



**General Assembly**

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/HRC/4/6  
28 February 2007

Original: ENGLISH

---

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
Fourth session  
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

**IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 60/251  
OF 15 MARCH 2006 ENTITLED “HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL”**

**Report of the independent expert on technical cooperation and  
advisory services in Liberia, Charlotte Abaka\* \*\***

---

\* The annexes are reproduced in the language of submission only.

\*\* The present report is submitted late in order to include the most up-to-date information possible.

## **Summary**

The independent expert on technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia undertook two missions to Liberia in 2006, from 20 to 26 February and from 13 to 23 November 2006. There were a number of positive developments in the year, but the failure to effectively tackle some critical human rights issues in the period, and especially those affecting the most marginalized and vulnerable in society, must also be highlighted.

The year 2006 commenced with the enactment in January of amended rape legislation which sought to give greater legal protection to victims. The act provides for a broader definition of rape, creation of the offence of gang rape and also provides that there should be a presumption against bail in the case of those accused of first-degree rape. While this legislation should be revisited and revised, it is encouraging to see that the proper legislative framework is being put in place. The enactment of legislation to prohibit female genital mutilation must also be a priority for the authorities in the coming year.

However, the failure by both the Liberian National Police and the courts to properly implement this crucial piece of legislation on sexual crimes has left victims - women, girls, men and boys - without any effective protection or remedy. This also gave rise in the past year to the widespread practice of out-of-court settlements by victims and their parents with the alleged perpetrators. The impotence of the justice system combined with the prevailing dire social and economic conditions gave rise to this phenomenon, which is essentially a form of impunity.

Another promising start last year was the inauguration in February 2006 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which was then launched in June. This is to be one of the major mechanisms for national healing and reconciliation and indeed the commission started its first public activity in October with the statement-taking process. The Government of Liberia has been supportive of this process at all stages and has provided substantial funding.

However, at the time of writing, TRC is not, in the view of the independent expert, in a position to proceed with public hearings as scheduled because the basic administrative and technical procedures have not been put in place. The functioning of TRC and the competence of the Commission must be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

The failure to respect, protect and fulfil economic and social rights throughout the country, and particularly for workers on the rubber plantations, makes daily life for the citizens of Liberia a constant struggle. The Government has made efforts to restore limited basic services to parts of Monrovia and it is encouraging that the basic principle that there can be no sustainable development without good governance is at the centre of the anti-corruption strategies being implemented. It is too early to comment on the success or otherwise of such strategies but the implementation of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme (GEMAP), which aims to strengthen public financial management, is a promising start. The effective implementation of a national anti-corruption strategy with a powerful anti-corruption commission is needed.

## Conclusion

The human rights challenges facing Liberian society on all fronts - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - are enormous. While the authorities have demonstrated good will to progress on several issues, the slow progress and lack of effective implementation is due to several factors, including lack of capacity, competence and funds. The international community has a duty to assist the national authorities but the Government must lead the way by putting in place concrete and targeted measures.

The key recommendations of the independent expert are that:

- Judges and prosecutors from outside of Liberia should be engaged to work as mentors. This is a necessary step to address some of the existing deficiencies in the administration of justice;
- The Law Faculty at the University of Liberia should be rehabilitated and strengthened and that scholarships should be offered to law graduates to do their postgraduate studies in the United States of America. In particular, positive discrimination should be exercised so that more female students are attracted to the practice of law;
- An amendment to the Constitution allowing all international treaties to become part of domestic law should be proposed by the Government;
- Discriminatory and offensive legislation such as the “Hinterland Regulations” should be repealed immediately.

## CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2005 .....	1 - 8	6
A. Security situation .....	1 - 2	6
B. Truth and Reconciliation Commission .....	3 - 7	6
C. Independent National Human Rights Commission .....	8	7
II. THE LEGISLATURE .....	9 - 10	7
III. LEGAL REFORM AND RULE OF LAW .....	11 - 18	8
A. Review of national legislation .....	11 - 12	8
B. The Liberian justice system .....	13	8
C. Ending impunity for past and present crimes .....	14 - 15	8
D. Rape Law .....	16 - 18	9
IV. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ....	19 - 24	9
A. Human rights on rubber plantations .....	19 - 20	9
B. Human rights of women .....	21 - 22	10
C. Human rights of children .....	23 - 24	10
V. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS .....	25 - 31	10
A. The right to work, fair remuneration and regular payment of wages .....	26 - 27	10
B. The rights to physical and mental health .....	28 - 29	11
C. The right to education .....	30 - 31	11
VI. WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED .....	32 - 34	12

**CONTENTS (*continued*)**

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
VII. OBSTACLES AND CONCERNS .....	35	12
VIII. CONCLUSIONS .....	36	12
IX. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	37 - 49	13

**Annexes**

I. List of interlocutors .....	15
II. Workshop attendance .....	20
III. Map of Liberia .....	22

## **I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2005**

### **A. Security situation**

1. By the time of the second report of the independent expert on technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia (E/CN.4/2006/114), the security situation in general had greatly improved. The Liberian National Police (LNP) is deployed in all counties, as are superintendents. The establishment of local administrations is thus complete. Circuit courts are now established in all counties, though the absence of defence counsel in some counties hampers their proper functioning.

2. The high incidence of sexual assault throughout the country, however, reflects the weakness of the LNP, its inability to adequately police these areas and highlights the urgent need to strengthen the competence and capacity of this branch of the security forces. Providing security for its citizens is a fundamental obligation of the State and all necessary assistance should be given to the State to ensure it is able to discharge this obligation.

### **B. Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

3. The establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was provided for in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra in 2003. The required national legislation establishing TRC, the Act to Establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia (TRC Act), was passed and signed into law in June 2005. The nomination and selection process for the nine national commissioners commenced that August and TRC was inaugurated in February 2006. The ceremonial launch was held in June 2006.

4. The Government of Liberia has led this process by providing US\$ 1.4 million in the first year (1 per cent of the national budget) for TRC. The international community has matched this contribution. Funding will be the major challenge in the years ahead and the timely allotment of monies will be critical to effective action. The full establishment of a secretariat for TRC is urgent, so that commissioners do not have to involve themselves with administrative issues and can concentrate on policy matters. The international community also has a key role to play in providing technical advice and expertise.

5. However, there is serious concern that there appears to be a lack of coordination within the commission on programming and activities. The timely elaboration of well conceived programmes and a budget will influence the willingness of donors to make funds available in the future. The disharmony between the commissioners themselves and also with the members of the International Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) is leading to an incomplete implementation of the TRC Act. This has also resulted in a failure to address some critical issues such as sensitization of both the general public and civil society organizations. The Commission's outreach efforts to introduce and explain its work to the public will determine its impact and the support of an active and effective civil society. While they will remain independent, these organizations can make valuable contributions to the work of the commission. Such groups must also monitor activities of the commission and provide honest feedback on progress.

6. There is also an urgent need to establish an information management system for storing and analysing statements and other information received in the statement-taking process that commenced in October 2006. A number of aspects of the statement-taking process were heavily criticized by interlocutors. The absence of any apparent mechanism to protect the guarantee of confidentiality or forms of protection to be provided to victims, perpetrators and statement-takers was highlighted. A number of interlocutors questioned the effectiveness of the vetting process. The need to incorporate a gender perspective into this exercise was emphasized so that the participation of women could be facilitated and they would be encouraged to provide statements.

7. This situation needs to be addressed urgently, as an effective TRC can play a central role at this time of transition and in the ongoing reconciliation efforts being undertaken in Liberia. The elaboration of clear terms of reference for the ITAC members together with the establishment of an effective secretariat would contribute to the effective and efficient running of this institution.

### **C. Independent National Human Rights Commission**

8. The enabling legislation for this body, which was drafted following nationwide consultations and with the technical support of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), was signed into law in March 2005. It will have a broad mandate that includes making recommendations to the Government on the prevailing human rights situation. The appointment of commissioners of integrity, experience and skill to serve on this body is of utmost importance. It is to be hoped that this selection process can be completed as soon as possible, and that the experience gained in the establishment of TRC will be taken into account. At the time of writing a list of 11 names had been submitted to the President by the nominating body for possible appointment.

## **II. THE LEGISLATURE**

9. The heads of parliamentary subcommittees admitted to a lack of knowledge and awareness of the TRC process. They would welcome a workshop on TRC, and in their role as parliamentarians, would be anxious to see that the terms of the Act are being respected. They could also play an important role in dissemination of information among their constituents. The progress to date by the commission, which was due to complete the statement-taking process in January 2007, was an issue of concern. The point was strongly made that an evaluation of the international role in the conflict should also be undertaken so that a full understanding of events could be obtained.

10. In relation to the enforcement of the Rape Law, a shortage of lawyers, and specifically of prosecutors, was identified as a possible impediment to implementation. The potential for recruiting lawyers from private practice to conduct prosecutions, as an interim measure, was raised. The parliamentarians agreed that they have a definite oversight responsibility on this issue and would move towards a more proactive approach. The legislature is also taking steps to join the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), which it sees as an important avenue for strengthening its capacity and professionalism.

### **III. LEGAL REFORM AND RULE OF LAW**

#### **A. Review of national legislation**

11. The Minister for Justice reported that draft legislation for the creation of a Law Reform Commission was before Parliament and was to be considered early in 2007. The establishment of such a body was envisaged by the Government's 150-day Action Plan and a task force had been constituted.

12. A comprehensive review of both the Constitution and national legislation ensuring respect for the provisions of international human rights law should then be undertaken. This work will be facilitated by the legal audit recently completed by the Human Rights and Protection Section of UNMIL.

#### **B. The Liberian justice system**

13. New legislation on the autonomy of the judiciary goes some way to ensuring its independence. Funding will now be guaranteed on a quarterly basis. The repeated allegations of judicial corruption continue to undermine the credibility of this area of government. In addition, negligence of judicial personnel in performing their duties has resulted in cases not being heard. The appointment of a Supreme Court justice to head a conduct committee that will decide on disciplinary matters will also go some way to enforcing the code of conduct. Article 71 of the Constitution provides that judges may be removed upon impeachment by the legislature on the grounds of proven misconduct and gross breach of duty. Recent steps taken by the Chief Justice towards improving the professionalism and quality of work of the judiciary deserve to be supported.

#### **C. Ending impunity for past and present crimes**

14. The Liberian criminal justice system is not, for the various reasons mentioned above, in a position to respond to ongoing human rights violations and abuses. This is particularly true in the area of gender-based violence which appears to be on the increase. Police misconduct in the execution of their duties was a repeated theme in discussions with local actors. The mistreatment of those being arrested and detained highlights the need for greater training on the code of conduct and rules on the use of force.

15. Some progress has been made in restructuring, and strengthening the capacity of LNP: 2,214 officers have now graduated from the police academy in Monrovia and the target remains 3,500 trained officers by July 2007. Nonetheless, there remain serious challenges to an effective LNP, primarily in relation to logistics. The need for a communications system and increased mobility are critical elements which need to be addressed. Any restructuring and strengthening of LNP must be accompanied by a parallel improvement in the functioning of the judiciary. To fail in the latter would be to do a disservice to the new officers and negate to a large degree their effectiveness in the fight against crime.

#### **D. Rape Law**

16. The amended Rape Law (An Act to Amend the New Penal Code, chapter 14, sections 1470-1471, and to Provide for Gang Rape), the drafting of which international NGOs and United Nations agencies had participated in an effort to ensure that international standards were observed, entered into force on 17 January 2006. However, a combination of a weak judiciary and a lack of awareness among the populace is resulting in weak implementation of this vital legislation. While the law provides for stronger penalties for rape and includes the specific crime of gang-rape, there are reports that clear evidence is being rejected in court and that provisions of the Act are not being respected.

17. The reported high incidence of out-of-court settlements in these cases is particularly worrying. While there are socio-economic considerations involved in such a decision, this trend is bolstered by both the delay in the hearing of cases and the lack of implementation mentioned above. The Chief Justice assured the independent expert that he was taking all measures to ensure that such unwarranted delays in these cases did not occur; one court was now to be dedicated to conducting such hearings.

18. The failure of the law to address rape by juveniles is one glaring deficiency in the new law which, it is hoped, will be reviewed by the Law Reform Commission.

### **IV. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

#### **A. Human rights on rubber plantations**

19. The independent expert visited the Guthrie Plantation, which was repossessed by the Government of Liberia, on 15 August 2006. An Interim Management team had been put in place and a formalized purchase process was being gradually established. A total of 1,500 workers had been employed, including many ex-combatants. Basic social amenities, particularly hospitals, schools, and clean drinking water, are being supplied. The rehabilitation of these social services for the community is facilitated by the much improved security situation, which is monitored by 12 Liberian National Police and 92 UNMIL troops. There are approximately 36,000 inhabitants on the plantation, and UNMIL facilitated the voluntary return of families of ex-combatants to their home counties at the time of the takeover.

20. The rubber plantations represent a major source of wealth for the Liberian economy and Guthrie Plantation alone is estimated to have generated up to US\$ 908,000 between January to June 2005. The situation on this plantation must continue to be monitored. Serious concerns remain regarding the protection of human rights in the remaining major plantations - Firestone, Liberian Agricultural Company (LAC), Salala, Cavalla, Cocopa and Sinoe. The implementation of the recommendations of the Rubber Plantation Task Force is a matter of urgency as the poor living and working conditions on these plantations must be addressed and the rule of law must be restored.

## **B. Human rights of women**

21. The incidence of gender-based violence combined with a lack of implementation of the applicable legislation is a serious concern. Domestic violence and harmful traditional practices are not being addressed and the non-implementation of the above-mentioned Rape Law means that discrimination against women continues unabated. The fact that no redress is available often leads to the unfortunate practice of out-of-court settlements in cases of rape. The Association of Female Lawyers, the only NGO providing free advice and representation for women and children, is undertaking an assessment of the implementation of the Rape Law, which should be available in the next year. To date the Association has been very much Monrovia-based; it is to be hoped that their much-needed assistance will soon be available in the interior of the country.

22. The establishment of a woman and child unit at police stations is, however, a very welcome development. This unit is only present in three counties but the stated intention is that these should be established across the country. Such a unit is now automatically installed where stations are refurbished or to be constructed. UNICEF is providing the training for the staff though there are difficulties in this area. Many trained staff have been deactivated in the downsizing exercise while the command and control structure in many stations is weak.

## **C. Human rights of children**

23. The ratification of International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 (1999), which prohibits the most dangerous forms of child labour, obliges Liberia to take steps to eliminate such practices. The Ministry of Labour has assured that legislation is being drafted to give effect to these provisions in domestic law. It is hoped that the current situation, in which children are employed in their hundreds throughout the country in quarries, and engage in rock crushing and transport activities, can be resolved. Poverty also forces children, who are selling goods at market for their parents, to engage in commercial sex to supplement their incomes.

24. An assessment of reintegration of ex-combatants shows that assimilation of child soldiers has been successful, with only 5 per cent maintaining contact with their former commanders. Furthermore, 70 per cent are now attending school.

## **V. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

25. The progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, as required under the International Covenant, which was ratified by Liberia and entered into force in 2004, continues to pose major challenges. The lack of infrastructure and resources to implement projects is a source of great concern. The crippling Liberian debt, which is the highest per capita debt in the world, is another concern. Due consideration should be given to a debt relief programme so that Liberia can be freed from accumulating debt.

### **A. The right to work, fair remuneration and regular payment of wages**

26. The commitment of the Ministry of Labour to a comprehensive labour reform programme and the ongoing consultation process with all stakeholders is an encouraging development. The fact that there is social dialogue among workers, managers and the Government and that the latter is to invite the workers' union as an observer to the minimum

wage board is a positive development. The payment of salaries for government employees is now being made on a more regular basis than before and in fact the paymaster is now travelling out to the counties to make payments to local staff.

27. However, the general situation is one of concern as there is 80 per cent unemployment and non-payment of salaries in the private sector continues to be a problem. The Ministry of Labour plans to create 12,000 additional jobs by March 2007, primarily in the agricultural sector, and there is a great need to concentrate on labour intensive industries.

### **B. The rights to physical and mental health**

28. The existence of many illegal and privately run orphanages is a major concern. The system to date has lent itself to exploitation of children and families. The publication of draft minimum standards for operating orphanages in Liberia by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, after a consultative process involving the Child Protection Network Task Force, is a major step forward and the speedy adoption of these guidelines is now urgently required. The Ministry, in coordination with the Child Protection Network, has established a list of over 60 orphanages for closure and arrangements are being put in place for the placement of those children whose parents cannot be traced and in whose case reunification is not possible. The Minister for Social Welfare reported that any closures have to be carefully coordinated with the Ministry of Justice, as past attempts had failed, following legal challenges. The matter has become very politicized and the legislature has frequently called on her office for explanations in relation to specific closures. However, the Minister assured us that as soon as the documentation was finalized further closures would commence. A visit to one such unaccredited orphanage, which housed 61 children in totally inadequate and substandard conditions, was described to the Minister.

29. In relation to the general health system, it is reported that there has been no progress on maternal and infant mortality since the last report. The rate of tuberculosis is in fact on the increase and this development may well be related to the incidence of HIV/AIDS. The Ministry reports that education on HIV has in fact been sporadic to date and recent acceptance of the proposal for funding under the Global Fund was warmly welcomed.

### **C. The right to education**

30. The Government has attempted to introduce free primary education this school term. Principals may no longer levy school fees but a campaign to sensitize parents to the new system is needed. The Ministry of Education has supplied stationery but some concern was raised that the funds for school materials and maintenance are not being fully replaced by the State. Considerable financial assistance to the State is required in this area. It was decided not to require primary education to be compulsory at this stage as neither the necessary infrastructure nor an adequate number of facilities are in place.

31. A national policy on the education of the girl child, which acknowledges the need to establish sustainable measures to address gender inequality in the education sector, was first published in 2005. The Ministry of Education recognized the need to establish proactive

measures to accelerate the presence of girls in the educational system. Furthermore, there are three regulatory bodies for the implementation of these education policies at local level. However, progress has been slow due to a combination of cultural/traditional attitudes and the lack of resources within the Ministry.

## **VI. WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED**

32. At a workshop organized by UNMIL which took place on 21 November 2006, the follow-up to the last report (E/CN.4/2006/114) was discussed. The incidence of gender-based violence, and particularly the status of implementation of the amended Rape Act, was then discussed in some detail. A plan of action was elaborated by the national task force on gender-based violence, on which the line ministries, the United Nations, and both non-governmental and governmental organizations are represented, aims to promote awareness and make strategic interventions to prevent such violence and support victims. The establishment of safety shelters for victims of such violence together with the much needed physiological support was identified as a priority.

33. While the new Rape Act provides greater protection, particularly a broader definition, increased age for statutory rape, and the creation of the offence of gang rape, a number of concerns were expressed. The weak implementation of the legislation and, at the time of writing this report, only one conviction recorded, points to a clear need for more effective training of investigators, prosecutors and judges. The phenomenon of out-of-court settlements in these cases was cited as an example of the creation of an atmosphere of impunity. Revision of the legislation to address such vital issues as rape by juveniles and to render illegal out-of-court settlements is urgent.

34. Civil society and government officials expressed serious concerns about UNMIL accountability in cases of alleged rape/sexual assault by members of the mission. Local authorities accept that these individuals are not subject to national jurisdiction but the absence of any information on the follow-up to investigations or action taken was an issue raised by a number of interlocutors. The argument was made that these matters deserve to be clarified as there is a need for justice to be seen to be done and people want to know that there is accountability by all.

## **VII. OBSTACLES AND CONCERNS**

35. If the work of TRC is to continue and to be effective, it will be necessary to increase activities on several fronts. The establishment of an effective secretariat, and the submission of a strategy document to donors (as opposed to seeking funding for ad hoc activities), is needed in order to inspire confidence in the donor community. Funding will be a critical issue in the life of TRC and remedial steps must be taken immediately.

## **VIII. CONCLUSIONS**

36. Both positive developments and areas of concern have been highlighted in the report. This is the first year in the life of the newly elected Government and the support of the international community for the ambitious programme of reform, which touches on all areas of economic, social, civil and political rights, must be forthcoming. The authorities have given

clear signals that they view the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as an imperative in these early years. The operational independence of the institution is respected by both the national and international actors but it should always be remembered that the reconciliation process belongs to the people of Liberia. Reconciliation is a process and it is essential that the key institutions of the judiciary be established, so that the conditions to avoid a relapse into conflict are set. The legal obligation of the international community to assist in relation to the realization of economic and social rights, and particularly with efforts at poverty reduction, must also be met by the implementation of deliberate, concrete and targeted measures by the national authorities in the key areas of housing, food, health, education and work. This will not be achieved overnight. The efforts to divert potential funds saved as a result of the anti-corruption drive is welcome, but it will be a long, hard battle and banning corruption is not enough; there must be enforcement. It is only by working together that these enormous challenges facing Liberian society can be overcome.

## **IX. RECOMMENDATIONS**

**37. The independent expert makes the recommendations that follow in the paragraphs below to the Government of Liberia, the donor community and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.**

**38. The strengthening of the judicial system is crucial to the promotion and protection of human rights and to ending impunity. In this regard, the earlier recommendation of engaging judges and prosecutors from outside Liberia, including as mentors, is still very pertinent. OHCHR, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union (EU), United Nations agencies and UNMIL must continue to talk to the Government, the Chief Justice, and all stakeholders to work towards the realization of this recommendation.**

**39. An earlier recommendation to the Government of the United States of America to offer scholarships to qualified Liberians to study law and for postgraduate courses is pertinent. In this regard, affirmative action, as reflected in article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, should be implemented in Liberia to attract more females into the legal profession. At the same time, the international community is being requested to assist in improving the law faculties of universities in Liberia.**

**40. OHCHR should provide more funds through technical cooperation services for the re-establishment of the Human Rights Unit in the Ministry of Justice.**

**41. OHCHR should provide more funds to conduct workshops on international human rights instruments for the legislature, judicial service and all law-enforcement agencies.**

**42. OHCHR, United Nations agencies and international NGOs should support the Women and Children's Unit of LNP.**

**43. OHCHR should provide funds to enable sector ministries and relevant civil society organizations to respond regarding the State party of Liberia's obligation to report on treaties ratified.**

44. **The Government of Liberia, OHCHR, ECOWAS, AU and other stakeholders should seriously consider making all assistance available so that proper implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act might be achieved.**

45. **All stakeholders, having learnt from the experience of the non-performance of the Commissioners of TRC, should hasten the process of the establishment of the Independent Human Rights Commission.**

46. **OHCHR and the donor community should help the Government of Liberia establish a mission in Geneva.**

47. **The Government of Liberia should consider proposing an amendment to the Constitution allowing all international treaties to become part of domestic law, i.e. move from a dualist to a monist system.**

48. **The repeal of discriminatory and offensive legislation such as the “Hinterland Regulations” be immediately tabled by the Legislature.**

#### **Undertakings/suggestions**

49. **Finally, commitments and suggestions made by the independent expert include that:**

- She would intervene with the Swiss authorities in relation to the establishment of a Liberian Mission in Geneva and will seek advice from other countries that would be prepared to support the establishment of such a presence;**
- The independent expert would intervene with the Government of Ghana regarding the resettlement of Liberian refugees in Ghana;**
- The Government of Liberia should request the United States of America to offer scholarships to law graduates so the legal training and the judicial system can be strengthened;**
- UNMIL should clarify with local authorities the status of any cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct against Liberian nationals by United Nations peacekeepers, staff members or any others contracted or subcontracted to carry on work on its behalf;**
- TRC should request the assistance of UNMIL to disseminate explanatory information;**
- The offer of the Finnish delegation, made during the third session of the Human Rights Council, in relation to the provision of psychological support and assistance to TRC, should be taken up;**
- The international community should move towards the creation of a fund for victims of rape and sexual violence in Liberia.**

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1

#### LIST OF INTERLOCUTORS

##### **Government officials**

H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	President of the Republic of Liberia
Hon. Natty Davis	Acting Minister of State for Presidential Affairs
Hon. George W. Wallace Jr.	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hon. Frances Johnson Morris	Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Hon. Johnnie Lewis	Chief Justice
Hon. Mr. Kofi Woods	Minister of Labour
Hon. J. Amadu Kiawu	Deputy Minister for Urban Affairs, Minister of Internal Affairs
Amb. William V.J. Bull	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hon. Hawah Goll-Kotchi	Deputy Minister for Administration, Ministry of Education
Cllr. Krubo B. Kollie	Deputy Minister for Legal Affairs
Hon. Vivian J. Cherue	Deputy Minister of Health in Charge of Social Welfare
John Josiah	Deputy Minister for Administration, Ministry of Labour
Hon. Beatrice M. Sieh	Inspector General, Liberia National Police
Asatu Bah-Kenneth	Deputy Inspector General, Administration, Liberia National Police
Rosetta Jackollie	Assistant Minister, Labour Standards
Dr. Moses Pewu	Assistant Minister/Deputy Chief Medical
J. Cole Bangalu	Assistant Minister, Regional Labour Affairs

Kabinah T. Kamara	Assistant Director, Liberia National Police
Reginald Metingnine	Director General, Labour Standards
E. Flomo D. Bana	Director, Labour Standards
J. Allison Barco	Special Assistant, Minister of Internal Affairs
Stephen G. Scott	Special Assistant, Minister of Labour
B. Bonokollie Zinnah	Special Assistant, Inspector General, Liberia National Police
Mrs. Julia Duncan-Cassell	Superintendent of Grand Bassa
Victor Login	Major in Charge of Buchanan Central Prison
Evelina Quaqua	Circuit Resident Judge of Bopulu
Anothony T. Merchant	Manager, Interim Management Team
Marcus Gorwor	Liberia National Police
Weah B. Goll	Sectional Head, Central Police Station, Liberia National Police
Jacob Foley	Magistrate, Guthrie
Joseph S. Boakai	Clerk, Guthrie Court

### **Legislature**

Hon. Mr. Edwin M. Snowe	Speaker of the House of Representatives
Hon. Fredrick D. Cherue	Chair, Standing Committee of the Human Rights (Senate)
Hon. Moses S. Tantianpolie	House Representative, District 9
Joseph O. Lathrobe	Acting Chief of Office Staff

### **Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

Dede Kolopei	Vice Chairperson
Oumu Syllah	Commissioner
Massa A. Washington	Commissioner

Bishop Arthur F. Kulag	Commissioner
Cllr. Pearl Brown Bull	Commissioner
Gerald B. Coleman	Commissioner
John Stewart	Commissioner
Prof. Ken A. Attafuah	ITAC Member
Foday Kamara	Ag. Executive Secretary
<b>UNMIL officials</b>	
Mr. Jordan Ryan	Deputy SRSG for Recovery and Governance
Dorota Gierycz	Chief, Human Rights and Protection Section
Adam Abdelmoula	Deputy Chief, Human Rights and Protection Section
Joanna Foster	Senior Gender Advisor
<b>United Nations agencies and bodies</b>	
Rose Gakuba	Country Representative, UNFPA
Raouf Mazou	Regional Repatriation Manager, UNHCR
Keith Wright	Senior Protection Officer, UNICEF
Sitta Kai-Kai	Senior Programme Officer, WFP
Awa Dabo	Human Rights and Protection Programme, UNDP
<b>Embassies and diplomatic missions</b>	
H.E. Peter Owusu	Head of Chancery, Embassy of Ghana
H.E. Mr. Ansumana Ceesay	Special Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS)
H.E. Mr. Noumou Diakite	Head of Office, African Union (AU)

H.E. Mr. Jeremy Tunnacliffe	Chargé d’Affaires, European Commission
H.E. Mr. Louis Mazel	Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the United States of America

**Civil society organizations and NGOs**

Jacob P. Corporal	TRC Statement taker, Buchanan
Esther D. Smith	Don Bosco Homes
Omike Freeman-Goodring	Don Bosco Homes
Natathieni Roberts	Don Bosco Homes
Solomon D. Pratt	Don Bosco Homes
Nathan A. Onumah	Justice and Peace Commission
Samuel W. Cooper	Federation of Liberian Youth
Josie Watson	Children Assistance Programme
Ojue M. Williams	Children Assistance Programme
George B. Gaybueh	Progressive Youth of Bassa
Wilmot Grove	Liberia Refugee Repatriation Reintegration Commission
Nathaniel J. Peters	Liberia Refugee Repatriation Reintegration Commission
Louise Gbarwoen	Bassa Women Development Association
Estelle M. K. Pailey	Bassa Concerned Citizens Movement
Rev. Dr. Abba Karnga	Resilient Council of Elders
Alfred J. Duah	Handicap International
Josiah Z. Reeves	BUCCOBAC
George Borbor	BUCCOBAC
N. Sceedeaka Jarkah	Liberian Youth for Unity

Alfred Quayjandi	National Human Rights Centre of Liberia
Nevdoteh B. Torbar	Movement for Peace and Reconciliation in Liberia
Collins Yaakpazuo	Center for the Promotion of Democracy in Liberia
Sayor E. Wahtoson	Center for the Promotion of Democracy in Liberia
Rosalind Neufuille	Women and Children Advocacy
Ezekiel Pajibo	Center for Democratic Empowerment
Bah-Wah Bromwell	Green Advocates
G. Archie Sesay	Norwegian Refugee Council

## Annex II

### WORKSHOP ON THE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBERIA

**Tuesday, 21 November 2006**

**UNMIL Green Building, Monrovia**

#### Attendance list

##### **Government officials**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Tiawan Gongloe   | Solicitor General            |
| 2. Cllr. Krubo B. Kollie | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  |
| 3. Mr. James Bemah       | Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| 4. Rosetta Jackollie     | Ministry of Labour           |
| 5. Regina Menpehaim      | Ministry of Labour           |
| 6. Jeremiah Witherspoon  | Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| 7. Attorney Viama Blama  | Minister of Education        |

##### **Diplomatic community**

- |                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 8. His Excellency Mr. Noumou Diakite | African Union |
| 9. Dave Olabusi                      | African Union |

##### **Members of the judiciary**

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 10. Cllr. Milton Taylor       | Magistrate, Monrovia City Magisterial Court |
| 11. Attorney Sylvester Rennie | Magistrate, New Kru Town Magisterial Court  |
| 12. Francis Fayah             | Magistrate, Careysburg Magistrate Court     |

##### **Members of the legislature**

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 13. Hon. Mr. Moses Tadanpolie | Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Affairs,<br>House of Representatives    |
| 14. Hon. Mr. Armah Sarnor     | Chair, House Standing Committee on<br>the Judiciary, House of Representatives |
| 15. Hon. Mr. Abraham Nuquay   | Chair, Standing Committee on Human Rights,<br>House of Representatives        |

##### **Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 16. Cllr. Pearl Brown Bull | Commissioner |
| 17. Oumu Syllah            | Commissioner |

### **Non-governmental organizations**

18. Jeremiah Yarkpazuo	Center for the Promotion of Democracy in Liberia
19. Morris M. Kamara	Movement For The Defence of Human Rights
20. Kelvin Mantor	Children Assistance Programme
21. R. Jarwlee Geegbe	Prisoners Assistance Program
22. Neiboteh Torbor	Movement for Peace and Reconciliation
23. Momolu G. Kandakie	Justice and Peace Commission
24. Adama K. Dempster	Human Rights Protection Forum
25. Bah-Wah Brownell	Green Advocates
26. Roosevelt Sackor	Liberia National Law Enforcement Association

### **United Nations agencies**

27. Kagwiria Mbogori	UNIFEM
28. Masaneh Bayo	UNDP
29. Mohammed E. Fahnbulleh	UNDP
30. Sharon Cooper	UNHCR
31. Lily Cooper	UNHCR
32. Steven Loegering	WFP
33. Dr. Francis Nde	WHO

### **UNMIL**

34. Dorota Gierycz
35. Adam Abdemoula
36. Joana Foster
37. Bipin Adhikari
38. Ireneo Namboka
39. David Ntambara
40. Joseph Gillespie
41. Raphael Abiem
42. Kamudoni Nyasulu
43. Ayo E. Scott

### Annex III

#### MAP OF LIBERIA

