The Unit was established on March 11, 2013. Its creation was conceptualized as a result of the coming into existence of the Act that created the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms (LiNCSA) on August 15, 2012, which gives rise to the establishment of the Liberia National Police Small Arms Control Unit. As part of the LNP personnel capacity building effort for desirable outcome, several personnel of the unit benefitted from numerous trainings both local and international in firearms management.

Because of the peculiarity of this Unit especially in post-conflict Liberia, its general responsibilities are as follows:

- To register all Firearms within the Republic for both civilian and Private Security Institutions in accordance with the ECOWAS regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons and its related materials.
- To mark and trace all Firearms and or lost Firearms within the Republic of Liberia in accordance with ECOWAS regulations on SALW and its related materials.
- To issue permits to all certified Firearms owner or carrier through the offices of the Inspector General of Police, in collaboration with the Chairman of the Liberia National Commission on SALW. The issuance of licenses, maintenance, storage and disposal of firearms, ammunitions and other related materials are also some of the major components of this unit.
- To prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Liberia and in the sub- region.

PART: 2 – C

CRIME SERVICES

CRIME SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SECTION 26: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Crime Services Department is responsible to investigate criminal cases, Interpol Affairs, Crime against Women and Children, and coordinate Gender issues. The Department has four major Sections. The Sections are: **Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, Interpol, Women and Children Protection Section, Crime Laboratory, and Crime Records & Identification.**

The Criminal Services Department investigates all crimes committed against person and property. The Department comprises of two Sections, which deal with different types of crimes, including Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. During the period, the Division received and investigated the total of **Two Thousand One Hundred Twenty-Four(2,124)** Cases. The tables below contain the statistics of the activities of the Department. The activities include both the Leeward Counties and the Monrovia Zones & Depots.

Of the total crimes reported in **2015, 38.75% was sent to court, 27.59% was resolved by parties involved, while 33.66% of the total is pending investigation.** See tables below for number and trend of cases per disposition. According to statistics, **sending of cases to court** also decreased by **28.68%**; cases **resolved by parties involved** increased by **18.38%**; while cases **pending investigation** also increased by **242.11%**.

Table 1: Overall Trend and number of Cases disposition, Monrovia Zones and Depots

Disposition	2014	2015	% Change
Cases Sent to Court	1154	823	-28.68
Cases Resolved	495	586	18.38
Cases Pending	209	715	242.11
Total	1858	2,124	14.316

Table 2.1: number and trends of Cases Reported per County

Disposition	Total Cases Reported			Cases sent to Court			Cases Resolved			Cases Pending		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
Montserrat	810	1,468	81.23	478	375	-21.55	100	474	374	22	613	2686.4
Bomi	121	51	-57.9	119	27	-77.31	80	21	-73.75	23	8	-65.217
Bong	147	76	-48.3	89	73	-17.98	70	1	-98.57	52	4	-92.308
Gbarpolu	50	26	-48	40	16	-60	10	3	-70	0	7	100
Grand Cape	42	110	161.9	30	69	130	10	17	70	1	24	2300

Grand Gedeh	46	66	43.48	27	66	144.4	9	0	-100	5	0	-100
Grand Bassa	56	40	-28.6	40	25	-37.5	10	7	-30	6	8	33.333
Grand Kru	65	0	-100	50	0	-100	15	0	-100	5	0	-100
Lofa	69	73	5.797	10	33	230	50	22	-56	16	18	12.5
Margibi	34	68	100	20	55	175	10	8	-20	4	4	0
Maryland	88	26	-70.5	29	16	-44.83	60	7	-88.33	30	3	-90
Nimba	72	56	-22.2	69	46	-33.33	2	8	300	1	2	100
River Cess	120	0	-100	89	0	-100	20	0	-100	11	0	-100
River Gee	123	0	-100	59	0	-100	40	0	-100	29	0	-100
Sinoe	15	64	326.7	5	22	340	9	18	100	4	24	500
Total	1858	2,124	14.32	1154	823	-28.68	495	586	18.38	209	715	242.11

SECTION 27: WOMEN & CHILDREN PROTECTION

The Women & Children Protection Section was established to handle Cases of crimes committed against women & Children, such as Child abuse and abandonment, sexual assault, corruption of minor, and other criminal offences, etc. Its functions are not only limited to the above listed, but also crime that effect persons and properties committed by women & children. During the period under reviewed, the Section dealt with the total of **Three Thousand and Thirty-Nine (3039)** criminal cases, out of the total cases reported, **Four Hundred Thirty-Seven (437)** are Sexual related offenses. The tables below contain the statistics of cases dealt with. Out of these cases, **39.61%** was sent to court, **3.72%** was withdrawn or resolved by parties involved, while **56.67%** is pending investigation.

There are still challenges in the fight against sexual crimes across the country especially rape, though according to statistics there has been a significant decrease in Rape.

Table 1: Dispositional Trends and total number of case reported

Disposition	2014	2015	% Change
Sent to Court	4,170	813	-80.50
Withdrawn/Resolved	813	1276	56.95
Pending	224	950	324.11
Total	5,207	3039	-41.64

Table 2: Number of criminal offences relating to Women and Children

Description of offense	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Aggravated Assault	21	36	23	23	18	22	21	18	13	13	13	11	232
Illegal Abortion	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Attempted Rape	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Abandonment	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	8
Arson	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6

Burglary	5	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
Felonious Restrain	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Counterfeiting	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Coercion	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	7
Corruption of Minor	1	3	5	6	4	6	3	3	2	10	4	2	49
Criminal Mischief	0	8	12	12	3	11	6	7	9	10	4	3	85
Disorderly Conduct	1	6	17	19	13	24	14	22	17	18	11	14	176
Endangering Child Welfare	1	7	13	4	5	9	5	4	7	4	4	4	67
Human Trafficking	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	15
Interfering/Child Custody	3	5	4	8	2	9	10	12	8	8	5	5	79
Kidnapping	0	6	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	16
Rape	20	17	26	0	24	25	0	36	31	33	17	10	239
Gang Rape	3	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	24
Menacing	0	0	7	2	1	9	1	3	2	5	2	2	34
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Miss Application of Property	0	0	6	2	3	3	2	2	1	0	4	2	25
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Persistent Non-Support	51	45	43	57	16	57	42	53	33	47	29	24	497
Sexual Harassment	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Sexual Assault	4	5	1	0	0	2	23	0	2	0	1	1	39
Sodomy	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Robbery	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Statutory Rape	2	5	2	7	0	3	6	3	4	4	6	1	43
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Simple Assault	50	77	96	78	38	113	93	95	63	94	56	41	894
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terroristic Threat	1	2	6	4	3	5	5	5	5	1	1	0	38
Theft of Property	12	13	44	41	10	41	47	43	34	30	40	23	378
Total	192	251	318	298	146	350	287	315	243	287	203	149	3039

Table3: Number of Sexual Offenses committed per month

Offences	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Corruption of Minor	1	3	5	6	4	6	3	3	2	10	4	2	49
Gang Rape	3	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	24
Attempted Rape	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Sodomy	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Rape	20	17	26	0	24	25	0	36	31	33	17	10	239

Sexual Assault	4	5	1	0	0	2	23	0	2	0	1	1	39
Sexual Harassment	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Statutory Rape	2	5	2	7	0	3	6	3	4	4	6	1	43
Total	40	33	41	38	30	40	33	44	43	50	30	15	437

Table 4: Trend and Frequency of Sexual Offenses

Disposition	2014	2015	% Change
Sent to Court	712	181	-74.58
Withdrawn/Resolved	518	17	-96.72
Pending	234	259	10.68
Total	1,464	457	-68.78

SECTION 28: FORENSIC LABORATORY

The section is responsible to process and fingerprint all criminal and traffic offense suspects who are being prepared for court proceeding and all applicants for the Police clearances so as to determine the track record of the applicants for Police Clearances. During the period, the section processed and fingerprinted the total of **Four Hundred (400)** suspects, **Six Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-Two (6222)** applicants for Police clearance for diverse purposes. The section also responded the total of **One Hundred Thirty (130)** crime scenes.

Table 2: Trend and number of Activities

Processed Activities	2014	2015	% Change
Suspects Processed	438	400	-8.68
Crimes Scene Responses	113	130	15.04
Police Clearance Applicant	2553	6222	143.71
Total Activities	3104	6752	117.53

SECTION 29: CRIME RECORDS & IDENTIFICATION

The Crime Records and Identification Section are responsible to receive, record, file, and maintain all criminal records from all investigation units through the Court Liaison and the Forensic Laboratory Sections. It also receives, records, and files court dispositions of all suspects processed to court and prepares processes and issues all Police Clearances. Amidst many challenges and constraints including the inadequacy of manpower during the period, the section processed the total of **Six Thousand, Two Hundred Twenty-Two (6222)** Police Clearances, received and filed the total of **Seven Hundred Four (704)** criminal records. Statistics reveal that recording of criminal records **increased by 74.02%** and processing of Police Clearances increased by 0.8%. See tables below.

Table 1: Trend of Criminal Records Recorded per Month

Month	2014	2015	% Change
December	256	256	0

November	190	190	0
January	126	50	-60.32
February	42	222	428.57
March	57	52	-8.77
April	52	46	-11.54
May	813	44	-94.59
June	250	44	-82.4
July	772	81	-89.51
August	598	33	-94.48
September	123	45	-63.41
October	560	65	-88.39
Total	3839	1128	-70.62

Table 2: Number of criminal records recorded per month

Description Record	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Aggravated Assault	16	8	4	3	2	0	4	1	2	7	5	6	58
Armed Robbery	3	4	1	6	0	2	1	0	3	5	6	2	33
Arson	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Attempted Armed Robbery	2	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Auto Boosting	0	1	0	6	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	15
Auto Theft	3	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	19
Burglary	0	28	0	3	1	0	0	2	6	2	4	3	49
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal Abortion	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Criminal Attempt	0	0	1	7	1	0	2	5	0	0	4	1	21
Interfering With Child Custody	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Criminal Coercion	2	1	0	12	1	0	1	0	4	0	5	2	28
Criminal conspiracy	3	2	1	10	2	7	0	0	1	2	6	5	39
Criminal Facilitation	2	3	1	11	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	32
Criminal Mischief	3	2	2	5	0	0	5	6	0	3	1	0	27
Disorderly Conduct	12	21	0	17	4	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	62
Forgery	5	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	16
False Alarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Gang Rape	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Illegal Possession/Fire Arm	1	0	1	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	17
Illegal Possession of Drugs	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	14
Impersonation	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Endangering the life of another person	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
Kidnapping	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	13
Loitering	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	16

MAEP	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
Murder	1	1	2	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	18
Persistent Non-Support	22	2	0	17	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	54
Rape	8	0	3	21	0	2	0	0	8	0	2	3	47
RMUFP	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Robbery	34	19	1	13	1	0	5	0	7	0	0	7	87
Sexual Assault	3	1	3	9	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	25
Simple Assault	35	33	2	36	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	115
Statutory Rape	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	10
Terroristic Threat	10	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	21
Theft of Property	57	36	7	8	4	8	6	7	12	3	5	8	161
Traffic Offenses	3	4	8	3	5	8	4	6	5	0	0	4	50
Total	256	190	50	222	52	46	44	44	81	33	45	65	1128

Table 2: Number and Trends of Police Clearance Processed

Type of Clearance Processed	2014	2015	% Change
Travel Clearance	3843	2967	-22.79
Name-Check Clearance	710	493	-30.56
Employment (Job)	2099	1712	-18.44
Confirmation	781	1050	34.44
Total	7433	6222	-16.29

Table 3: Detailed statistics of Police Clearances Processed

Type of Clearance	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Travel	165	343	207	300	123	226	123	364	442	324	200	150	2967
Name-Check	112	11	47	28	35	20	46	60	26	49	34	25	493
Employment (Job)	221	65	134	138	120	132	150	135	146	146	165	160	1712
Confirmation	5	63	124	105	104	125	102	109	66	133	74	40	1050
Total	503	482	512	571	382	503	421	668	680	652	473	375	6222

SECTION 30: INTERNATIONAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

The Interpol Section has the responsibility of detecting trans-national crimes by means of international Cooperation and consultation with Interpol associates and counterparts around the world. The section over the years made significant progress through its commitment in detecting and investigating crimes in relation to its function. As a result of its national and international commitments, the section addressed inquiries, investigated crimes in respect to its responsibility, analyzed, and transferred diverse cases in accordance with Interpol standard operating procedures. During the year under reviewed, the Section handled the total of **Seven (7)**cases, of the total, **five (5)** were resolved, and **two (2)** is pending; **one (1)** invitation was extended for, Conference; while **175** Missing Passports complained from the public and thirty one (**31**) background checks on criminal information sharing conducted on both foreign and local nationals.

Table 1: Trend of Number of Cases Reported, 2014/2015

Cases Reported	2014	2015	% Change
Conspiracy	1	0	-100
Cyber Crime	1	0	-100
Drugs Seizure	2	0	-100
Environmental Crime	2	0	-100
Forgery	1	0	-100
Breach of Contract	0	2	100
Fraud	1	0	-100
Illegal Money Transfer	5	0	-100
Impersonation	1	0	-100
Kidnapping	3	0	-100
Murder	4	0	-100
Stolen Motor Vehicle	4	0	-100
Stolen passport	0	175	100
Theft of property	5	5	0
Total	30	182	506.67

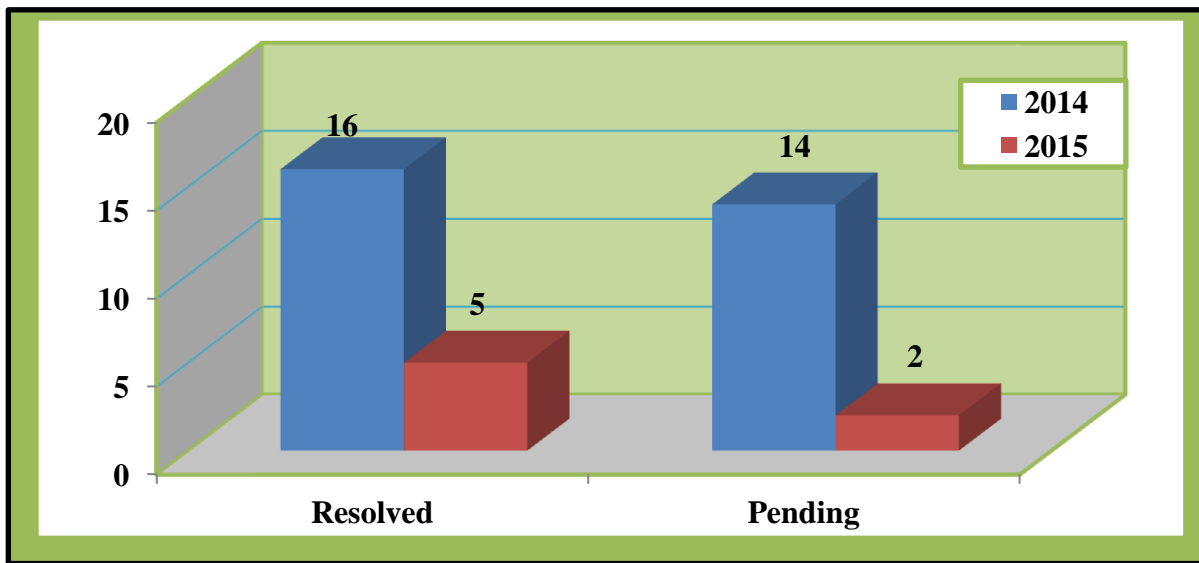
Table 2: Trend and number of activity conducted

Activity	2014	2015	% Change
Background	4	31	675
Deportation	1	0	-100
Extradition	2	0	-100
Inquiry	15	0	-100
Invitation	17	1	-94.12
Request	5	0	-100
SLTD Clearance	11	0	-100
Total	48	32	-33.33

Table 3: Trend and number of status of cases reported

Status	2014	2015	% Change
Resolved	16	5	-68.75
Pending	14	2	-85.71
Total	30	7	-76.67

Chart 1#: Histogram showing the Trend and number of cases status



PART: 2 – D

CRIME INTELLIGENCE

CHAPTER FIVE: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

The Department is responsible to gather, analyze, and disseminate classified information in relation to the state of affairs of the country. The Department is also involved with the penetration of organized criminal gangs, detection of embezzlement in public offices, undercover protection of the Head of State, and the monitoring of organized groups and institutional activities.

Research & Production

The Research & Production Unit is responsible to conduct analysis of information on criminal individuals and groups. During the period, the Unit identified crimes breeding areas and criminal activities in relation to Hijacking, Robbery, Armed Robbery, Theft, and Illegal Drugs Possession and Sales. During the period under review, some crimes breeding areas were raided and dismantled with the arrest of potential criminals for prosecution.

NB: Though the identified crime breeding areas were raided and dismantled, but still need periodic monitoring to avoid re-organization of the criminal and reconstruction of these areas.

During the exercise, the below communities are the crime breeding areas identified and raided:

SN	Community	Location of Community	Date
1	Doe Community	Bushrod Island	May 2,2015
2	New Kru Town	Bushrod Island	July 3,2015
3	West Point	Central Monrovia	Oct 17,2015

NB: The lack of adequate manpower to cover the country has left eight (8) of the 15 counties vulnerable (without Intelligence Officers)

PART: 2 – E

**MAJOR CRIME
INVESTIGATION**

CHAPTER SIX: MAJOR CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

The Major Crime Investigation Department of the Liberia National Police (MCID) was established on January 12, 2015 in accordance with the National Security and Intelligence Act of 2011 which calls for the merger of the National Bureau of Investigation and the Liberia National Police.

As a consequence of the merger, the Administration of the Liberia National Police (LNP) saw the need to establish a specialized department to assume the functions of the former National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). The Major Crime Investigation Department (MCID) is tasked with the responsibility of investigating Major Crimes which serve as a core mandate of the former National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

The Major Crime Investigation Department (MCID) was established as one of the administrative structures of the LNP to investigate all major crimes ranging from USD. \$10,000.00 and above within the Republic of Liberia such as Financial crimes, including Cyber-crimes, Economic Sabotage, Smuggling, Anti Human Trafficking, Anti-terrorism and Vice crimes.

The MCID have deployed Officers to eleven (11) of the fifteen (15) Political sub-divisions.

CASES HANDLED BY THE MCID

CASE	AMOUNT	DISPOSITION
Fraud	USD.\$223,800.00	Sent to Court
Economic Sabotage/ Tax evasion	USD.\$200,000.00	Sent to Court
Theft & Fraud	USD.\$252,113.66	Pending

PART: 2 – F

**TRAINING &
DEVELOPMENT**

CHAPTER SEVEN: TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

A) The NPTA Structure

The National Police Training Academy is headed by a Deputy Director and Commandant for basic training; and is assisted by a Deputy Commandant and three Assistant Commandants for Administration, Training, and Research Planning & Curriculum Development respectively.

The NPTA is responsible for the regulation and implementation of all LNP training policies, plans, programs and projects that are related to training in order to enhance a well-developed security sectors. NPTA sets standards, rules and regulations governing the basic recruits, in-service and specialized training.

During the year under reviewed the following activities were effectuated by the various departments below:

B) Administration

This section is divided into two; Technical Services and General Administration which is headed by a supervisor for Technical Services and Supervisor for Administration.

The overall responsibility of personnel holding the office of the Administration Supervisor is to supervise the affairs of six major sections of the National Police Training Academy namely: Personnel, Finance, Logistics, Communications, Operations and Power House, which was successfully done during period under review.

C) Personnel Section

The Personnel Section is responsible for the manpower of the academy including Statistical Data for recruits and NPTA Personnel. The Academy has the total strength of One hundred forty-four (**144**) which include (**93** police officers; **26** females, **67** males and **51** civilian employees). With this number, we have **45** Police Instructors and **48** officers that are non-police instructor. Out of the fifty-one civilian employees, twenty-five (**25**) are females while twenty-six (**26**) are males.

D) Personnel Transaction

During the period under review, two (**2**) female police officers were transferred from the Academy to Central headquarters, while five (**5**) police officers (three male and two female) were transferred from LNPHQ to the NPTA, Four officers (**4**) were issued suspension letters along with five (**5**) civilian employees. Meanwhile, four civilian have been employed and placed on payroll.

E) Insurance

Medical slips issued: four hundred fifty-eight (**458**) medical slips were issued to both Academy Personnel and other In-service LNP officers that came for training at the NPTA. Out of the total figure mentioned above, three hundred twenty-five (**325**) to LNP officers and one hundred thirty-three (**133**) were issued to civilian staff respectively.

F) Disciplinary Action

The totals of one hundred ninety-one (**191**) Disciplinary Actions were instituted at the NPTA. Of the total, forty-two(**42**) NPTA staff was dismissed this year including one (**1**) civilian staff, **forty-one (41)** recruits; and eight (8) DEA trainees were also dismissed, while four LNP recruits from class 43 were subsequently dropped from the training. Other to include ninety-one (**91**) warning letters were issued; thirty eight (**38**) Police officers, thirty three (**33**) civilian employees, seventeen (**17**) recruits and three (**3**) DEA respectively.

G) Finance

This Section carries on the monetary responsibility of the National Police Training Academy .During the fiscal year **2014/2015**, the NPTA received from Central Government an annual appropriation of **USD\$912,002 (Nine Hundred Twelve Thousand Two United States Dollars)** for its operations. Out of this amount, **USD\$192,315 (One Hundred Ninety- Thousand Three Hundred Fifteen United States Dollars)** which constitutes **21%** represented personnel cost whilst **USD\$719,687 (Seven Hundred Nineteen Thousand Six Hundred Eighty-Seven United States Dollars)** which constitutes **79%**, represented other goods and services cost.

H) Logistics

The Logistics Section of the NPTA manages and stores all items intended for the operation of the NPTA. These items include GOL budgetary allocation for Academy Logistics for **2014/2015** fiscal year and donations from United Nations and other institutions.

I) Power House

This section has the responsibility of maintaining all electrical equipment. At present, the NPTA electricians are responsible for the routine maintenance of the three generators in use at the NPTA. Out of the three generators only one is in good condition while the two has been down with some mechanical fault.

J) Communication

This section is in charge of receiving and disseminating radio messages at the academy. The section in collaboration with the training involve with providing communications skills to LNP officers in and out of the academy.

K) Protective Services

Its render law enforcement services to the people of the police Academy Community. Furthermore, its Charge of Quarters serves as a police station for familiarizing recruits with police investigation while on training.

L) Technical services Division

The Technical services Division of the National Police Training Academy have four sections namely: Maintenance, Medics, Catering and Motor pool. The various units have been very effective in the discharge of their duties.

M) Medics

During the period under review, the Section received four supplies of pharmaceutical drugs including several donations of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPEs); and attended to **One Thousand Two Hundred, Seventy-Three (1,273)** patients ranging from respiratory infection, malaria, UTI, STDs and other sicknesses. Narcotic Drugs and alcohol test were also conducted to suspected recruits that were undergoing basic recruit training.

N) Maintenance

The Section maintain the entire Academy structures, keeping them clean at all times; these include, the Administrative and Multi-purpose building, the boys and girls dormitories, and the dining hall.

O) Catering Services

The section had been able to cater for Basic Recruits, LNP personnel undergoing In-Service and specialized trainings at the Academy as well.

P) Motor Pool

This section is responsible to provide services to the academy vehicles.

Q) Training Division

This section is responsible to conduct training and develop curriculum and training materials. During the year under review, the Section conducted trainings for recruits and in-service training for LNP personnel that were sent at the NPTA during the year under review.

R) NPTA Programs

Presently, the Police Academy runs two separate programs; the Basic Recruits Program and In-Service Training Programs.

S) Basic Recruit Training

There are six Sections under the Training Section that are tasked with the responsibility for delivering basic fundamental police expertise to the recruits under training. The sections are as follow: Traffic, Criminal Intelligent, Legal, Mentor, Tactics and Patrol. The training division completed phrase one of two basic recruit classes that are currently on field training. They include Class 43 and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) class one.

T) Field Training

This section is responsible to assign and monitor all phases of LNP Basic Recruit graduate/ Provisional Police Officers (PPO) to Zones, Depots and Leeward Counties around the country for the field training aspect of the training. Three hundred eleven(311) PPOs; (two hundred twelve (212) males and ninety- nine (99) females) were undergoing PPO training as per deployment.

In-Service Course

During the year **2014/2015**, the total of **two hundred thirty-six (236)** LNP personnel, **(186 males and 50 females)** of the LNP benefited from in-service training in various disciplines at the NPTA in an effort to build their capacity within their respective areas of work; the total of **11**courses were offered in diverse areas of work. The table below shows the number of participants per course;

Table# of In-Service Training Courses conducted during the period under review

S/N	In-Service Type of Courses	Number of Participants	
		2014	2015
1	Airport Security course	15	0
2	LNP Traffic course	94	19
3	Basic computer course	15	43
4	Explosive Remnant of War (ERW)	25	25
5	Standard Operation Procedure Course	33	33
6	Basic Criminal Investigation Courses	15	15
7	Basic Drugs Investigation Course	3	0
8	Basic Forensic Course	5	0
9	Community Policing Training Course	27	0
10	Instructor Development Course	0	47
11	Logistics Management Course	4	0
12	Press and Public Relation course	0	38
13	LNP Fire Prevention Course	94	14
Total		236	235

Planning, Research, and Curriculum Development

The division is the core of the National Police training Academy. It develops, reviews, concepts, evaluates, coordinates, and organized internal and external curriculum for the Academy. In collaboration with the training section and the UNPOL counterparts, has been able to continue the training of basic recruit courses during the year. In an effort to enhance the capacity of the LNP, this Section has also developed and coordinated a number of courses which are mentioned in the achievement.

CHAPTER SEVEN: ACHIEVEMENTS

During the period under review, the Liberia National Police achieved the following:

1. UNMIL DRAWDOWN-Phase one has been completed with the deployment of personnel in the following strategic locations: Roberts sport, Grand Cape Mount County; Foyah District, Lofa County; Loguatou Border, Nimba County among others. Phases two (2) and three (3) of the Drawdown are ongoing simultaneously with static guard's deployment and cash escort.
2. One hundred twenty(120) Police Support Unit (PSU) and one hundred twenty (120) Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel have been trained so far, to fill in the gap during the transitioning of UNMIL.
3. The successful hosting of the LNP Retreat 2015.
4. The restriction imposed on Motorcyclist in and around Monrovia has rapidly reduced injuries/death and property damage resulting from accidents caused by Motorcyclist.
5. The rapid reduction in crime especially Armed Robbery
6. Increase in Public Trust towards the LNP has increased.
7. The LNP conducted a number of visitations to various communities in and around Monrovia under the theme "**Bringing the Police to the Community**" as part of its effort to improved public confidence and trust as it relates to community policing partnership.
8. The successful completion of the LNP Basic Recruit Training for Class 42 and 43

Seventy Two (11) Police officers benefited from International Training in diverse field of Police discipline. See table below:

Name	Country	Course	Duration
ACP.ElliceR.Wiggins	Brussels	Regional Training Workshop on the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	04/05/15-06/05/15
ACP Christopher Robert	France	Democratic Crowd Control and Strategic Training	01/05/15-12/05/15
Inspt. Sophie Alexandra	Zimbabwe		23/05/15
Patr. Joseph N.Doryean			
C/Supt. A.AlphonsoPaypay	China	Legal System Building of International Police	01/07/15-07/08/15
Supt. AbubakaB.Kelleh			
ACP.Christopher P.S. Roberts	China	Legal System Building of International Police	01/09/15-02/10/15
ACP. Patrick T. Smith			
C/Supt. Lewis K. Chede			
Supt. Christopher Barclay	Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	09/10/15-20/10/15
C/Supt. Laurine Rosa Kangar			

CHAPTER NINE: CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of constraints that has engulfed the LNP; the below are few listed:

- Budgetary limitations for UNMIL Drawdown.
- Lack of trained personnel for forensic Chemical Analysis;
- Inadequacy of manpower at various Sections/ Divisions of LNP;
- Lacks of up-to-date traffic violation ticket booklets, as those was used are those printed in the 80s, and are of limited quantity.

- Difficulty in reaching the targeted female representation, as many female do not pass the aptitude test;
- Lack of professional Pathologists
- Lack of Police Clinic (Hospital) to treat suspects, wounded and sick duty officers;
- Limited logistics for effective policing functions.

CHAPTER TEN: NECROLOGY

During the year 2014, the LNP with heavy heart lost thirty nine (39) active duty officers; our sincere and deepest sympathies go to the bereaved families. May the souls of these gallant men and women rest in perfect and perpetual peace.

Rank	Name of Deseased	Year of Death
Patr.	Peter M. Warnue	Aug 17 1996
Sgt.	Jackie M. Jackson	February 5 th 2015
Part.	Jeffery P. Zoroe	January 6 th 2015
Pat.	Daious C. Freeman	January 19 th 2015
Pat.	David W. Tiawalah	February 11 th 2015
Pat.	Alvin B. Sele	February 11 th 2015
Sgt.	Harris H. Toe	February 28 th 2015
ACP.	Maitha B. Sonpon	April 10 th 2015
Pat.	Kelvin T. Willians	April 10 th 2015
DCP.	B. Adolphus Dukuly	April 23 th 2015
Pat.	Kasay B. Wleh	April 28 th 2015
CPL.	Abraham N. Ninely	February 26 th 2015
Pat.	Morris M. Massaley	May 4 th 2015
C/Insp.	Edwin B. Tarr	May 3 ^r 2015
Pat.	S. Bennie Matoe	May 31 th 2015
Pat.	Henry B. Barte	June 3 ^{rs} 2015
Pat.	James M. Savey	May 8 th 2015
Pat.	Alfred J. Davin	June 12 th 2015
Pat.	Willian T. Kpafueloh	June 17 th 2015
Pat.	T. Bendict Johnson	July 5 th 2015
Pat.	Opayla Y. Gongbaye	July 5 th 2015
Pat.	Malachie G. Bouwor	July 9 th 2015
Pat.	Archie N. Nagbe	June 11 th 2015
Pat.	Comfort D. Guahn	July 16 th 2015
Pat.	Jackson B. Mulbah	July 16 th 2015
Pat.	Marvin M. Fayiah	July 17 2015
Sgt.	Lexington C. Kleyie	July 25 2015
Pat.	Rosehine G. Kipi	July 28 th 2015

Pat.	Albert P. Howard	August 10 2015
Pat.	George J. Jarley	August 15 th 2015
Insp.	Mohammed Dollay	August 17 th 2015
Pat.	Moses N. Wallow	September 1 st 2015
Pat.	Joseph N Forkay	September 6 th 2015
Pat.	Tarnue E. Barbu	October 13 th 2015
Pat.	Lawrence N. J. Goryor	October 21 st 2015
Pat.	Yarkpazuo Z. Zangaloi	October 15 th 2015
Pat.	Borbor Y. Reed	October 23 th 2015

CHAPTER ELEVEN: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration of the Liberia National Police, amidst a number of challenges and constraints, and as such, it wishes to address the following recommendations for your highest consideration:

1. Budgetary Limitation

That the budgetary appropriation of the LNP is increased to enable it meet it's logistical, infrastructural, and Informational Technological needs;

2. Salary

That salary increment and incentive be provided to officers of the LNP in order to alleviate the low morale and conditions of services, in order to meet present cost of living

3. Insurance

That the new Insurance Policy/Program be reviewed and improvement made in its service delivery to the Officers of the LNP.

4. Housing

That the construction of Police Barracks in the remaining counties is highly prioritized in next fiscal period to ensure LNP development, enhance its operational activities and help reduce the high housing prices that LNP personnel pay to private individuals;

5. Others

- That all personnel of the LNP be provided incentive to enhance the morale of the institution and to avoid non-commitment, absenteeism, and extortion to acquire livelihood;
- That support and sustainable provision to the Professional Standards Division be considerably increased so as to increase its service delivery to the citizens and allow decentralization into the Leeward counties and other parts of Monrovia;
- That Court Liaison be decentralized (Leeward Counties);

- That the LNP Library be smarten up to modern research centre; and the provision of research materials and human capacity development of the LNP personnel be given urgent attention to avoid using private research centers for security purposes;
6. That professional people in the field of legal services and pathological services be employed within the LNP;
 7. That the recruitment standards be raised to attract college graduates and other professionals.
 8. That the Government of Liberia through the LNP provide scholarship to deserving officers in specialize areas of diverse discipline, so as to enhance professional human resource capacity development within the organization.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSION

To conclude, The Liberia National Police a Para-military organization is faced with several constraints/challenges, but continues to exert efforts in ensuring the public that criminal activities and other social vices that undermined the peace and stability of our beloved Country are brought under control.

In line with the Government of Liberia Agenda for Transformation, the Liberia National Police remains unwavering and committed in executing its duties and responsibilities with the highest level of professionalism and in conformity with international best practices.

In light of the significant progress the Liberia National Police has made, there are still enormous challenges that the LNP must tackle, especially in anticipation of the UNMIL Draw-down. We are happy to report that the LNP is posed and is actively preparing to reach its UNMIL drawdown objectives.

PART: 3

**BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION &
NATURALIZATION**

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION (BIN)

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is statutorily charged with the primary responsibility to implement and/or enforce the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia. It is guided by the Alien and Nationality Law, the Constitution of Liberia, the ECOWAS Protocols on Free Movements of persons, goods and services within the sub-region, international conventions and laws, among other instruments. The Bureau has the statutory mandate to safeguard and protect the borders and boundaries (air, land and sea) of Liberia against the illegal entry of aliens into the Country. Further, the Bureau screens and examines travel documents; admits aliens at sea, air and land borders (ports of entry); grants aliens resident status and enhances effective border management and control.

In fulfillment of the implementation of these responsibilities, the Bureau monitors aliens residing in and visiting the Country; it also monitors employment status of aliens, in coordination with the Ministry of Labor, consistent with Section 6.5(1 & 2) of the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia. Moreover, the Bureau, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, identifies Liberians for the issuance of Liberian Passports. It coordinates and collaborates with LRRRC at all refugees' transit centers at border crossing points, for identification and immigration formalities.

As you will note herein, this Report covers the activities of the Bureau in its entirety for the period January to December 2015. Events, situations experienced, changes, achievements made and challenges encountered are contained in this Report. Aliens and Liberians entered and departed the Country, during the reviewing period; as well as revenue generated for Government, are also embedded in this Report.

STRUCTURE

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization comprises three (3) Divisions to wit: Administration, Operations and Naturalization. It is headed by a Commissioner and assisted by three (3) Deputy Commissioners for Administration, Operations and Naturalization, respectively. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by three (3) Directors, including Directors for Administration, Operations and Naturalization. These Directors coordinate the day-to-day operations and/or activities of the Administrative, Operational and Naturalization Divisions.

The Bureau has eighteen (18) Detachments, Five (5) Regions, thirty-six (36) officially recognized Ports of Entry; with the anticipation of officially creating more entry points, if it becomes necessary.

MISSION:

To contribute to security and socio-economic development of Liberia by facilitating international travel and regulating entry, exit, residency and citizenship; and to improve border structure, data collection, analysis and dissemination, use of technology, immigration intelligence gathering and law enforcement to the benefit of the people of Liberia, institutionalize international best practices and set up clear rules in a coherent manner that are applicable; promote gender balance and establish a BIN Training Academy.

VISION:

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization envisages an agency that endeavors to cultivate professionalism, effectiveness and international outlook in achieving regional and international recognition.

PART: 3 – A

ADMINISTRATION

I. ADMINISTRATION:

The Administrative Division, which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, provides a well functional direction and organizational accountability; formulates and implements human resource policy and ensures that the Bureau is equipped to meet emerging challenges; supervises the day- to -day administrative activities of the Bureau; and has oversight responsibility for the following sections:

- Personnel
- Finance
- Training, Manpower Development
- Logistics
- Records and Identification
- Statistics
- Planning and Research
- Board of Inquiry & Administrative Board of Hearing
- Press and Public Affairs
- Maintenance
- Procurement Unit
- Internal Audit
- Airport Visa
- Special Services and Projects
- Recruiting and Vetting Unit
- Budget

HUMAN RESOURCE

During the reviewing period, the Bureau had the strength of 2,346 employees, including 1,633 male and 713 female Officers.

EMPLOYMENT:

During the reporting period, the two hundred sixty-five (265) qualified Liberians who were trained and graduated from the newly established Immigration Training Academy were absorbed into the active service of the Bureau. Further, fifteen (15) Officers who either abandoned their job, died resigned, or otherwise, were replaced by competent and qualified Liberians, to fill in said gaps/vacuums, due to the security nature of the Bureau and since the exercise did not require additional funding.

APPOINTMENT

During the reporting period, seventy (70) Officers were appointed and assigned to various positions, with ranks commensurate with their positions, ranging from Captain to Colonel, based on merits and in accordance with the Bureau's Standard Operational Procedure.

SUSPENSION

For unethical behaviors and/or acts contrary to the Standard Operational Procedure of the Bureau, thirty-five (35) officers of various ranks, were suspended off-the-job. The suspension was effectuated, in order to ensure that its Officers conform to not only its Standard Operational procedure (SOP), in the discharge of their duties, but to also perform in accordance with the Act that created the Bureau. Eleven (11) of those suspended had since returned to work, having served their suspension period, while others are remained suspended, until otherwise advised.

TRANSFER/ASSIGNMENT

Four hundred thirty-nine (439) Officers were transferred and/or assigned from one area to another, during the reporting period, especially in the rural areas, so as to ensure efficiency and effectiveness on the job, in the enhancement of persistent border management and patrols.

DISMISSAL:

No dismissal was effected during the reporting period.

LEAVE:

During the reporting period, Two hundred eighty-eight (288) were granted official leave for divers reasons, including Medical, Vacation, Maternity, etc.

OBITUARIES:

The cold hands of death stretched on twenty (20) officers, as follows:

1. Capt. Jonathan W. Doluwoe
2. Capt. Gbutu S. Coleman
3. Capt. Sackie K. Harris
4. Capt. Susannah B. Jacobs
5. Capt. Augustine G. Parker
6. Capt. Thomas Lahai
7. Maj. Josiah C. Gaye
8. Maj. William N. Ross
9. Maj. James T. Krayee
10. Maj. Sam Farhat
11. Maj. James T. Wiah
12. Maj. Patrick W. Doe

13. Maj. Thomas Wolee
14. Ltc. Sarah Garvoye
15. Ltc. George Jargbah
16. Ltc. John W. Porkpa
17. Off. Rose J. Godfrey
18. Off. Thomas Bleyah
19. Off. Ruth K. Freeman
20. Off. Daniel P. Gbarwee

The reviewing period also witnessed the deaths of former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the Late Honorable Prince B. Myers, and former Deputy Commissioner for Naturalization, the Late Honorable J. Alexander Bryant.

May their souls and that of others faithful departed rest in perfect peace and light perpetual shine on them.

MEDICAL/DEATH BENEFITS

Whilst it is true that it is incumbent upon every institution, such as the Immigration Bureau, to cater to the needs and welfare of its employees, especially in time of sickness, distress and death, the Bureau, however, lacks the necessary budgetary appropriation for such purposes. Notwithstanding, it executed a group Insurance contract for its employees with the Medicare Insurance Company for sickness, injuries and death.

During the period under review, two (2) beneficiaries of the deceased Officers received their benefits, while the benefits of the other beneficiaries are being processed.

FINANCE/BUDGET PERFORMANCE:

The Government of Liberia appropriated in the 2014/2015 Fiscal Budget, an amount of 5,607,142.00 for the Bureau, in the fulfillment of its statutory mandate. This amount includes personnel services, goods and services, the rehabilitation of the Immigration Training Academy in Foya, Lofa County, etc., as follows:

- ❖ US3, 671.141.00, representing 65% of the budget, for Personnel Services;
- ❖ US838, 538.00, constituting 15%, for Goods and Services;
- ❖ US1, 097,463.00 for the rehabilitation of the Immigration Training Academy in Foya, Lofa County.

AMOUNT ALLOTTED:

US4, 504,454.72, which includes personnel services, goods and services, etc. was allotted during the reporting period; and

US1, 0997,463.00 was retained and/or deposited in an escrow account at the Central Bank of Liberia for the rehabilitation of the Immigration Training Academy in Foya, Lofa County.

VETTING

The Bureau, in an effort to have capable, competent and resourceful officers at places of assignment, thereby having the desired result from the Officers' performances, has developed a system relative to the assignment and/or appointment of officers to positions.

In this connection, therefore, applicants for job or employees seeking for another positions other than the one he/she already occupies, are vetted prior to occupying such positions being sought for. As such, employment or appointment of persons to positions in the Bureau is based on merit, as to qualification, experience and competency, consistent with its Standard Operational Procedure (SOP), and not based on favoritism, friendship, nepotism or otherwise.

During the reviewing period, four hundred twenty (420) qualified Liberians were recruited, vetted and sent for medical for subsequent training at the Immigration Training Academy in Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County. Further, employees that applied for the positions of Deputy Commanders for Administration for Lofa, Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties' Detachments, as well as Chiefs of Fleet Management and Facility Management, were vetted. Applicants for the positions of Training Commandant, Deputy Training Commandant and Assistant Training Commandant Positions were also vetted. Those found qualified and competent were appointed to said positions.

TRAINING/MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT:

Training being vital and **sine qua non** to the effective professional performance and/or function of any security Agency, such as the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization, the Bureau has always ensured that its personnel take advantage of every training opportunity, so as to build up their capacity and enhance productivity on the job.

- ❖ Trained and graduated 250 recruits at the Immigration Training Academy in Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County, sponsored by the Government of Liberia. These newly trained Officers were subsequently absorbed into the active service of the Bureau to augment the strength of the Bureau.

- ❖ Trained fifty (50) Officers in Fraud Detection. Most of these Officers were selected from County Detachments, Headquarters, entry points and ports of entry;

- ❖ Ten (10) Officers were trained in HIV/AIDS and EBOLA awareness, sponsored by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), Global Communities and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- ❖ Recruited and vetted 254 qualified Liberians, both males and females, for training at the Sinje Immigration Training Academy in Grand Cape Mount County, sponsored by the Government of Liberia and UNDP, thru the Justice and Security Trust Funds, in view of UNMIL draw down.
- ❖ Twenty-five (25) Senior Officers were trained in Report Writing, Intelligence. Investigation, Project Proposal Writing, Project Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation, sponsored by UNMIL, thru its Quick Impact Project.
- ❖ Three (3) Officers (one (1) male and two (2) females) were trained in managerial skill, founded by the Irish-Aid, thru the Justice and Security Trust Fund.
- ❖ Five (5) Officers were trained in Counter-Terrorism and Trans-national Organized Crimes, Investigation, Border Security and Management, sponsored by the Egyptian Government;
- ❖ Three (3) Senior Officers from the Protective and Internal Security Division of the Bureau were trained in Law Enforcement, especially in the areas of investigative techniques, intelligence Gathering, Report Writing, Border Crimes, etc. in China, sponsored by the Chinese Government;
- ❖ Conducted a specialized training in Document Fraud analysis, including passport reading and forensic analysis as regards to image and finger print reading, data entry & management and the use of the Fraud Detection Equipment installed at the RIA, funded by the ECOWAS/Spanish Fund.

COUNSELLING

Traumatized Officers, or Officers who are psychologically affected, undergo a Trauma Healing Counseling, in order to regain their sense of thinking, direction and reasoning as Immigration Officers. Further, Officers who do not have their “minds set”, apparently due to stress, tension, domestic problems, distress or otherwise, also undergo counseling for relaxation of the minds, thus enabling the officers to perform their duties, as required of them. Moreover, officers who habitually take in alcoholic beverages go through a counseling to abandon such behavior.

During the period under review, **32** Officers of the Bureau, **16** of whom were males and **16** females, underwent a counseling for various reasons, such as excessive drinking alcoholic beverages, Socio-pathic Behavior, misconduct, Unethical conduct, etc.. These Officers, after intensive counseling, abandoned these behaviors and are now actively performing their respective duties, as required of them.

RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

Procedurally, if an application for a resident permit is approved by the Commissioner of Immigration and subsequently processed, it is finally sent to Records and Identification for identification and coding by assigning code number to the alien, which is placed on the alien's file. In other words, every resident alien in Liberia has his/her code number assigned to him/her by the Immigration Bureau.

During the reporting period, a total of **3,206** Resident Permits were identified and coded. Of this figure, **2,822** were ordinary; that is to say, they were processed upon presentation of relevant revenue flag receipts for fees paid into Government Revenue, while **1,484** were processed, with no fees attached, based on the requests from Government Ministries and Agencies; U.N., Diplomatic Missions, NGOs, etc.

STATISTICS

Consistent with **Section 6.5** of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, business entities, organizations or institutions that have aliens in their employ, are required to submit a Semi-Annual report to the Bureau of Immigration, beginning **January-June** and **July – December** of each year. The purpose of this provision of the law is to enable the Bureau to effectively monitor the aliens employed in the country, whether self-employed, or employed by others.

During the reviewing period, **1,146** entities submitted their reports to the Bureau. Of this figure, **949** were business entities, while twelve (**12**) were NGOs. **2,085** aliens were employed with these entities. The **2,205** entities reported, had **12,053** Liberians in their employ.

From this exercise, the amount of **US22, 920.00** was generated for Government.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

If an institution desires to undertake any activity or project, to enhance its capacity or otherwise, it (activity or project) must first be formulated and planned prior to the implementation of said activity or project by the institution, such as the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. As such, planning is the systematic ordering and allocation of resources to meet a particular goal. Planning before implementation of any activity always brings about progress and a successful implementation thereof.

AIRPORT VISA:

Aiport Visa is issued, upon request, to an alien who travels from a country where Liberia does not have a diplomatic mission. The Visa is usually requested by an individual, government Ministries, Agencies, humanitarian organizations, such as the UN, NGOs, religious organizations, etc.

During the period under review, **6,271** Airport visas were issued. Of this figure, **2,603** were issued, upon presentation of the relevant Flag receipts for fees paid into Government revenue, while **3,668** were issued on Gratis, with no fee attached, based on the requests of Government Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, UN, religious organizations, etc. Government generated **US238, 350** from these services.

SPECIAL PROJECTS/DONOR AID:

This arm of the Bureau, serves as Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Bureau. It is responsible for all projects, including UN sponsored Projects. As such, it monitors and supervises Projects being implemented by the Bureau, in order to ensure full implementation thereof. It attends UNDP regular meetings, concerning implementation of projects. It also prepares Project Proposals, in coordination with the Planning and Research Section. It performs other duties, as may be assigned to it by the Commissioner of Immigration.

The reporting period witnessed the attendance of several meetings with the UNDP on projects being sponsored by the UNDP.

PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The need to educate and sensitize the public on the activities of an institution or organization, especially where the institution/organization is at the service of the Government and people, as well, as in the case of the Bureau of Immigration, cannot be over-emphasized. Dissemination of information plays a vital role in the overall functions and/or operations of the institution.

During the reviewing period, in furtherance to the Bureau's quest to create more awareness on its overall function and/or operations for the benefit of the general public, especially the alien community, the bi-weekly radio talk show was re-enforced by extending it to other radio stations, including the Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS), Truth FM Radio, UNMIL Radio, Radio VERITAS and other print media. Further, the Bureau begun to produce a Newspaper called "BORDER WATCH", which is being published on a quarterly basis.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARD/BOARD OF INQUIRY

During the period under review, **thirteen (13)** cases, involving Officers of the Bureau and non-officers as complainants and respondents, were reported to the Commissioner. These cases, which included Fraud, Persistent Non-support, Indebtedness, Assault, Terroristic threat, etc., were subsequently forwarded to the Professional Standard/Board of Inquiry for investigation, in accordance with the Bureau's Standard Operational Procedure (SOP).

While it is true that some of these cases were criminal in nature, however, the cases were handled and amicably resolved by the Bureau, especially so, when the Complainants who were non-Officers agreed to have the Bureau settle the cases.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

During the reviewing period, the Bureau was unable to service and make more functional and operational the long range radios (SSB) installed at the below listed locations, along the Liberian-Ivorian border posts and Detachments, due to the lack of budgetary funds. As such, some are currently down and not operational, which has placed the Bureau in a serious predicament and difficult situation, as to communicating to the borders where these communication equipment are installed. The need for budgetary allocation for the maintenance of these equipment, in the wake of UNMIL draw down, cannot be over-emphasized:

- ❖ Duelay, Kenlay, Luoquatuo, Gborplay and Butuo Borders, as well as Sanniquellie, Nimba County;
- ❖ Garley's Town, Toe's Towns Borders and Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County. The Radio installed in Garley's Town, after being serviced, was transferred in the newly constructed Quick Impact Building, while the other installed in Behwallay, Grand Gedeh County, was repaired and made it functional;
- ❖ Daykay Town, Pedebo and Karblaken Borders, and Harper, Maryland County.

FACILITY MANAGEMENT.

During the reviewing period, several maintenance works were done on the equipment of the Bureau, such as generators, air-conditioners, etc. and same were made more operational. The period also saw the relocation of the Central Office of the Bureau to Gbarnkay, Sinkor, Monrovia.

PART: 3 – B

OPERATIONS

II. OPERATIONS:

The Operational Division has a wider scope of operations, in terms of controlling, monitoring and supervising the activities of outstations, such as County Detachments, ports of entry, border posts, and all other entry points within the territorial confines of Liberia. It is mandated to plan and

implement all operations undertaken by the Bureau, in close consultation with and under the supervision of a Commissioner. It also ensures that all plans of action for each and all Detachments, various border posts, details, ports of entry, etc., are fully implemented, thereby professionalizing the performance of the Bureau.

Further, the Operational Division has an oversight responsibility and plays supervisory roles in the following areas, subject to the direction and guidance of the Commissioner:

- a. Protective & Internal Security Division (PISD)
- b. Inspectorate
- c. Border Patrol
- d. Intelligence
- e. Re-entry
- f. Communication
- g. Special Task Force
- h. Border Management
- i. Migration Management

PROTECTIVE & INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION (PISD)

The Protective & Internal Security Division (PISD) monitors the activities of the employees of the Bureau, relative to fraud, malfeasance, official misconduct on the part of the employees and serves as an arresting arm of the Bureau, with respect to Immigration violations by aliens. It also conducts investigation into Immigration violations and makes recommendations to the Commissioner for appropriate action, thru the Deputy Commissioner for Operations. Further, it receives and interrogates Liberians deported from other Countries.

COVERT ASSESSMENT TOURS/OPERATIONS CONDUCTED:

During the period under review, the Bureau undertook covert assessment tours/operations along the Liberian-Ivorian and Liberian-Guinean borders and other border areas, geared at strengthening security at the borders and strategic entry points. This immensely improved security operation in these areas.

DEPORTATION:

The reviewing period witnessed the deportation of Six (6) Liberians from USA and Spain, for various crimes alleged committed. Those deported were:

Name	Country deported from
1.Henry Flomo, Jr.	USA
2.Benjamin Johnson	USA
3.Wallace Michael, Jr.	USA
4.Alfred Z. Johnson	USA
5.Brendan Davis	USA
6.Michael Wood	Spain
7.Maxwell Davis	USA
8.Donzo	USA

Upon arrival in the Country via Roberts International Airport (RIA), these Deportees were brought to the Bureau’s Headquarters under escort. They were processed by screening and interrogating them. However, since they were Liberian Citizens, as confirmed by the investigation, coupled with the fact that the crimes allegedly committed, for which they were deported, were not committed in Liberia, they were stipulated for and taken delivery of by their respective family members, with the **proviso** that they report to the Bureau’s Central Office periodically, for monitoring purposes, until otherwise advised.

CASES INVESTIGATED AND DISPOSED OF:

During the period under review, the following Business Entities were summoned and investigated for being in violation of the Immigration of the Alien ad Nationality Law of Liberia, including Illegal Employment and Failure to submit Semi Annual reports, etc.:

No.	Name of Business entries:	Act violated
1.	Access Bank	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports
2.	Total Liberia, Inc.	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports
3.	PEALAT Construction Company	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports
4.	The Cape Hotel, Inc.	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports
5.	ERA Trade Corp.	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports
6.	RLI Villa & Resort	Failure to submit Semi Annual Reports

7.	Shop Rite Liberia, Inc.	Illegal Employment
8.	CGGC Mining Services (Lib.) Co.	Illegal Residence
9.	Arcelor Mittal	Illegal Employment & Failure to submit ARS.

Following thorough investigations into the Acts being violated, these Companies were found liable. Accordingly, they were fined, consistent with the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia. Said fines were paid into Government Revenue, as follows:

Name of Business Entities	Sections being violated	Fines paid	RFR No.	Pmt. Date
1.Access Bank	6.5	US.1,600.00	1295659	08/25/2015
2.Total Liberia, Inc.	6.5	900.00	1281506	04/30/2015
3.PEALAT Constr. Co.	6.5(b)	500.00	1290644	07/03/2015
4.The Cape Hotel, Inc.	6.5	2,000.00	1294052	08/04/2015
5.ERA Trade	6.5	500.00	1294946	08/14/2015
6.RLI Villa & Resort	6.5	4,000.00	1297805	09/10/2015
7.CGGC Mining Services	6.1	1,000.00	1298461	09/16/2015
8.Shop Rite Liberia, Inc.	6.3	500.00	1277497	03/27/2015
9.Arcelor Mittal Lib.	6.3 & 6.1	12,000.00	1304151	11/11/2015
Grand total:		23,000.00		

Further, the following individuals, including Nigerian, Sierra Leonean and Guinean nationals, were arrested at our borders for entering into the Country without the requisite travelling documents, as required by law and the ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movements of members of ECOWAS. These aliens were investigated, charged with Illegal Entry and subsequently sent to Court for prosecution:

Name	Nationality
1.Ewa Bernard	Nigerian
2.Gabriel Fesebi	Nigerian
3.Amara Bangura	Sierra Leonean
4.Mamodou Fofana	Guinean

Moreover, the below listed aliens were denied entry into the Country, as they did not have anybody in Liberia as their hosts neither do they have sufficient money to sustain them, while in the Country, though they possessed the requisite entry visas:

Name	Nationality
1.Ali Nawah	Pakistani
2.Abdul Aziz	Pakistani
3.Abdul Shakor	Pakistani
4.Akashoeep Singh	Indian
5.Mandeep Singh	Indian

INSPECTORATE

Officers' dress code is properly monitored by the Inspectorate, headed by the Senior Inspector, on a daily basis, in order to ensure that they are properly attired, in accordance with their professional ethics. Inspections of outstations, including ports of entry, border posts, strategic entry points, Details, Checkpoints, Detachments, etc. are periodically done by the Inspectorate, subject to the guidance, direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations, to ensure that Officers on assignment, especially at the border areas, regularly maintain and focus on their assigned areas and do not desert their places of assignment and always exhibit professionalism in the performance of their duties. Reports from the outstations are submitted to the Inspectorate, and the Inspectorate in turns, after reviewing, screening and scrutinizing same, forward it to the Commissioner, through the Deputy Commissioner for Operations

During the reviewing period, several inspections were conducted along the borders, ports of entry and other strategic points of entry, in order to ensure the enhancement of the performance of the officers assigned in the leeward Counties, particularly the Border areas.

ALIENS ADMITTED INTO AND DEPARTED THE COUNTRY, THRU THE PORTS OF ENTRY, BORDER POSTS AND OTHER ENTRY POINTS

The reviewing period witnessed the admission of **128,457** visiting aliens of various nationalities into the Country, while **96,212** aliens departed the Country.

LIBERIANS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED THE COUNTRY, THRU THE PORTS OF ENTRY, BORDER POSTS AND OTHER ENTRY POINTS

The period under review also saw the arrival of **128,052** Liberians in the Country and the departure of **36,843** from the Country.

THE REPORTING PERIOD WITNESSED THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Established Armory Unit, in anticipation of acquiring Light and Small arms for the use of the BPU officers along the borders. LIMCSA, with the support from its partners, provided several trainings to the Amory Unit staffer, relative to marking and stockpile management of arms;
- ❖ Developed 23 policies, including five (5) administrative Regulations and eighteen (18) Administrative Instructions, pending Validation and subsequent signature of the Commissioner of Immigration;
- ❖ Formulated and put in place a mechanism, where BIN engages with the neighboring countries in cross border meetings, to enhance border security and management ;
- ❖ Developed a Regulation and/or Policy on Salary and Allowance for employees of BIN, pending validation by the security sector Heads for a harmonious salary and allowance system for security sector Agencies for subsequent approval of the Minister of Justice;
- ❖ Developed a Deployment Plan/Policy at 250 for implementation by the PIM. The Development Plan has a matrix, which indicates the name of the Officers, sex, area of deployment, salary and cost of deployment, as well as qualification;
- ❖ Approval was give for the construction of eight (8) border plazas, under the SIP, while Government of Liberia has agreed to construct 15 border posts for BIN.

BORDER MANAGEMENT:

Consistent with Section 2.2 (d) of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, as it relates to the protection of the borders and boundary within the Republic of Liberia, the Border Management supplements the works of the Inspectorate. The Unit is headed by a Director. It ensures that the borders are properly equipped and managed.

During the period under review, the Bureau participated in major meetings and workshops, aimed at forming a strategy, in preparation of the draw down of UNMIL. The strength of the Border Patroller was increased from 174 to 197, pending the deployment of additional BPU Officers, as the Bureau intends to deploy about 500 BPU Officers, following the drawdown of UNMIL.

INTELLIGENCE

Collection and dissemination of Intelligence information are essential to the effective operation of a security setting, such as the Immigration Bureau. As such, during the reporting period, in order to obtain the actual stories of happenings in our political sub-divisions, the necessary mechanisms were put in place and Intelligence Officers were dispatched to these areas, especially at the borders to monitor and assess cross-border movements, with special emphasis on human trafficking, smuggling of goods, trafficking in small arms, light weapons, drugs and other cross-border crimes.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT:

Migration management is very essential to any civilized Country, such as Liberia. It is a fact that one migrates to another Country for greener pasture, religious persecution, conflicts, unemployment, hunger, etc. As such, the core function of the Bureau's Migration Unit is to liaise with other stakeholders, relative to migration issues, matters involving human trafficking, especially where international migrants are involved, refugee coordination and issues of repatriation and deportation.

During the period under review, the Bureau participated in the following meetings, with its Migration Director, Col. Moses Yebleh in full attendance:

1. Border Security Meeting between Liberia and Ivory Coast, held in Accra, Ghana, from March 22-23, 2015. The meeting brought together security experts from both countries to discuss and find solution to challenges along the borders of both countries. The meeting was facilitated by a UK based group referred to as "Conciliation Resources";
2. Thematic Meeting on Asylum and International Protection, held in Rabat, Morocco, from June 15-16, 2015. More than 50 countries attended the meeting which focused on issues of asylum and international protection, aimed at identifying approaches to strengthen and develop national protection systems, in view of a better regional cooperation in the area of migration within the Rabat process region;
3. Policy Actors Dialogue Meeting between Liberian and Ivorian security, civil society groups, youth and cross border traders, held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from July 20-21, 2015. This meeting was convened

by the Conciliation Resources, Civil Society Partners, WANEP and IREDD as a follow-up to the March 22-23, 2015 Accra dialogue, to facilitate a continuation of the joint discussion and information sharing exercise on the security situation in the shared border region;

4. The Global Forum on Migration and Development 8th Summit Meeting, held from October 14-16, 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey. The Summit theme was “Strengthening Partnership and Human Mobility for Sustainable Development”. Panel discussions on the plight of migrants were held with special emphasis on those fleeing Syria, Iraq, Yemen and other regions of the world. All nations at the end of the Summit were encouraged to respect the rights and dignity of migrants and ensure that migrant’s laws, regulations and policies are not negatively harsh on migrants.
5. Participated in several technical meetings involving the LRRRC and UNHCR on issues regarding the safety and well being of Ivorian refugees residing in Liberia, from December 9-10, 2015;
6. A technical tripartite meeting on December 9-10, 2015, with the participation of an Ivorian delegation. This Meeting was focused on the repatriation of the Ivorian refugees, which according to the resolution of the Meeting, begins the first week of January, 2016;
7. Participated in the Celebrations of the World Migrant’s Day on December 18, 2015, hosted by the IOM on the main campus of the University of Liberia. We delivered a paper on the theme: “I AM A MIGRANT”, in which we placed emphasis on the reception Liberia continues to give migrants, while respecting their rights as human beings and the challenges Liberia encounters, as to the porosity of its borders, etc.

RE-ENTRY

In keeping with Section 5.16 of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, a resident alien is required to obtain a re-entry permit in lieu of an entry visa, with the exception of ECOWAS Citizens, who are not, under the ECOWAS Protocol, required to obtain a re-entry permit to re-enter the country.

During the reviewing period, **1,907** aliens were issued Re-Entry Permits. Of the **1,907** permits issued, **473** were issued to Resident aliens, upon presentation of relevant Revenue Flag Receipts for the required fees paid

into Government’s revenue, while **1,434** were issued on gratis, with no fees attached, based on the requests from Government Ministries, agencies, U.N., NGOs, religious institutions and other humanitarian organizations, as indicated below:

Month	No. of aliens	Amount generated
January	295	USD15,400.00
February	175	13,750.00

March	153	13,400.00
April	281	14,250.00
May	146	13,750.00
June	141	L8,250.00
July	152	13,250.00
August	154	L1,325.00
September	157	18,200.00
October	130	9,400.00
November	188	39,850.00
December	271	8,400.00
Grand Total:	1,907	USD189,225.00

Government generated **US198, 225** from these services.

COMMUNICATION

The period under review was unable to service and maintain the long range communication equipment installed at the Liberian-Ivorian borders some time ago due to the lack of funds to do such. Consequently, Headquarters has found it difficult to communicate to the border areas in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland Counties, respectively. Furthermore, due to the absence of communication equipment, the Bureau has found it difficult to monitor the activities of its Detachments, Details, strategic entry points, etc. nationwide. Therefore, there is a need to have communication equipment installed in all of the County Detachments, border posts and Strategic entry points, so as to enable the Bureau to effectively monitor its operations throughout the length and breadth of the Country.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE

This Unit is responsible to effectuate the arrest of officers that exhibit unprofessional behaviors and/or disorderly conducts on the field, provide physical security for Immigration officials, including the Commissioner and three Deputy Commissioners. It also serves as support unit to the Protective & Internal Security division (PISD) of the Bureau properties. It further participates in official ceremonies, such as funeral, Armed forces Day, Independence Celebrations, etc.

The reviewing period witnessed the participation of BIN Officers, along with other security apparatus, in the Armed Forces and the Independent Days' Celebrations. The Bureau also took part in the Observance of the International Customs Day program, United Nations' Peace Keeping Day, official funeral and other ceremonies.

PART: 3 – C

NATURALIZATION

III. NATURALIZATION

The Naturalization Division receives, scrutinizes and approves applications for the aliens wishing to become Liberian citizens, through the process of Naturalization, in close coordination with the various circuit courts of competent jurisdiction within the Republic of Liberia. The Naturalization Division has oversight responsibility of the following Sections within the Bureau:

- a. Change of Status
- b. Renewal
- c. Adjustment of Status
- d. Registration

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE:

In accordance with Article 28 of the Constitution of Liberia, any person, at least one of whose parents was a citizen of Liberia at the time of the person's birth, shall be a citizen of Liberia; and that any such person shall upon reaching maturity, renounce any other citizenship acquired by virtue of one parent being a citizen of another country.

During the reporting period, **One hundred nine (109)** declared their intentions to pledge their loyalty and/or allegiance to the Republic of Liberia, by virtue of their parents being both Liberians and foreign nationals. Accordingly, following the necessary formalities controlling such exercise, they were sent to the First Judicial Circuit "B" for the administration of Oath of Allegiance to them, in pursuance to said Article 28 of the Constitution of Liberia and **Section 20.1** of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIBERIAN CITIZENSHIP

Sixteen (16) individuals (aliens-African descent) submitted their applications to the Bureau, declaring their intentions to become citizens of Liberia. The applications were, in keeping with normal practice and procedure, sent to NSA and the Police Interpol for background check and other formalities associated therewith.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION:

Further, **eight (8)** persons (aliens), who have obtained clearances from both NSA and Police, were forwarded to the First Judicial Circuit Court "B" for the issuance of "Declarations of Intention", in pursuance to the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia.

CLEARANCES:

The reviewing period also saw the issuance of clearances **One hundred Sixty eight (168)** persons (naturalized Liberians) for the issuance of Liberian Passports by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHANGE OF STATUS:

Pursuant to Section 6.1 of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, **4,658** aliens of various nationalities were, during the reporting period, issued Resident Permits, changing their status of visitors to that of residents.

Month	No. of aliens	Amount generated
January	321	USD72,150.00
February	434	82,650.00
March	447	104,750.00
April	380	98,850.00
May	338	89,850.00
June	422	109,600.00
July	467	124,600.00
August	316	74,850.00
September	429	112,800.00
October	342	124,700.00
November	443	123,150.00
December	319	112,700.00
Grand total:	4,658	USD1,330,700.00

From this exercise, Government generated the sum of **USD1, 330,700.00**.

RENEWAL OF RESIDENT PERMITS

In accordance with Section 6.1(5) of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, a permit of residence shall be valid for one year and shall be renewed on payment of a fee within the period of 30 days, after the expiration of the year.

During the reviewing period, **4,851** Resident Aliens renewed their Resident Permits. Of this figure, **4,286** Resident permits were renewed, upon presentation of the relevant revenue receipts for the required fees paid into Government Revenue and **565** were renewed on gratis, with no fees attached thereto.

Category of aliens	No. of aliens renewed	Amount generated
Non-Africans	3,792	USD870,800.00
ECOWAS	851	80,100.00
Non-ECOWAS	208	37,100.00
Grand total:	4,851	USD988,000.00

Government generated the sum of **US988, 000.00** from this service.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS:

Consistent with **Section 6.3** of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, an alien resident is obligated to obtain an approval for an adjustment of status from the Commissioner of Immigration & Naturalization, if he/she desires to change his/her place of work, prior to the commencement of work with the new employer.

During the reporting period, **442** Resident Aliens were procedurally granted Adjustment of Status, ranging from one employment to another, from employees to self-employed; from house-wives to employees; self-employed to employees, etc. Government generated **US137,915** from this exercise, as follows:

Month	No. of aliens	Amount generated
January	22	USD3,470.00
February	44	6,925.00
March	49	8,000.00
April	47	7,900.00
May	54	8,125.00
June	55	7,300.00
July	46	7,600.00
August	23	6,250.00
September	33	8,600.00

October	10	2,075.00
November	32	8,500.00
December	27	7,600.00
Grand total:	442	USD137,915.00

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS (VISITORS) EXTENSION OF STAY

In keeping with **Section 6.2** of the Aliens and Nationality Law of Liberia, the period for which an alien visitor is admitted to Liberia may be extended by the Commissioner of Immi

gration and Naturalization in his/her discretion. A notation of the extension shall be made by the Commissioner of Immigration in the alien’s passport. As per the Bureau’s policy, guideline and regulations, an alien is given a maximum period of **30 days** at ports of entry in his/her passport upon arrival; and that upon the expiration of the **30 days** or whatever period granted in the alien’s passport, the alien reports to the Bureau’s Central Office for an extension of stay. The maximum period for which an alien is allowed to stay in the country without a resident permit, is **90 days**, after which, the alien decides to either obtain a resident permit or leave the country at the expiration of the **90 days** period.

During the reviewing period, **1,928** aliens (visitors), including ECOWAS citizens, Non-ECOWAS citizens and Non-Africans, obtained extensions of stay from the Bureau, as indicated in the chart below, consistent with the law, policy, practice and procedure quoted herein:

Month	No. of aliens obtained extensions.
January	214
February	148
March	130
April	255
May	197
June	163
July	237
August	197

September	171
October	77
November	89
December	50
Grand total:	1,928

FUND GENERATED FOR GOVERNMENT:

During the period under review, Government generated **Two Million Nine Hundred Thirty One Hundred Ten United States dollars (USD2, 930,110.00)** from these services, as indicated in the Chart as follows:

SERVICES RENDERED	AMOUNT GENERATED FOR GOVERNMENT:
CHANGE OF STATUS	US1,330,700.00
RENEWAL OF RESIDENT PERMITS	988,000.00
ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS	137,915.00
ISSUANCE OF RE-ENTRY PERMITS	189,225.00
FINES	23,000.00
AIRPORT VISAS	238,350.00
SEMI ANNUAL REPORTS	22,920.00
TOTAL:	USD2,930,110.00

ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Bureau determines to implement all of the Projects earmarked for the period under review, pursuant to its five (5 years strategic Plan, thereby bringing its services to international standard, however, it found it difficult to implement the Projects, as planned, due to its limited budgetary appropriation.

However, given its desire to enhance its operational capacity and scrupulously implement its statutory mandate, the Bureau, in spite of the

difficulty mentioned herein, was able to make some gains, during the reviewing period. Prominent among the achievements made, are:

NEW IMMIGRATION ACT:

- ❖ An Act establishing “LIBERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE” was drafted, validated and forwarded to the President of Liberia, who subsequently submitted same to the National Legislature for an enactment.

HOUSING FACILITIES/OFFICES:

- ❖ Four (4) ECOWAS sponsored Immigration Border Residential Quarters in Luoquatuo, B’hai, Nya Nyenken and Pedibo borders in Niimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland Counties, respectively, were officially handed over to the Government of Liberia;
- ❖ Construction of permanent Immigration Training Academy, which is being sponsored by the Government of Liberia and UNDP, thru the Justice and Security Trust Fund, is expected to be completed in December 2015;
- ❖ Renovated and refurbished Immigration Offices in Kogo, Mano River, Barclayville, Greenville, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Kru and Sinoe Counties, respectively;
- ❖ Constructed Immigration offices in Bopolu, Bon-bon Darsalamu and Gaganma, Gbarpulo and Grand Cape Mount Counties, respectively;
- ❖ Relocated the Bureau’s headquarters, as the building formerly housed the Bureau has not only outlived its life span, but its sanitary condition is not also conducive; hence, the need to relocate the Bureau, given its nature of work;

TRANSPORTATION:

- ❖ Acquired eight (8) 4-door Toyota pick-ups purposely destined for eight (8) bordering counties, including Bong, Lofa, Nimba, Maryland, etc., as donated by the Japanese Government thru the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- ❖ Received six (6) Nissan Patrol Jeeps (second hand), donated by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). These vehicles were subsequently assigned to Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, River Gee, Maryland and Gbarpolu Counties, respectively, to enhance operations in these areas;
- ❖ Seven (7) motorbikes, as donated by the Japanese Government, thru the UNDP;

TRAINING ACQUIRED:

- ❖ Trained and graduated 250 recruits at the Temporary Immigration Training Academy in Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County, sponsored by the Government of Liberia. These newly trained Officers were subsequently absorbed into the active service of the Bureau, to augment of the Bureau, especially in the border areas;
- ❖ Recruited 254 qualified Liberians, both males and females, for training at the Sinje Immigration Training Academy, Grand Cape Mount County, sponsored by the Government of Liberia and UNDP, thru the Justice and Security Trust Fund, in view of the UNMIL draw down;
- ❖ Five (5) BIN Officers were trained in Cairo, Egypt, in Counter-Terrorism and Trans-national organized crimes investigations, border security and border management, funded by the Egyptian Government;
- ❖ Three (3) Senior Officers from the Protective and Internal Security Division (PISD) were trained in China in Law Enforcement, especially in the areas of investigations, Intelligence Gathering, Report Writing, Border Crimes, etc., sponsored by the Chinese Government;

CHALLENGES/CONSTRIANTS:

Whilst it is true that the Bureau has been blessed with some assistance and/or support from Government, UNDP, UNMIL and other friendly organizations, nevertheless, it continues to encounter the following challenges, which if not remedied, may place an impediment to its smooth and effective operation. The Bureau, therefore, requests Government's timely consideration to these challenges, thereby making the Bureau more functional, effective, efficient and robust in the implementation of its statutory mandate:

- ❖ Construction of the Bureau's Headquarters;
- ❖ Lack of communication equipment to cover the entire Country;
- ❖ Lack of housing units/barracks for BIN Officers, especially for those assigned in the rural areas at the borders;
- ❖ Inadequate uniform and accessories for Officers, especially those assigned at the border and other strategic areas;
- ❖ Inadequate supply of gasoline/fuel, which makes it impossible to conduct persistent patrols and inspections at the borders and other strategic entry points throughout the length and breadth of the country;

- ❖ Inadequate vehicles which sometimes impair and stifle persistent patrols of the borders and other strategic entry points, in the scrupulous enforcement of the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia, same being its primary responsibility;
- ❖ Reformation of the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia, as the current Immigration Law is obsolete and does not meet with internationally acceptable standard. In the contemporary World, we need to have a Law and/or Act that will cope with the global Immigration trend and present realities in the Country.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Bureau is pleased to recommend the followings, for Government's timely consideration and approval:

1. That the monthly gasoline/fuel supply be augmented and/or increased, so as to facilitate the Bureau's persistent patrols of the borders and other strategic areas;
2. That Government makes the necessary appropriation for the construction of the Bureau's Headquarters;
3. That adequate communication equipment, including long range and hand-held radios (Motorola) be provided, in order to cover the entire Country, for the enhancement of information collection and disseminations;
4. That budgetary appropriation be made by Government for regular trainings of Immigration Officers at the Immigration Training Academy in Foya, Lofa County, upon its completion;
5. That a budgetary appropriation be made for the purchase of vehicles for use of the Detachments, Regions and other strategic areas throughout the length and breadth of the Country;
6. That a data-base system be installed at ports of entry, especially at major border posts, seaports and airports for an effective collection and management of data for in-bound and out-bound passengers, since the manual recording of data for passengers undermines the

accuracy of the collection and compilation of information at the entry points;
7. That funds be provided for training of border patrol Officers in the use of firearms and thereafter the Bureau be provided with arms for border Patrol Officers assigned to the borders;
8. That adequate housing units/barracks be provided for Immigration Officers assigned in the rural areas, to enhance their productivity on the job;

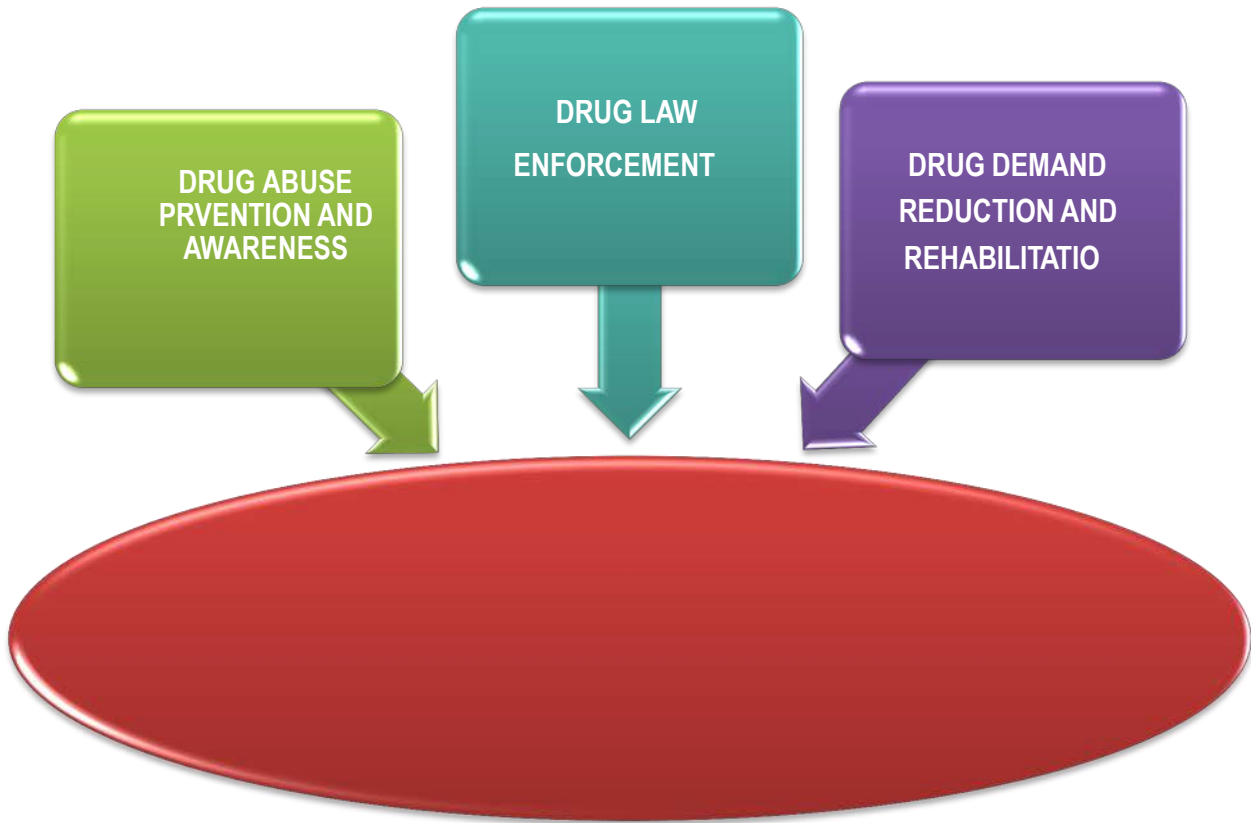
9. That the salary for Immigration Officers be increased to commensurate with that of other security apparatus;

CONCLUSION:

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization wishes to re-iterate its commitment to rigorously and scrupulously enforce its statutory mandate, in building its operational and human resource capacities, in view of its desire to conform to international best practices, consistent with its Mission Statement and Vision, in the wake of UNMIL draw down.

PART: 3

**LIBERIA DRUG
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transnational and national drug / controlled substance and psychotropic substance trafficking in Liberia have



grown more sophisticated in recent times. However, since the establishment of the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency (LDEA), via an Act of Legislation in 1998, which certain provision were amended in 2014, there has been substantial counter narcotics operations that have led to increased amount of small to large scale seizures and apprehension of suspects thus bringing unprecedented successes to the LDEA.

The Passage into law of the **Drug / Controlled Substance Act in 2014** created the legal framework that provides judicial

support for the legal investigation, apprehension, charging, prosecution and sentencing of suspects as per provisions and grading stipulated within.

The LDEA plays a drug crime focused role in the national law enforcement outfit. The Agency has a representation in every political subdivision of Liberia, with its national headquarters located on 21st Street, Sinkor in Monrovia, Liberia.

There has been incremental growth in manpower, thus leading to increased arrests and seizures of drugs and controlled substances (as outlined in the Year on Year Analysis), further highlighting the effectiveness of the LDEA in its effort to enforce the Drug and Controlled Substances Act.

During the period under review, The LDEA arrested 115 persons in violation of the Controlled Drugs and Substance Law and seized 5,112.7 kg of Marijuana, 3,314.8 g of Heroine, 960.8 g of Cocaine and 2,294.1grams ofprecursor.

The reformation of the LDEA is undergoing including the regular audit of the LDEA, national and international training of present staff, recruitment and training of new agents in adherence to international best practices.

The prevention of drug abuse is a prerequisite to the decrease in the occurrence of drug related crime. The preventive methods to drug abuse are constantly emphasized, and with the establishment of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Fund, as per Article 22.118 of the LDEA Act, will facilitate the furtherance of this message amongst other preventive focused objectives.

Illicit drug traffickers and drug abusers are constantly diversifying their methods of criminality; therefore a more sophisticated approach to enforcement of the “Drug and Controlled Substance Law” is a priority. Technology assisted enforcement, which augments the efficiency of operations, is a necessity in today’s digital age and research is geared towards ascertaining the effectiveness of international drug trafficking and drug abuse law enforcement with the utilization and operations of modern technology and soliciting the means in which the LDEA can benefit from such modern methods to augment present methods. Designing of more policies that will enhance and provide further structural approach to obtaining benchmarks outlined in strategic plans are being undertaken.

The donation of ten global eLearning specialized training laptops with 86 inbuilt training modules offering certificated law enforcement related courses by the INL through the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) is the first of its kind in West Africa and offers a sky of opportunity for the training and development of LDEA agents via the LDEA computerized eLearning Laboratory.

There have been challenges, (which will be detailed further), but, statistically speaking, an upward trend in arrests and seizures of narcotic drugs requires increased financial support as the threat posed by drugs / illegal substances continues to emerge at various points in Liberia.

The drawdown of the United Nations Mission In Liberia (UNMIL) will leave some gaps that Liberia State Security Apparatuses must fill with the LDEA as no exception. Porous border conditions, youth unemployment, ignorance, international drug cartel presence in Liberia and West Africa, amongst others are all input factors for Drug and Controlled Substance Trafficking and abuse. Therefore, under this present leadership, the LDEA continues to make all necessary effort to meet the challenges passed on by the UNMIL drawdown plan. The recruitment and nationally and internationally recognized training and deployment of new LDEA officers is one of many ways the LDEA is preparing for this national security transition.

Liberia, being a signatory to the United Nations Anti-Drug Convention of 1961, 1971 and 1988 on drugs, we have achieved anti-drug legislation, created demand reduction section to promulgate anti-drug awareness and education messages.

Generally, these measures are intended to protect the territorial band of Liberia from importation and exportation of drugs and controlled substance.

We also wish to remind the Ministry of Justice to initiate the establishment of the LDEA administrative Advisory Board for the continued efficiency of the Agency.

With the continued collective support of the Executive Branch, The National Legislature, the Judicial Branch, UNPOL, United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), the INL / US Government, the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency’s enforcement of the Drug Law will continue to lead to success and create a healthier,

drug abuse aware society prompting increased economic growth and encouraging further investment thus serving as a catalyst to a prosperous society.

BACKGROUND

In Keeping with Article 22.116 of the “**Act to Amend Certain Provisions of an Act Establishing the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency**”, which require an Annual Report detailing the activities, projects, programs, statistical drug crime data, recommended remedial legislation amongst other highlights that the Director General will present to the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Justice, it is against this backdrop that this dossier is formulated.

This narrative covers the Agency’s activities which include achievements and challenges for the year under review. It also provides statistics on drug crime including amount of arrests made, amounts and types of drug seizure and the LDEA’s role in the UNMIL transition.

The Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) is a semi-autonomous agency under the supervisory authority of the Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for effective and efficient law enforcement of all the provisions on any controlled drugs / substances and precursors, including essential chemicals as provided under aforementioned Act.

The LDEA has three directorates, namely; the Director General, assisted by the Deputy Director General for Administration and the Deputy Director General for Operations.

With the passage of the “Drug and Controlled Substance Act of 2014”, continued emphasis is placed on professionalized service delivery, enhanced capacity building, international standard and best practices policies adherence, increased manpower, adherence to legal processes as it relates to carrying out provision of the current LDEA Act and frequent statistical analysis of performance to highlight level of progress being made.

With the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and its associated drawdown plan, the LDEA, with increased budgetary, logistical and capacity enhancement support, will stand prepared to strategically combat national and international drug trafficking and abuse, which is a precondition to the maintenance of a peaceful society.

Vision Statement

To become most proactive and one of the leading Drug Law Enforcement Agency in West Africa and one of the best in the world through the provisions of effective and efficient services to Liberians by cutting off supply of illicit drugs, reducing demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse, tracing and recuperating drug related proceeds and contributing to the creation and maintenance of an enviable image for Liberia throughout the world.

Mission Statement

The Drug Enforcement Agency shall disrupt, dismantle, and eliminate all threats posed to the Republic of Liberia by illicit drug trafficking and abuse. It shall deploy all resources at its disposal for a complete purge of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; suppression of demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse; retrieval of ill-gotten wealth acquired from proceeds of illicit drug trade; protection, enhancement and maintenance of the image of Liberia and Liberians in the Diaspora.

Achievement

During the period under review, the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency (LDEA) made numerous significant achievements in its effort to combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse in and destined for Liberia that are herein outlined.

- **TRAINING OF NEW LDEA OFFICERS:** In the wake of the UNMIL drawdown, the LDEA in its effort to augment its strength and manpower has successfully recruited, trained 101 LDEA Agents. With supervisory support from our partners, the 101 recruits were trained at the Liberia National Police Training Academy (LNPTA) where they underwent a series of professional Law Enforcement Training in Basic Police Science, Drug Identification and a series of other law enforcement related courses that commenced in March 2015. The First class of LDEA recruits to pass through this formal process successfully graduated on October 24, 2015 in a joint graduation program with their Liberia National Police (LNP) counterparts.

- **HIGH PROFILE ARRESTS:**
 - A. The LDEA apprehended a high profile trafficking case that involved the importation of heroin into Liberia via the internationally recognized courier service provider DHL, with tracking number 1011647755. This operation led to the seizure of two kilograms of heroin valued at **\$5,100,000.00 LRD** and **\$60,000.00 USD** respectively. This unprecedented case also led to the arrest of six suspects who were charged and forwarded to court for prosecution. Suspects have been indicted and awaiting court trial.

 - B. **Unprecedented Marijuana Trafficking Case:** On November 15, 2015, Suspects Papah Zubah and two others were arrested when A Mack Truck operated by Suspect Zubah without

license plate was stopped in Jacob Town, Community and further check revealed 39 (thirty nine) bags of compressed marijuana in the flat bed amongst perishable food items .

The 39 bags of marijuana weighs 2,145 kilograms it monetary value is \$9,652,500.00 Liberian Dollar (Nine Million Six Hundred Fifty Two Thousand Five Hundred Liberian Dollars) and \$112,238.00 USD (One Hundred Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Thirty Eight United States Dollars). The Suspects have been charged and processed to court for prosecution.

C. On April 11, 2015, two Police Support Unit (PSU) officers were arrested by LDEA officers for the possession of 197 KG of marijuana, valued at LRD \$2,058,500 and its equivalent in USD of \$24,505.00, on board a Police marked vehicle bearing the license plate Number RL-3404.

D. A second case involving importation of heroine via DHL. The arrest in central Monrovia of Comfort Wleh, a 23 years old female on August 13, 2015 by LDEA officers, who was the intended recipient of 484.4 Grams of Heroin valued at LRD \$1,220,688.00 and USD \$14,532.00 sent via DHL courier services. She has since been charged accordingly and forwarded to Monrovia City Court for prosecution.

- **NEW FREEPORT DETACHMENT:** The deployment of Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) agents at the Freeport of Liberia. Although this has been in the pipeline for a period of time, the official deployment of LDEA agents to the Freeport of Liberia occurred on October 17, 2015. Seventeen (17) LDEA officers comprise of the first phase of this detachment which is geared towards ensuring that adequate drug law enforcement is provided at the “Gateway to Liberia.”
- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Some LDEA employees benefited from various national and international training in various aspects of discipline geared towards enhancing LDEA’s capacity in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and abuse.
- The visitation and pledge of support by the outgoing **United States Ambassador** was a first for the LDEA.
- The apprehension of two suspects who were illegally transporting a truck load of pharmaceutical medicines smuggled from the National Drug Service (NDS) out of Liberia to Guinea.
- The donation of Information Technology (IT), office equipment and split unit air conditioners by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC).

LDEA CLASS 1 RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND GRADUATION PROCESS



Officials of Government flanked by LDEA Class One Graduates



Hon. Anthony K. Souh & Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah with INL



The Drilling Ceremony Performed by LDEA Class 1 during graduation

To enhance the effectiveness of LDEA counter narcotics agenda nationally in the wake of UNMIL drawdown plan requires the professional recruitment, training and deployment of additional LDEA officers. The first phase of this exercise comprised of the vetting of applicants with supervisory support provided by the INL that resulted in 102 successful recruits.

In March, 2015, LDEA Class 1, which comprised of 82 male, and 20 females, along with Class 43 of the Liberia National Police, were transferred to the Liberia National Police Training Academy (LNPTA), which provides professional law enforcement training to state security apparatus including the Liberia National Police, the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency, Executive Protection Services, Liberia National Fire Services amongst others.

The LDEA recruits underwent a series of law enforcement specific courses ranging from Basic Police Science / Drug Law Enforcement, Drug Identification, Legal Courses, Tactics, Human Rights, Discipline and Courtesy, Gender Based Violence, Communication Skills, Stress Management to name a few, evaluated by bi-monthly examinations requiring strict academic thresholds, and practical demonstrations whenever applicable. In addition, a regular physical exercise routine and examination provided the necessary conditioning required for law enforcement.

This six month training program comprised of three months of Liberia National Police Training Academy based training, and the remaining three months of in-service training in various areas of drug law enforcement.

On October 24, 2015 at the Liberia National Police Training Academy, the climacteric aspect of this intense training program resulted in the successful joint graduation program of 101 (less one recruit dismissed for examination malpractice) LDEA Class 1 recruits and LNP Class 43 recruits branded.

“The Professionals” indicative of the standard of performance and expectation of professional service delivery to the public.

This historic event was attended by the President of the Republic of Liberia, Her Excellency, Madam Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf who highlighted community based law enforcement during her ceremonial remarks, the United States Ambassador, Hon. Deberah Malac, the Director General of LDEA, Hon. Anthony K. Souh accompanied by Deputy Director General for Administration, Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah, and Deputy Director General for Operations, Hon. Benedict Johnson, Inspector General for LNP, Hon. C. Clearance Massaquoi with Deputy Director for Adm. (LNP), Hon. William Mulbah, INL Country Director, a representation from the Ministry of Justice, UNMIL SRSG, UNPOL Commissioner amongst other dignitaries, guests, family members and well-wishers.

Hon. Anthony K. Souh, Director General for LDEA, during his remarks commended the President for her level of support towards the LDEA while undertaking its statutory endeavors, and emphasized the need for the construction and administration of Rehabilitation centers for Drug Addicts, the international ramifications of drug trafficking with West Africa serving as transit point for drug cartels and drug addiction prevention strategies as part of the Drug Demand Deduction strategy.

During the Presentation of Awards, Recruit Walker S. Mahn, Jr. was recognized and presented The Academic Achievement Award for achieving the highest academic average of 92.3 %. Recruit Favor T. Smucker, who served as Commander General for LDEA Class 1, received the Leadership Achievement Award and Recruit James Krahe received the Motivation Award.

The Graduation Exercise concluded with the unveiling of Class 1 “The Professionals” monument which was erected as a permanent structure in memory of this historic class.



HIGH LEVEL DELEGATION AT THE GRADUATION CEREMONY OF LDEA CLASS 1 AND LNP CLASS 43



DRILLING CEREMONY OF LDEA CLASS 1 DURING GRADUATION CEREMONY

VII. Administrative Composition

A. DIRECTOR GENERAL



The Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency is headed by Hon. Anthony K. Souh, serving as Director General, and assisted by two deputies, namely, the Deputy Director General for Administration, Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah and the Deputy Director General for Operations, Hon. Benedict Johnson. The Director General is appointed by the President of the Republic of Liberia, and is responsible for steering the overall affairs of the Agency and reports to the Minister of Justice.

The Director General guides, supervises and provides strategic guidelines for the overall function of the LDEA delegating responsibilities accordingly.

Hon. Anthony K. Souh has served the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) in the capacity of Director General from 2012 up to present.

B. DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION:



Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah / Deputy Director Genral for Adm. / LDEA/MOJ

The Administrative Directorate is headed by the Deputy Director General for Administration. The Deputy Director General for Administration, which is a presidential appointee, coordinates the activities of the LDEA administration including human resource management, personnel training management, financial management, logistical management, preventive education and community involvement services and legal services.

During the period under review, the Office of the Deputy Director General for Administration supervised the recruitment, training and deployment process of LDEA Recruit Class 1. This office coordinated the efficient supervision of the administrative sections as to ensure maximum performance.

C. DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR OPERATIONS:



The Deputy Director General for Operations, whom is appointed by the President of the Republic of Liberia, oversees the operational departments of the LDEA under the direction and subject to the

control of the Director General. Hon. Benedict O. Johnson, who presently serves in this capacity, coordinates and supervises the effective and efficient operations of the intelligence section, investigations section, Leeward section, compliance services, plans and operations services, international cooperation service, special enforcement services and laboratory and custodian services.

The office coordinates the seizure, storage, submission of sample for evidence and the destruction of any and all seized drug and controlled substances and advises on all national illicit drug trafficking and abuse seizure and apprehension operations in accordance with international human rights observation and international best practices.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

A. FINANCE SECTION

The Finance Section of the LDEA oversees all fiscal affairs of the agency in coordination and approval from the Director General.

Budget Expenditure Report for the Year 2014 / 2015

During the period under review, the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency was appropriated \$1,011,188.00 USD and consequently \$1,011,066.02 USD was allotted in her core budget of this amount and the following amounts were appropriated:

1. General Allowance: Current Appropriation \$122,647.00

The LDEA faces very tremendous challenges in terms of motivating and accommodating employees through the general allowance due to limited amount appropriated in this line item. As the result, sectional heads, county commanders, details commanders etc. and other specialize employee make as low as \$50.00 USD per month.

2. Office Rental and Lease: Current Appropriation \$40,000.00

With the restructuring of the LDEA, new sections have been created increasing employee amount, the present building being leased by the LDEA can no longer accommodate this growing agency. Therefore, there exists a need to either build or purchase a permanent headquarters for LDEA or increase appropriation to afford a more suitable facility.

3. Fuel and Lubricant-Vehicle: Current Appropriation \$46,550.00

The LDEA has 14 (fourteen) vehicles including three jeeps for directorates, one sedan for utility and ten (10) pick-ups for counties and other sectional heads. The LDEA finds it difficult to fuel these cars to carry on its due functions effectively and efficiently as the result of insufficient fuel.

4. Fuel and Lubricant-Generator: Current Appropriation \$25,000.00

This current appropriation cannot underwrite the cost to operate a 30 KVA generator consecutively per annum.

5. Repair and Maintenance -Vehicle: Current Appropriation: \$2,000.00

This appropriation is inadequate to meet the repair and maintenance cost of fourteen vehicles, thus resulting in idle vehicles.

6. Stationary: Current Appropriation: \$9,867.00

Due to the creation of more LDEA details including border points, sea and airports and the creation of new sections to enhance the administrative and operational strength of the LDEA, this amount cannot adequately supply all section and details with stationary.

7. Intelligence Service: Current Appropriation \$231,943.00

With the training of 102 LDEA officers that will boost our size and presence nationally, intelligence gathering becomes paramount. Additionally, with the passage of the Drug and Controlled Substance Act, we are constrained with the limited resources to identify and arrest sophisticated drug traffickers.

8. Public Sector Investment: Current Appropriation: \$112,500.00

One hundred and two (102) LDEA officers were trained by the Liberia National Police Training Academy (LNPTA) and are awaiting in-service training and subsequent deployment.

Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency
Budget Performance Report for 2014/2015 Summary

ITEMS :	APPROPRIATION:	TOTAL ALLOTMENT:	BALANCE IN ALLOTMENT	BALANCE IN APPROPRIATION
<i>Basic Salary – Paramilitary Service</i>	\$360,481.00	\$360,480.00	-	\$1.00
<i>General Allowance</i>	\$122,647.00	\$122,647.00	-	-
<i>Special Allowance</i>	\$60,200.00	\$60,200.00	\$34.00	-
<i>Office Rental and Lease</i>	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	-	-
<i>Fuel and Lubricant – Vehicle</i>	\$46,550.00	\$46,545.36	\$4.64	-
<i>Fuel and Lubricant – Generator</i>	\$25,000.00	\$24,993.66	\$6.34	-
<i>Repairs and Maintenance – Vehicles</i>	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	-	-
<i>Stationary</i>	\$9,867.00	\$9,867.00	-	-
<i>Intelligence Service</i>	\$231,943.00	\$231,943.00	-	-
<i>Public Sector Investment Project (PSIP)</i>	\$112,500.00	\$112,390.00	\$110.00	-
TOTAL:	\$1,011,188.00	\$1,011,066.02	\$154.98	\$1.00

B. HUMAN RESOURCE SECTION

The Human Resource Section is responsible for the recruitment, training, employment, suspension, dismissal of staff as mandated by the LDEA administration in accordance with applicable policies. As outlined in chart 1, the Deputy Director General for Administration provides supervisory support to the Human Resource Section. The LDEA presently has under its employment 320 employees.

During the period under review, the Human Resource section, with the approval and supervision of the Deputy Director General for Administration conducted the successful recruitment of LDEA Class 1 officers and this section also performed the below listed personnel specific activities:

Actions / Activities:	Number of Employees
Warning	1 Employee
Suspensions	8 Employees
Dismissals	5 Employees
Transferred	8 Employees
Appointed	5 Employees
Replacement	12 Employees
Employment	12 Employees
Recruitment	101 Employees
Resigned	4 Employees

Sick Leave	2 Employees
Deceased	1 Employee
Applications Received	500 Applications
Absent Without Leave (AWOL)	1 Employee

PERSONNEL STATISTICS:

Personnel Status:	Number of Officers:	Percentage
Assigned to LDEA Headquarters	82 Officers	26%
Assigned to Leeward Counties	91 Officers	29%
Assigned to Details (Montserrat)	49 Officers	16%
Awaiting Permanent Assignment	101 Officers	31%
Male Employee Ratio	268 of 316 Officers	85%
Female Employee Ratio	48 of 316 Officers	15%

PERSONNEL MEDICAL

Personnel Activities:	Number of Officers:	Percentage:
Hospital Slip Recipients	97 Officers	31%
Insurance Benefit Claims	29 Officers	9 %
Deceased	1 Officer	

C. RESEARCH, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS SECTION:

The Research, Planning and Analysis section records, compiles, analyses and presents statistical national drug crime data on behalf of the LDEA. Additionally, this section researches new methodologies to inform the LDEA in performing its statutory obligations. The Research, planning and analysis section coordinates the formulation of short term and strategic plans as supervised by the LDEA Administration in collaboration with stakeholders and partners for forward submission and approval by the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, policy research and recommendation provides information on international best practices for modern drug law enforcement for adaptation and implementation.

X. National Drug And Controlled Substance Seizure Statistics For 2015:

NO.:	DRUG/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY:	TOTAL LRD VALUE:	TOTAL USD VALUE:
1.	Marijuana	5,112.7 kg	\$20,156,600.00 LRD	\$234,379.06 USD
2.	Heroin	3,314.8 g	\$10,017,665.00 LRD	\$116,484.47 USD
3.	Cocaine	960.8 g	\$4,577,308.00 LRD	\$53,224.50 USD
4.	Precursor	2,294.1 g	<u>\$814,980.00 LRD</u>	<u>\$9,476.51 USD</u>
5.	Grand Total:		\$35,566,553.00 LRD	\$413,564.54 USD

TOTAL SUSPECTS:	115
Male Suspects:	78
Female Suspects:	37
Juvenile Suspects:	2

NATIONALITY OF SUSPECTS:	
Liberian	86
Nigerian	25
Guinean	2
Sierra Leonean	2
	115

SUSPECTS CHARGED AND FORWARDED TO COURT FOR PROSECUTION:	115
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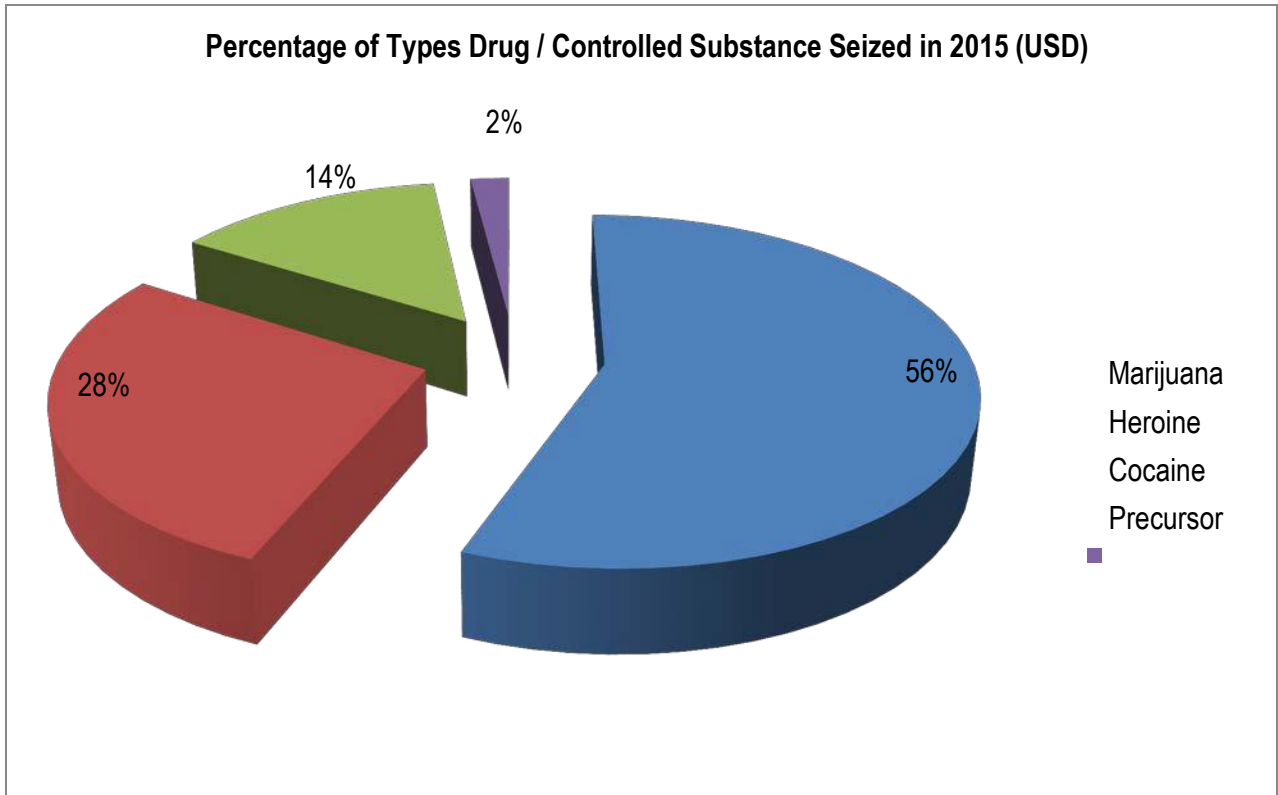


CHART 2

XI. YEAR ON YEAR (YOY) ANALYSIS

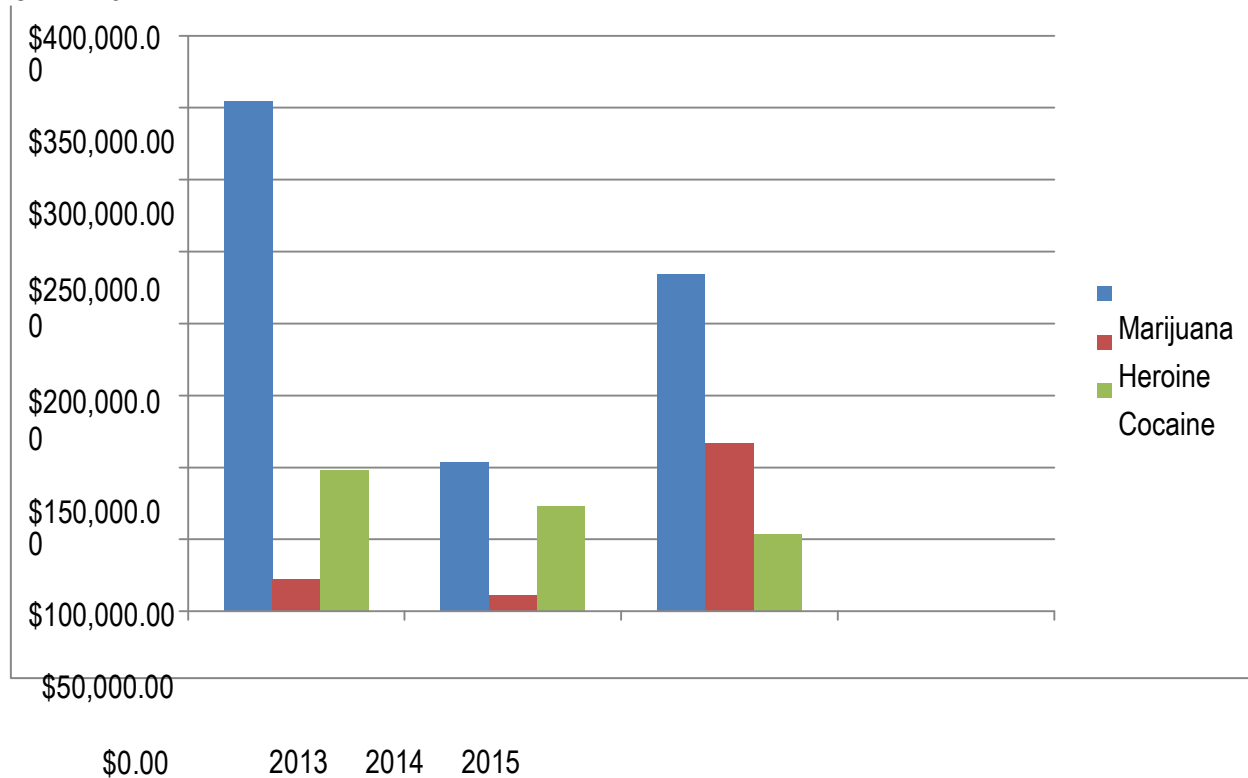
In comparison to 2014, statistics confirm that marijuana continues to dominate as the drug / controlled substance seized by the LDEA. The interior regions of Liberia provides adequate opportunity for growth and cultivation of this drug by local farmers, some who have neglected the growth and production of legally marketable food and instead have decided to engage in this illicit agricultural endeavor. Bong County remains the county with the highest amount of marijuana seized. The amount of marijuana seized in 2015 represents 39 times amount seized in previous year. This indicates both the increased successes of the LDEA operations, most especially in the regional offices, and increased engagement in illicit farming.

As indicated in Chart 3, heroine seizure as risen four fold in comparison to 2014, which is indicative of an emerging black market for this highly addictive and, when consumed, self- destructive substance. If this trend continues, this could have unfavorable consequences in the growth and development of the youth, who are highly impressionable and vulnerable to substance abuse and trafficking.

Another unhealthy trend that requires further attention is the increasing amount of women that engage in drug trafficking and abuse, which has increased exponentially in comparison to previous two years.

SEIZED DRUG / CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE YEAR ON YEAR CHART: Analyzed In Value (USD)

CHART 3



D. BOARD OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATION AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARD:

The Board of Internal Investigation and Professional Standards is responsible to investigate LDEA employees who are suspected of violating specified article(s) within the “LDEA Code of Conduct”, and forward findings of investigation and recommendations to the office of the Director General for review and consideration.

In accordance with this mandate, during the period under review, this section investigated five (5) LDEA officers in five (5) respective cases suspected of Bribe-Taking, Property Theft, and Serious Unprofessional Misconduct.

These cases were investigated, findings and recommendations were forwarded to the LDEA authority for administrative action which resulted in the dismissal of the five aforementioned LDEA officers as per “LDEA Code of Conduct” policy requirements.

E. PROCUREMENTSECTION:

The Procurement Section is charged with the responsibility of purchasing and the distribution of goods and services for and on behalf of the LDEA as per Public Procurement and Concessions Commission requirements and approved processes.

During the period under review, the Procurement Section implemented the below outlined activities:

United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) Donated Items:

	Quantity:	Item:	Quantity:	
Laptops “Dell”	6 Pieces	Portfolio	12 Pieces	
Filing Cabinets	3 Pieces	Police Equipment Bags	8 Pieces	
Printers	3 Pieces	Printer T-Shirts	16 Pieces	
Water Dispenser	1 Piece	Jackets	8 Pieces	
Standing Fan	1 Piece	Emergency Lights	8 Pieces	
UPS Back-Ups	4 Pieces	Caps	16 Pieces	
Workstations (L-Shape)	4 Pieces	Rain Boots	8 Pieces	
Computer Desks	10 Pieces	Rain Coats	8 Pieces	
Handcuffs	18 Pieces	Office Desks	4 Pieces	

12 Pieces
10 Pieces

Portfolio

12 Pieces

Stationeries and Office Accessories Purchased

Item Description:	Quantity:	Item Description:	Quantity:
A-4 Paper	24 Cartons	HP 728 Ink Cartridge	6 Pieces
HP Printer Cartridge #122	30 Pieces	Hanging Folders	10 Boxes
HP Printer Cartridge # 66	43 Pieces	Manila Folders	10 Packs
Steno Pads	½ Carton	Staple Machines	9 Pieces
Legal Sheets	2 Cartons	Signature Pens	1 Pack
Ledger	17 Pieces	Staple Pin	10 Packs
Glue	3 Packs	Carbon Sheet	15 Packs
Stamp Pad Ink	10 Pieces	Pivotal Pad	1 Dozen
Calculators	11 Pieces	Official Envelope	2 Boxes
Pens	15 Packs	Box File	13 Pieces

Brown Envelope	1 Box	Scotch Tape	6 Pieces
Correction Pen	7 Packs	Perforators	4 Pieces
HP Printer Cartridge 920	12 Pieces	Re-Writable CD RW	10 Pieces
Ribbons	10 Pieces		

F. PREVENTION SECTION:

Drug and Controlled Substance Prevention serves as a community based, interactive deterrent measure with the objective of drastically reducing the amount of drug users and traffickers in the Republic of Liberia per year.

With the presence of drugs and controlled substance abusers and traffickers in almost every subdivision of Liberia, the Prevention Section, given the available resources, has a gigantic mission to fulfill that requires national implementation.

Sensitization of the general public concerning the dangers of and physical, personal, social, economic, and legal consequences of drug / controlled substance abuse and trafficking is the primary function of the Prevention Section.

During the period under review, the Prevention Section of the LDEA hosted forums and sensitization workshops in academic and religious institutions and various community based programs in the subjects of **a) Anti-Drug Awareness b) Drug Abuse Intervention c) Substance Users Tracing d) Acquiring Data**

on the prevalence of drug abuse in communities e) Addiction Profession Counseling F) Reintegration of drug addicts in society.

In so doing, The Prevention Section of The LDEA conducted drug / controlled substance abuse awareness activities as follows:

Name of Institution:	Principal Authority:	Position:	Location:	Number of Beneficiarie	Male:	Female:
Napa Town Community School	Mrs. Denise Witherspoon Fahnbulleh	President	Old Road, Gaye Town	390	165	126
Lakpazee Community School	Mr. Paul Brown	Principal	Lakpazee Community, Monrovia, Lib.	270	145	125
Christ of Hope Community Church	Pastor David Washington	Resident Pastor	24 th Street – Sinkor Monrovia, Liberia	153	63	90
Potential Women Organization	Miss. Angeline B. Tarlue	President	Bushroad Island, Virginia, Liberia	89	0	89
Paynesville Community Intellectual Forum (PCID)	Gbagbala Johnson	President & Founder	Benson Hospital Community	36	30	6

TOTAL BENEFICIARIS	5 Institutions			938 persons	403 Male	535 Female
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June 26, 2015 “World Drugs Day” Celebration:

The Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) joined the world over to celebrate the June 26, 2015 “World Drugs Day”, which is recognized by sensitizing the general public of the dangers and consequences of drug trafficking and drug abuse.



Sensitizing the public on drug abuse using posters
Hon. Souh with distinguished panel during program

An enthusiastic message on drug abuse

G. REHABILITATION SECTION:

The combating of drug crime extends to post arrest of suspects, including psychosocial counseling, the assessment of substance abuser’s readiness to divert their activities towards a more constructive, legal occupation. Also, The course of events and reasons that lead to their apprehension and what measures can be implemented to change their course of activities are of primary concern and are ascertained during counseling sessions held in the Rehabilitation Section.

With the lack of rehabilitation centers that can cater to the needs of the increasing multitude of suspects and offenders that are arrested annually, the LDEA Rehabilitation Section provides psychosocial counseling to offenders as measures to curtail their criminality and allow an opportunity for them to engage in constructive lifestyle habits until such rehabilitation center can be constructed that will provide institutionalized rehabilitation services.

During the period under review, the Rehabilitation Department of the LDEA provided psychosocial counseling to twenty four (24) drug/controlled substance abusers and suspects.

Activities:			Offenders:	Nationalities:		Sex:	
Post Arrest Counseling:	Psychosocial		24	Liberians	22	Male:	14
				Nigerians	2	Female:	10

FINDINGS:	ANALYSIS:
The majority of suspects/victims were fully cooperative and provided personal information that lead to their use / abuse and distribution of drugs / controlled substance for analysis. However, few were reluctant to provide full disclosure out of fear for their safety when reintegrated in society.	Spousal and relationship influence and financial constraints served as major factors leading to the usage and distribution of drugs and controlled substance amongst female and male victims. Easy access to marijuana, low self-esteem and peer pressure are some of the contributing factors responsible for drug use and amongst drug users of 20 – 29 years of age. Ignorance as it relates to the dangers and consequences of drug / controlled substance abuse were key underlining reasons that lead to the use and abuse of drugs amongst male and female victims.

H. WOMEN AND JUVENILE SECTION:

The Women and Juvenile Section of the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency provides psychosocial counseling to both women and juvenile suspected of drug use, drug / controlled substance distribution. In addition, this section also caters for and identifies safe homes for children of drug crime suspects while their parent and/or guardian is undergoing investigation at the Charge of Quarters (COQ) of the LDEA.

During the period under review, the Women and Juvenile Section provided counseling to ten (10) female suspects, who were suspected of drug abuse and drug / controlled substance distribution. Furthermore, three (3) juveniles were counseled and catered to while their parents / guardians were undergoing investigation.

I. CRIME LABORATORY:

The Crime Laboratory of the LDEA serves as the custodian of seized drugs and controlled substances that are analyzed by our in-house laboratory technician to identify the type, quantity and market value of seizure. A portion of seized drugs and controlled substances are by law to be forwarded to the court which serves as evidence in the prosecution processes.



Precursors Chemicals Seized and analyzed in Crime Lab. Of LDEA

J. TRAFFICKING IN PERSON:

Trafficking in Person (TIP) commonly referred to as Human Trafficking is an organized criminal activities in which human beings are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited commonly through forced labor and prostitution.

The Trafficking Section of the LDEA is charged with the responsibility to keep surveillance on potential trafficking groups associated with drug abuse and also to prevent human trafficking and create awareness of the risks of trafficking and identification of human trafficking.

K. INTER-AGENCY UNIT:

The Inter-Agency Section oversees, coordinates and liaises with local and international Non- Governmental Organizations NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and government ministries and agencies for in the area of drug abuse and coordinated agenda.

This unit also liaises with government ministries and agencies for the development of policies bordering across national security issues which involve drug trafficking and abuse. The unit makes appropriate recommendations to the LDEA Directorates for the sustainability of cordial working relationships among institutions and organizations for improvement based on assessment.

During the period under review, the Inter Agency Section was recommended to the Financial Intelligence Unit of Liberia by the leadership of the LDEA as its focus person for the August body.

Three LDEA officers were beneficiaries of a one week long workshop organized by the Financial Intelligence Unit of Liberia.

L. PUBLIC RELATIONS:

This section is responsible to publicize and create awareness to the general public via print or electronic media regarding the activities of the Agency.

During the period under review, the LDEA, through its Public Relations Section hosted ten (10) major press conferences and sent fifteen (15) press releases to various local radio and television stations for public viewing.

PART: 4 – B

OPERATIONS COMPOSITION

OPERATIONS COMPOSITION

The Operations Directorate of the LDEA is headed by Hon. Benedict Johnson who serves as The Deputy Director General for Operations. The primary function of the Deputy Director General for Operations is to principally supervise the following sections:

- a) Intelligent and investigation service
- b) Compliance service
- c) Plans and operations service
- d) International cooperation services
- e) Special enforcement services and
- f) Laboratory services.

The Operations Directorate is headed by the Deputy Director for Operations, who is assisted by the Chief of Operations and Chief of Intelligence as principal deputies.



2,145 kilograms of marijuana seized by the LDEA operations LDEA Officers on a Field Operation

A. CHIEF OF OPERATIONS SECTION:

The Chief of Operations is charged with the responsibility to collect, compile, report and present to the Deputy Director General for Operations all operational activities undertaken by the LDEA's Montserrado County field offices.

As outlined in the Organizational Structure (CHART 1), the Investigation Section, Crime Laboratory, Special Drug Squad Commanders, Montserrado County detachments, Roberts International Airport (RIA), Careysburg and Freeport of Monrovia detachments report through the office of Chief of Operations for onward transmission to the Deputy Director General for Operations.

B. INTELLIGENCE SECTION:

The Intelligence Section unearths, collects factual data on individuals, groups and locations engaged in the trafficking, cultivation, abuse, distribution of drugs and controlled substance.

This data is processed and utilized in accordance to the operational objectives of the LDEA in its effort to combat drug crime.

C. LEEWARD SECTION

The primary function of the Leeward Section is to supervise and coordinate activities and reports stemming from the detachments in Leeward Counties of Liberia. The Leeward office is within the headquarters of the LDEA.

This section reports on the Leeward Detachments as a means to ensure effective and efficient efforts to combat trafficking and drug abuse in the political subdivision of Liberia.

The vigilant operations of the LDEA leeward detachments have identified major marijuana farming activities especially in Bong County and Nimba County respectively. These farms have subsequently been burned and marijuana plants seized to be used as evidence against land owners and illicit farmers.

In addition, the porous border condition has led to the importation of heroin and cocaine into Liberia from neighboring countries, which LDEA detachment offices tirelessly apply all legal means to intercept given the limited logistics and resources available.

D. INVESTIGATION SECTION:

The Investigation Section conducts preliminary and in-depth investigation on all suspected drug and controlled substance cases, including the interrogation and profiling of suspects, preparation of case file, transport of suspects to court for prosecution and post court trial data collection.

E. SPECIAL DRUG SQUAD:

The Special Drug Squad (SDS), are the elite specially trained unit that conducts drug raiding operations aimed at apprehending violent and uncooperative drug criminals on behalf of the LDEA. This unit is headed by a commander who supervises the deployment of the unit.

The Special Drug Squad (SDS) also provides continuous internal security for LDEA headquarters facility and staff.

XIII. Picture Gallery :



Her Excellency, President Ellen Johnson-Serleaf
At LDEA Class 1 / LNP Class 43 Graduation Exercise



UN SRSG, Senator Zargo, Minister Samukai and
UNPOL Deputy Commissioner and Others



Equipment Used for destroying Drugs



Hon. Anthony K. Souh with outgoing US Ambassador Deborah Malac



Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah with outgoing Ambassador Deborah Malac



Government Officials flanked by LDEA Class 1 Graduates



Freeport Detachment Commander and Deputy



Class 1 Graduation Ceremony



Drug Abuse Awareness Campaign



Government Officials and LDEA Class 1 at the Dedication of Monument at LNPTA



Hon. Souh with Chief of Logistics Iona Jallah

XIV. Challenges :

- ▮ **Implementation and Interpretation of New Drug Law:** With the passage of the “Controlled Drugs and Substance Act of 2014” into law, the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) has been faced with the challenge of implementation of the new law in reference to the interpretation of the law by judicial officials. The LDEA lacks a legal team that will provide advice on legal processes in reference to the implementation of the new law in prosecution of suspects to court.
- ▮ **Logistics:** With the training and deployment of new agents in consideration of the UNMIL draw down, the LDEA lacks some of the fundamental logistics necessary for effective drug law enforcement. Both at the national headquarters and in the Leeward counties, where special emphasis is placed due to increase marijuana farming and cultivation, and transnational drug trafficking via neighboring countries. The LDEA lacks sufficient vehicles to enhance the administrative and the operational arms, Information Technology (IT) equipment including Laptops, Desktops, Photocopiers,

Projectors, video cameras to process data and Communication Equipment to ensure timely coordination of information between LDEA headquarters and leeward offices and field agents. Furthermore, there is a need for the LDEA to have a permanent headquarters that will serve the needs of this growing agency. The lack of operational equipment such as handcuffs, pepper spray, body protectors, boots, batons, cameras etc.

- **Low Salary Structure:** The basic monthly salary for a LDEA employee needs to be enhanced as to serve as a motivational factor for the LDEA officer to efficiently execute his / her statutory duties. Given the level of risk involved with this line of law enforcement, an attractive remuneration package has the propensity to increase performance efficiency and discourage malpractice while simultaneously providing the economic empowerment for LDEA officers ensure their personal well-being. A system based salary and incentives structure needs to be formulated and implemented as to provide an encouraging pay-package for LDEA officers who tirelessly commit themselves to their statutory requirement in their respective roles within the LDEA.
- **Capacity Building:** To maintain international best practices, the LDEA needs further training for the administrative and operational staff to enhance their capacity in strategic areas. Both national and international training for LDEA officers in various disciplines ensures contemporary international best practices adherence as drug and controlled substance trafficking continues to take a more sophisticated trend.
- **Training** of the second and third phase of LDEA recruits at the Liberia National Police Training Academy (LNPTA) in the wake of the UNMIL drawdown, and as a means of filling the gaps posed by the departure of the UNMIL in fulfillment of the UNMIL drawdown plan is impeded due to lack of funding to underwrite this expense.
- **Inadequate budgetary support** to enhance the LDEA operations in all fifteen (15) subdivisions of Liberia to adequately address the threat posed by both national and international drug trafficking and abuse.
- **The lack of rehabilitation centers** to rehabilitate drug/substance abusers.
In our efforts to detect drugs at various ports of entry, the LDEA needs screening technology (devices) that will aid the LDEA in its effort to enforce the drug law.

XV. Recommendations:

In the wake of the UNMIL drawdown and to meet with growing challenges posed by national and international drug trafficking and abuse, the LDEA recommends the below outlined as to enhance its operations in all fifteen sub-divisions of Liberia:

- **Legal Team:** The LDEA be assigned permanent full-time legal team, comprising of lawyers to advise on legal processes as it relates to the implementation of the newly passed “Drug and Controlled Substance Act”, as avoid procedural errors in the execution of its statutory mandate.
- **Logistics Support:** Increased budgetary support to purchase basic logistics necessary to combat drug crime including vehicles for field operations and administrative usage, motorcycles, IT equipment (desktops and laptops, digital cameras, projectors) including internet connectivity to afford the administrative staff of headquarters, field offices and leeward offices to automate data; Communication Equipment to efficiently coordinate operations; uniform and accessories (boots, handcuffs, pepper-spray, body armor etc.)
- **Salary / Remuneration Increment:** There exists a need for basic salary increment for LDEA employees. An enhanced salary structure coupled with benefits such as health insurance, life insurance, risk benefits are essentials needed to encourage LDEA Agents who risk their lives serving our beloved country by combatting drug crime nationally.
- **International / National Training:** In efforts to maintain current international best practices, LDEA Agents need regular national and international training in specific areas of discipline to meet the new challenges posed by national and transnational drug trafficking and abuse, prevention and rehabilitation.
- **Increased Budgetary Support:** Increased budgetary support to underwrite the cost of training and deploying additional LDEA Agents, improving the remuneration package of LDEA agents, procurement of basic and advanced logistics needed to combat drug crime in Liberia.
- **Construction or Purchase of Permanent Headquarters:** A permanent headquarters to host the growing administration and operational staff of LDEA is necessary. This facility should have the physical capacity to host all sections of the LDEA, adequate parking accommodations including holding cells. By doing so, it will be more cost-effective in the long-run.
- **Rehabilitation Center:** The LDEA lacks a rehabilitation center to cater to the increasing trend of drug / substance abusers that are willing to desist from a self-destructive addiction based lifestyle but need the support of trained support staff and access to life skills that will support their rehabilitation process.

XVI. References:

1. **An Act To Amend Chapter 14 of the New Penal Law of Liberia Under the Title “Offenses Involving Danger to the Person” By Adding There To Subchapter (E) Under the Title “Controlled Drugs and Substance Act of 2014”**

Published By Authority Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monrovia, Liberia
October 21, 2014

2. **“An Act To Amend Certain Provisions of An Act Establishing the Drug Enforcement Agency”.**

Published By Authority Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monrovia, Liberia
October 23, 2014

3. Annual Activity Reports emanating from individual sections of the LDEA
4. Special Input provided by Hon. Antony K. Souh -Director General, Hon. Gwee K. Porkpah-Deputy Director General for Administration and Hon. Benedict Johnson – Deputy Director General for Operations.
5. The **“LDEA 2015 Annual Report”** was formulated by the Research, Planning and Analysis Section of the LDEA with supervisory support from the Office of the Deputy Director General for Administration.

PART: 5

LIBERIA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE

LIBERIA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE (LNFS)-----

This annual report highlights the achievements of the professional objectives of the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau during the period January through October 2015.

The first part of the report presents the Bureau's Organization Profile, the Mission Statement and Professional Objectives.

The Second part looks at the Summary of the Annual Activities and Achievements of the Bureau during the year 2015.

The third part discusses major constraints and official recommendations for improvement.

Fireman's Prayer

When I am called to duty, whenever flames rage,

Give me strength to save some lives.

Whatever be its age, help me embrace a little child

Before it is too late;

Or save an older person from horrid of that fate.

Enable me to be alert and hear the weakest shout;

And quickly and efficiently to put the fire out.

I want to fill my calling and to give the best of me;

To guard my every neighbour and protect his property.

And if, according to your will, I have to lose my life,

Please, bless with your protective hand

My soul, my wife, and my children

AMEN!

LNFS MISSION STATEMENT

The Liberia National Fire Service Bureau exists to Safeguard life and property of all residents, Liberians and non-Liberians alike, from the hazards of fire both potential and real throughout the length and breadth of the country, promote efficient fire prevention services, always improving firefighting methods and practices in keeping with international standards, encourage, pursue, and maintain the exchange of ideas, experience, and a cordial working relationship with other firefighting agencies both locally and internationally.

PROFESSIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals:

Toward the full attainment of the overall mission statement of the Liberia National Fire Service, four (4) basic areas of services are offered as follows:

FIRE PREVENTION – This is an activity of fire safety involving the regular inspection of various types of occupancies and vehicles, providing education for precautionary and protection measures that are necessary to ensure safety from fire, this is referred to as fighting the fire before its occurrence.

FIRE FIGHTING – This activity involves the physical combat of the outbreak, burning and spread of fire, which requires the combination of basic training with professional skills, and the use of proper equipment and tools-fighting fire during occurrence.

AMBULANCE SERVICES – Using professional and simple life-saving methods, combined with skills and life-saving equipment to save life or evacuate from cave-ins in burning buildings, vehicles and other entrapments.

FIRE INVESTIGATION – The use of conventional approaches and skills to conduct ground assessment of fire incidents and determine their causes and effects, to detect if clues determine arson, and producing historical data of all incidents and investigations – fighting fire after the fire.

Objectives:

1. To accomplish the mission statement
2. To develop strategies, utilize available resources, and execute appropriate programs to:

- enforce regulations for fire safety;
- render monitoring of fire safety standards through education and

Inspection;

-assist the public with the upgrading of their fire safety standards and

Procedures.

3. To participate in physical firefighting activities using the available proper equipment to extinguish burning and the spread of fire;
4. To conduct ground assessment of all fire incidents through the conduct of fire investigations;
5. To perform emergency medical services in the form of ambulance or first-aid services;
6. To support and participate fully in programs of the government including its current policy initiatives.

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Liberia National Fire Service as the oldest and largest firefighting organization in the country was originally founded as the Monrovia Municipal Fire Brigade on November 4, 1949 for the purpose of saving life and protecting property from the scourge of destructive fires. The brigade was later transformed and thus established as the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau by an Act of National Legislature in 1963. It is the Program of the Government of Liberia given the responsibility to regulate all fire safety programs in Liberia including Fire Prevention and Public Awareness, Fire Fighting, Fire Investigation and Arson Detection, etc. Under its legislation, the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau's operation is a subject of the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Liberia.

Internal Administrative Structure, Authority & Supervision

The internal administrative structure of the National Fire Service is arranged into two (2) separate departments described below:

PART: 5 - A

ADMINISTRATION

Department of Administration

The administration of the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President of Liberia and confirmed by the Senate. The Director is given the ultimate responsibility to initiate appropriate strategic policies, design and introduce programs to meet the mission statement of the organization.

He publishes or issues General and Special Orders as may be deemed necessary. He delegates authority commensurate with departmental responsibilities and their ad hoc assignments. He enforces all laws and ordinances efficiently within the authority of the Liberia Nation Fire Service Bureau. The office of Director is buttressed by principal deputies assisted by other senior supervisory personnel.

The Deputy Director for Administration is appointed by the President of Liberia to assist the Director of Fire Service in providing administrative policy directions through medium plans to the professional staff and the diverse working groups in the Fire Service. He is responsible to supervise and direct tactical planning and the enforcement of policies introduced by the Director. He is also responsible to ascertain the maintenance of administrative discipline and ensure that available resources are utilized to the best advantage of National Fire Service Bureau. He is ranked as the number two official in the administrative arrangement. His office is ahead of the internal administration. He is assisted by Assistant Director for Administration who supervises the other administrative sub-divisions including Personnel, Finance and Budgeting, Research, Planning and Statistics, Fire Prevention and Inspection, and Press and Public Affairs.

Training is headed by an Assistant Director for Training. He is responsible for planning, designing, and developing programs, curriculum and schedules and supervising training for the development of personnel of the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau. Meanwhile, the department presently operates under the supervision of the office of the Deputy Director for Administration.

PART: 5 - B

OPERATIONS

Department of Operations

The Department of Operations of the National Fire Service Bureau is responsible for the administration of technical functions involving effective responses and participation in firefighting operations, Leeward County operations, radio communication and information dissemination, maintenance and repairs of equipment and fire pumps, ambulances, etc.

The department of operations is headed by a Deputy Director for Operations who is appointed by the President of Liberia. He is responsible to assist the Director of Fire Service in providing technical operational policy directions through appropriate medium plans to the professional staff and the diverse working groups in the Operations Department and submits analyses of viable Operational plans as well as recommends such needs. He is responsible to supervise and direct planning and the enforcement of technical policies introduced by the Director. His office is at the head of the Operations Department. He coordinates Fire Service's role in the national security operations. He is assisted by an Assistant Director for Operations who supervises the other sub-divisions in the department including Operation Division, Technical Services Division, Leeward Operations and Radio Communication Division.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL ACTIVITIES - 2015

Appointments & Changes in Administration:

During the period under review, there is one appointment or structural changes done in the Bureau.

NFS Deliverables

With respect to our interventions in the UNMIL Transition process in the country, the Bureau was able to undertake the followings:

UNMIL DRAWDOWN

1. Recruitment & Training:

1. In May 2015 the bureau recruited and trained seventy-three (73) young and energetic Liberians. The training was held outside of Montserrado County, at Camp Biago, Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County; the recruits were subsequently deployed at various fire stations in Montserrdo County.
2. The LNFS has planned to recruit and train 150 fire officers to bolster the strength of its manpower under the UNMIL Drawdown process.
3. Having partially achieved this objective in 2015, the bureau proposes in this fiscal year (2015/'16) to train the next batch of seventy-eight (78) recruits at the same training facility in Sinje, so as to fulfill this target.

4. Procurement of Logistics:

As a second key component of the UNMIL Drawdown priorities, the LNFS has procured the followings:

1. One (1) JMC pick-up truck for mounting of water skid unit to fight fires in congested communities;
2. One (1) Nissan 4WD Double-Cabin Pick-up for operational purpose.
3. A 30-seated Nissan Civilian bus for transportation of fire fighters to and from duty stations.
4. One (1) 4WD Nissan Patrol Jeep.
5. A 30-KVA Perkins generator for supply of electricity to the bureau's headquarters.
6. A process to procure four (4) motorcycles is ongoing.
7. Purchase of uniforms for seventy-three (73) LNFS Recruits.

External relations:

The project (Master Plan) that was developed to build the capacity of the National Fire Service is still on course. This project is worth Twenty Millions Euro and is to be sponsored by the Oversea Development Agency (ODA) of the Republic of Poland.

July 26 Independence Day Celebrations:

In the month of July 2015, the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau participated in the 167th Independence Day (July 2015) Celebrations in Greenville, Sinoe County.

Internal Audit System:

During the year under review, the Internal Audit Section (**IAS**) of the bureau conducted periodic routine audit procedures of the administration and financial activities to ascertain that administrative and accounting practices are maintained in line with set procedures. Amongst several of those included:

1. Verification and attestation of the recording and issuance of Fire Clearance Certificates for premises amounting to 1,358, and 356 Certificates for vehicles in Liberia;
2. Verification and attestation of payments and deliveries of several goods (both fixed and non-fixed) procured by the Bureau; the goods include the followings:
 1. Petroleum Products
 2. Transport equipment: 1 Nissan pick-up (operation); 1 JMC pick-up truck (operation); 1 30-seated Nissan employee bus; 1 Nissan 4x4 jeep; 1 unit of 30-KVA Perkins generator; uniforms and specialized clothing for 73 LNFS recruits.
 3. The IAS also verified and assured the purchases of laptop computers and related accessories for use by administration.

The IAS also worked jointly with External Auditors from the Ministry of Finance to conduct series of pre-audit verifications directed at the procurement of goods such as Uniforms and Specialized Clothing for use by personnel of the bureau, and the purchase of the aforementioned transport equipment.

Gender Policies:

The organizational philosophy of the National Fire Service Bureau is to maintain a professional status, integrity, tolerance, discipline and accord equal impartial and courteous treatment to all its members. Administration therefore maintains the existence of a female organization under the caption, '**Liberia National Fire Service Women Association**' consisting of female fire officers of the bureau. The purpose is to afford women in the organization the opportunity to discuss and be able to represent their interests regarding gender issues through an organized and cohesive voice to administration.

Female fire officers of the bureau go into training with their male counterparts and are treated indiscriminately; female officers constituted 16.4% (12 officers) of the newly recruited fire officers; hence, they participate alongside their male counterparts during physical firefighting using sophisticated equipment. Female fire officers have been appointed to several senior level administrative positions and ranks based on merit, efficiency, fitness, maintenance of professional ethics and conduct.

National Fire Service still maintain a policy that protects its members from engaging in acts of harassment or intimidation, sexually or otherwise, or the submission to such conducts by any person, irrespective of position, rank, badge, power, or authority of office, either explicitly or implicitly, the submission to or rejection of

which conduct must be used as basis for employment or promotion decisions that may affect any individual, or the term or condition upon which a person may be favoured, privileged, etc., wherein an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment would be created; the act shall constitute the offence, “**Disorderly Conduct**” under the Disciplinary Offences of the National Fire Service Bureau.

SUPERVISORY OFFICES OF ADMINISTRATION

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Responsibilities:

The Personnel Division is the auxiliary arm of the administration and implementer of all personnel policies and provides administrative support functions to administrators and other relevant institutions regarding pertinent personnel matters. This division is also responsible to advise administration on matters regarding recruitment, training and manpower development needs, assignment of personnel, and seeks actions consistent with policies and procedures; executes all personnel activities and actions.

Duties Include:

- Scrutinizes employment documents;
- Ensures maintenance of a cadre of qualified and competent staff; establishes

Personnel files for information on individual employee in the official Personnel data base which constitutes Leaves or absence, punishments and dismissals; implements recruitment, deployment, promotions, reprimands in writing, suspensions, and other actions that may be appropriately authorized;

- Schedules leaves and retirement of personnel
- Implements transfers, promotions, assignments, suspensions, dismissals, and

Leaves;

- Coordinates insurance contracts;
- identifies training needs;

- prepares and records clearances for jobs;
- maintains custody of all administrative records including Annual Reports, etc;
- Conducts administrative due process--hearings of complaints of inappropriate behaviors and allegations of employee misconduct prior to taking any administrative actions in line with established policies.

The LNFS total personnel strength is five hundred forty-six (546) fire officers including appointed officers (Directors). There are 369 male officers from both Administration and Operation departments; female officers comprise of 177 personnel. From the total strength of the bureau, Administration staff consists of One hundred nine (109) employees, while staff in Operation constitute three hundred fifty (350) officers.

During the period under review, the personnel Division effected series of personnel actions consisting of six (6) appointments, two (2) Dismissals, ten (10) suspensions, two (2) transfers, and thirty-seven (37) cautions. There were thirteen (13) recorded deaths in the bureau as the result of EBOLA Virus Disease and other illnesses.

The Division, under Administration recruited seventy-three (73) young Liberians as firefighters. The recruits underwent three (3) months of intensive training in Fire Science at Camp Biago, Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County. Out of the seventy-three recruits there were twelve (12) female officers and sixty-one (61) male officers. Their Personnel Action Notices (PANs) are being processed through the Civil Service Agency (CSA), for inclusion into the bureau's personnel strength.

In order to build the capacity of our female fire officers, twelve (12) female officers participated in a two-week Law Enforcement Workshop. Another ten (10) female officers also participated in a one-week AIDS and HIV Awareness Workshop at the National Police Training Academy (LNPTA) sponsored by the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) in collaboration with the American Embassy.

Our Insurance Unit catered to five hundred forty-one (541) medical cases and has coordinated effectively with the Sky International Insurance Company (SKII) paying a total of one hundred thirty-five thousand fifty Liberian Dollars (**L\$135,050.00**) and two hundred twenty (**U\$220.00**) United States Dollars as refund for medical treatment. In the sound judgment of employees of the LNFS, Sky Insurance Company has now been changed to FAMILY DOLLAR UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY (FDUIC).

FOREIGN TRAINING

In August 2015, two of our officers: Maj. Marcus V. Dangbuah and Maj. Miatta Devine Jallah participated in a three weeks specialized program from the West African Disaster Preparedness Initiative (WADPI) in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) of the Republic of Ghana with sponsorship from the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM). The officers were certificated in various disciplines and subsequently returned to Liberia.

CHAPLAIN SERVICES

The Chaplain Section of the Personnel Division conducted its regular religious responsibilities during the year, including the holding of devotions, fast and prayers, and counseling of employees.

2. DIVISION OF FINANCE AND BUDGET

This division is responsible to implement the budget and all financial policies for the bureau and provide the support functions, and as such advice administration.

Principal Duties:

- It ensures that all budget and finance transactions are properly recorded by source documents and properly authorized;
- It supervises procurement, store, and oversees all supplies, incoming and outgoing and ensures controls in line with PPCC guidelines for best practices;
- It ensures transparent disbursement originating by evidence and authorization;
- receives procurement requests through the normal requisition procedures;
- It prepares procurement as well as financial plans for the bureau;
- Processes and expedites employee payroll, purchase orders, official vouchers, and all documents that pertain to financial and budget matters;
- prepares distribution schedules for all supplies including petroleum;
- Prepares and processes the procurement of items and supplies;
- Supervises the Logistics\Procurement section.

During the period under review, the Liberia National Fire service utilized its budgetary appropriations for the 2014/2015 fiscal budget (July 1, 2014 thru June 30, 2015) fiscal budget for the First (1st) to the Fourth (4th) quarters as follows:

TOTAL APPROVED Budget (Including UNMIL Drawdown Budget)	2,204,061.00
AMOUNT Expended from 1st to 4th QUARTERS	1,781,949.00
BALANCE IN ALLOTMENT (ELAPSED)	353,174.00
BALANCE IN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION/ELAPSED	68,939.00

From the FY2015/2016 Draft Budget, the Bureau received a ceiling of two million ninety-four thousand, sixty-one(US\$2,094,061.00)United States dollars for the use of the National Fire Service for the period beginning July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. This amount is apportioned to various codes as follows:

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
21	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE	1,392,014.00
22	GOODS AND SERVICES	302,047.00
23	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	400,000.00
	TOTAL	2,094,061

Fiscal Year 2015/2016-Expenditure – July 1, thru October 31,2015

TOTAL ALLOTMENT APPROVED	378,006.00
PAYMENT BY MINISTRY OF FINANCE	338,160.00
BALANCE IN ALLOTMENT	39,846.00

3. DIVISION OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS

This division is responsible to devise means by which the bureau's mission statement can be accomplished in the most cost-efficient way within reasonable time frame.

It provides support functions and assists authorities via statistical analyses on how to direct new strategies, gather data on all fire occurrences and outcomes throughout the country, and formulates short, as well as long term plans to accomplish the mission statement.

Accordingly, the Statistical records collected, analyzed, and interpreted on fire occurrences during the period under review, which was jointly done by the bureau's team of fire investigators and fire officers from Prevention and Operations Divisions are shown in the table\chart on the succeeding page.

MONTHLY SUMMARY PER COUNTY STATISTICS ON FIRE OCCURANCE2015

MONTHLY FIRE OCCURANCES

Counties	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Total
Mont	24	16	28	27	18	8	8	12	6	147
Bomi	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bong	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lofa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nimba	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sinoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gr. Bassa	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Gr. Geddeh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
River Gee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gr. Cape Mount	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Gbarpolu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gr. Kru	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Margibi	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
River Cess	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	30	18	34	31	20	9	9	12	7	170

The above chart shows that the highest number of fire outbreaks reported during the year occurred in the Region-2 (**Montserrat County**) area. This is reportedly due to the fact that Montserrat County is the largest commercial district and the most populated city where flammable liquids and combustible materials are largely handled.

SUMMARY STATISTICS ON FIRE OCCURANCE2015

MONTHS	CAUSES OF FIRE						TOTAL
	CANDLE	ELECTRICAL	GENERATOR	OTHERS	UNKNOWN		
JAN	5	10	1	9	5	30	
FEB	4	3	1	3	7	18	
MARCH	5	9	1	9	10	34	
APRIL	6	8	3	9	5	31	
MAY	1	5	1	4	9	20	
JUNE	1	4	2	0	2	8	
JULY	1	3	0	3	2	8	
AUG	0	6	0	0	6	12	
SEPT	0	2	0	1	4	9	
TOTAL	23	50	9	38	50	170	

NOTE: Others include vehicles, coal pot, matches, bushfire, arson, petrol bomb, mosquito coil, spray can, cigarettes, etc.

Aside from causes of fire due to other sources, fire outbreaks from electrical sources accounts for approximately nineteen per cent (18.9% of) of the total reported fire outbreaks for the period. This is largely attributed to the increasing misuse or careless handling of modern electrical appliances in households, businesses and other premises in the country.

DETAILED STATISTICS ON FIRE OCCURANCE (2015)

MONTHS	NO. OF FIRE	CLASS OF FIRE				TYPE OF STRUCTURE					# OF OCCUPANT	# OF CAUSUALTIES/Deaths	# OF INJURIES	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS (USD)
		A	B	C	FALSE ALARM	CONCRETE	ZINC	MAT/BAMBOO	MUD	OTHERS				
JAN	30	16	0	10	0	16	6	1	1	5	277	1	0	USD496,550.00
FEB	18	14	1	3	0	10	3	1	2	2	200	0	0	USD 326,900.00
MARCH	34	24	1	9	3	12	2	1	6	10	1,035	0	0	USD 337,850.00
APRIL	31	20	2	9	0	11	8	1	2	9	381	1	0	USD 208,050.00
MAY	20	10	1	6	0	10	6	0	1	1	175	1	0	USD 110,885.00
JUNE	9	1	0	6	0	4	2	0	0	2	55	0	0	USD 49,400.00
JULY	9	5	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	1	97	0	0	USD 108,500.00
AUG	12	3	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	3	66	0	0	USD 160,400.00
SEPT	7	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	22	0	0	USD 27,600.00

TOTAL	170	95	5	54	3	73	32	7	12	34	2,308	3	0	USD 1,736,135.00
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NOTE: Others, (as depicted in the chart above) include vehicles, containers, wooden structures, light poles, dirt bricks, saw dust, motorcycles, etc.

From the above chart, there were three (3) human deaths, two thousand three hundred eight (2,308) occupants affected, and an estimated one million, seven hundred thirty-six thousand, one hundred thirty-five (US\$1,736,135.00) United States Dollars' worth of Property destroyed.



A child fire victim in Kakata.



A female fire Victim in an incidence in Clara Town, Bushrod Island.

4.

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION

The Fire Prevention Division serves as auxiliary arm of administration, responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the fire safety laws and regulations of the Fire Prevention Code of the Republic of Liberia.

The division has responsibility to regulate the safety of homes, schools, hospitals, business houses and institutions, and other places of assembly. It provides education, corrections and enforcement exercises on prevention of fire and the handling, use, storage and disposal of flammable and combustible materials.

Among its several duties the division conducts regular inspections of occupancies (public and private), which includes residential and business premises, buildings, vehicles, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining that full compliance to the fire safety regulations are adhered to; it further ensures that fire protection systems are installed where required. It conducts ground assessment to determine causes, losses, injuries and casualties from fire incidents. The Bureau liaises and coordinates with the Ministry of Justice for the appropriate enforcement actions of a legal nature for any violations of the Fire Prevention Code.

During the year under review, the Fire Prevention Division of the Liberia National Fire service conducted its regular Fire Safety Inspections in the City of Monrovia and other parts of the country. The Division completed and recorded a number of premises and motor vehicles as follows:

Number of Premises inspected and Certificated.....	1,258
Number of vehicles inspected and certificated.....	356

The LNFS in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) has introduced a revised fee structure for issuance of Fire Certificate of Clearance for business, premises and motor vehicles. The new fees took effect as of July 1, 2015. Fire drills were also conducted for both governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as businesses.

The Division is currently undertaking a routine Fire Safety Inspections in Montserrado and other counties. It is also considering options to demarcate inspection units into zones, wherein Fire Inspectors would be duly assigned. This strategy will help improve effectiveness in the inspection exercise. This Unit under the Fire Prevention Division contributes to Government revenue through its fire safety activities.

5. DIVISION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Press and Public Affairs Division is responsible for the dissemination of information through press conferences, press releases and to create public safety awareness on ways to properly use fire and combustible substances in the environment. The Division also keeps the public abreast about activities of the National Fire Service Bureau.

In October 2015, the Director of the LNFS served as one several panelists during a program marking the celebration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction (DDR). He spoke under the theme: “**Knowledge for Life.**” It was also the third and final year of the implementation stage of a Multi-Country Slum

Development Project title: "YOUNG PEOPLE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE HELPING TO TRANSFORM SLUM SETTLEMENTS." The Director stressed the need for young people to be more involved in the efforts to prevent fires in slum communities.

Training Division

In May 2015 the bureau recruited and trained seventy-three (73) young and energetic Liberians. The training was held outside of Montserrado County, at Camp Biago, Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County; the recruits were subsequently deployed at various fire stations in Montserrdo County.

The LNFS has planned to recruit and train 150 fire officers to bolster the strength of its manpower under the UNMIL Drawdown process.

Having partially achieved this objective in 2015, the bureau proposes in this fiscal year (2015/'16) to train the next batch of seventy-eight (78) recruits at the same training facility in Sinje, so as to fulfill this target.



Recruits posted during Graduation Day at the

Pictorial of LNFS recruits undergoing outdoor intensive physical training in Camp Biago, Sinje, Grand Cape Mount

7. DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

The Operation Division of National Fire Service is considered as the nerve of the bureau, responsible for executing effective fire fighting operations in occupancies and vehicles, etc. The division administers all fire stations, deploys and posts the professional fire fighter sand the Special Unit. It ensures that physical firefighting is carried out efficiently using technical equipment to combat and extinguish the outbreak, burning and spread of fire, saving life and property from such destructive fires. It is headed by a Chief of Operations who supervises the day-today activities of the Operations Division.

During the year under review, the division attended and recorded one hundred seventy(**170**) fire incidences in Monrovia and its surroundings, as well as in other counties. There were three (3) recorded casualties. Investigations showed that majority of these fires were caused by careless handling of lighted candles, flammable substances, electrical and other combustible materials. The table above shows the statistical data on fire occurrences between January and September 2015.

Ambulance Services:

Liberia National Fire Service operates a First Aid team for providing emergency medical services to members of the firefighting personnel who sustain minor injuries or are victims of accidents during fire ground operations and assists citizens who are in dire need for first aid services during health complications. Its ambulance operation assists in transporting such persons with medical complications from various communities to medical centers and hospitals.

During the year under review, the Ambulance team treated two hundred seventeen (**217**) first aid cases involving various complaints and transferred one hundred twelve (**112**) of these cases to nearby clinics and hospitals. Six (**6**) deaths occurred in transit to hospital. Amongst the recorded cases attended, malaria, high blood pressure, accident and burn were most alarming.



LNFS Medical Team rescuing an injured victim.

Referring victim to a nearby hospital.

The following hospitals and clinics were available and received the patients:

Hospitals No. Of cases received

1.	JFK Medial Hospital	12
2.	Redemption Hospital	10
3.	ELWA Hospital	16
4.	Bensonville Hospital	3
5.	Hope For Women	2
6.	S. D. Cooper Hospital	7
7.	James Davis Hospital	20
8.	Hydro Clinic	13
9.	Malag Clinic	14
10.	New Dutch-Liberian Clinic	5
11.	SOS Clinic	8
12.	TB Annex	<u>2</u>
	Total	<u>112</u>

The Medic Section received two (2) ambulances and few medical equipment and supplies which were donated by the United States Embassy and the Government of Liberia through the General Services Agency (GSA).

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Technical Services is the function of the Operations Department of Liberia National Fire Service Bureau with responsibilities as follows:

1. Supervises all technical operations of the National Fire Service Bureau including maintenance and repairs of vehicles and machinery equipment;
2. Supervises the maintenance of buildings;
3. Oversees the constructions of LNFS operational facilities;
4. Assures the technical and operational capacity and conditions of fire equipment, engines, fire pumps, buildings, etc.
5. Provides professional guidance and technical services;
6. Liaises and collaborates with LWSC to identify and map the installations of water mains and fire hydrants for use in fire service operations;
7. And also collaborates with the Ministry of Public Works as well as other relevant institutions to determine the quality and designs of the constructions of complex buildings and installations to meet fire safety standards;

The Technical Services Division exercises supervision of the overall the following functions:

1. Maintenance Section – composed of mechanics, generator and lighting technicians, carpenters, plumbers and masons, etc.
2. Mobile Unit – consisting of engine operators;
3. Hydrant Unit – consisting of inspectors of hydrants.

LEEWARD COUNTY OPERATIONS

The Leeward Division is a function of the Operations Department and is responsible for the conduct of National Fire Service objectives in the various counties. This office coordinates activities between the Fire Service Headquarters in Monrovia and the other counties.

The county operations are arranged into detachments administered by a county team headed by a detachment or county commander. The counties are grouped into five regions, and each is supervised by a regional commander. The total strength of this Division is one hundred eleven (111) personnel. The composition of the Leeward command is as follows:

<u>Region 1:</u>	<u>Region 2:</u>	<u>Region 3:</u>	<u>Region 4:Region 5</u>
Bomi Margibi	Bong	Sinoe,	River Gee
Grand Cape Mount	Grand Bassa	Lofa	Grand Gedeh, Maryland
Gbarpolu	Montserrado	Nimba	River Cess, Grand Kru

The Bureau currently has in place strategy to deploy additional men to the counties as a means of decentralizing operations for the UNMIL Drawdown.

In July 2015, major renovation work was done on the fire station in Greenville, Sinoe County. The funds were provided by the Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

4. DIVISION OF RADIO COMMUNICATION

The Radio Communication Division is responsible for all radio communication of the Bureau. It disseminates information within the rank and file of the bureau from the base station of the bureau's headquarters to all personnel assigned with communication radio and all fire stations and vehicles, in Monrovia as well as in the leeward counties. It regulates and provides monitoring of all activities of the bureau including firefighting operations, assignments, and movements of fire engines, ambulance and other operational vehicles. The division provides the necessary support function and advice to Administration for the procurement, installation, appraisal and maintenance of the bureau's communication equipment.

The division performed excellently in receiving and disseminating fire calls and information from citizens and various communities. During the period, the Division received ninety-two (92) fire calls and eighty (80) false fire alarms.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS:

1. Budgetary support continues to be limited such that achieving the national objectives is difficult, if not impossible;
2. The bureau does not have the adequate sophistication of the required conventional firefighting equipment to meet its operational needs, i.e., turn-table ladder truck, foam-equipped fire truck, breathing apparatus (BA), etc.,
3. Because of its budgetary limitation employees are not fully covered by officers' uniforms to properly present the morale of the Liberia National Fire Service Bureau, comparative with other security agencies in the country.
4. The lack of patrol vehicles impedes the operational movements of the bureau's emergency responders (fire trucks, command vehicles and patrol pickups, etc.)
5. Inadequate budgetary support continually stalls the proper maintenance of our old equipment.
6. The illegal closures of alleys and egresses by dwelling homes and business houses in the various communities especially in those communities considered to be high fire risk areas (West Point, New Kru Town, Clara Town, Duala, Slipway, etc) have continued to impede firefighting operations;
7. The constant failure of motor vehicles to yield to moving emergency Vehicles and the failure of some government officials to respect the emergency vehicle are some of the factors responsible for delays in reaching fire scenes on time;
8. The constant embarrassment of rocket muffins is one of the causes which prevent the fire men from exhibiting professional fighting skills at fire scenes during the outbreak of fire.
9. The fire men lack incentive or benefits for motivation.
10. The Head Office of the LNFS is not sizeable enough to house all of its administrative offices; despite the minute appropriation of the LNFS, the administration and the firefighting staff continue to operate under such constrained situation, which is highly appreciated by the public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In an effort to mitigate the dangers posed to lives and the properties of the people by fire, the following recommendations are hereby presented:

1. That annual budgetary support to the National Fire Service Bureau be increased to enable the procurement of newer firefighting equipment and accessories and improve the LNFS to an acceptable international standard, and enhance the firefighting ability of the bureau in the fifteen counties of the country.
2. A timely review of the existing regulations of the Fire Prevention Code of the Public Safety Laws of Liberia be made in respect of the many fire Problems faced in the country;
3. That vigorous efforts be exerted by the Ministry of Justice and the city government to remove the impediments posed to the alleys and areas of egress to allow free movements of equipment and or fire fighters during Fire combats operations;
4. Considering the inadequate firefighting logistics to the LNFS, it is extremely prudent to carry on vigorous fire safety awareness in dwelling homes, business areas, schools, hospitals, industrial areas and communities at large. This will greatly help to reduce the number and frequency of fire outbreaks in the country.
5. There is an urgent need for GOL to provide funding in this year to enable the bureau conclude the recruitment and training of the remaining batch of seventy-eight (78) fire officers which is one of several key interventions to be made by the LNFS for the UNMIL Transition.