

4.4.1 Sierra Leone

UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL)

• Authorization Date	31 August 2005 (UNSC Res. 1620)
• Start Date	1 January 2006
• End Date	30 September 2008 (UNSC Res. 1793)
• Acting ERSG	Michael von der Schulenburg (Germany)
• Chief Military Liaison Officer	Colonel Sven-Olof Broman (Sweden)
• Senior Police Adviser	Rudolfo Landeros (United States)
• Budget	\$27.0 million (1 January 2008–31 December 2009)
• Strength as of 30 September 2008	Military Observers: 5 Police: 2 International Civilian Staff: 73 Local Civilian Staff: 198 UN Volunteers: 18

For detailed mission information see p. 289

UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

• Authorization Date	4 August 2008 (UNSC Res. 1829)
• ERSG	Michael von der Schulenburg (Germany)
• Start Date	1 October 2008
• Strength as of 31 October 2008	International Civilian Staff: 14 Local Civilian Staff: 1

Following successful presidential and parliamentary elections during 2007, Sierra Leone's peace consolidation efforts continued in 2008 and benefited from the active engagement of regional and international actors. Support from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, and other bilateral actors helped create the foundations for socioeconomic and political progress. Meanwhile, the country continued to make contributions to UN peacekeeping operations by deploying twenty police officers with the UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and through other military observers deployed to Timor-Leste and Nepal.

The UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) departed in December 2005 after six years of operation that saw the return to multiparty politics. UNAMSIL was replaced with a special political mission, the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), mandated to support the government in consolidating its postconflict gains. In July 2007, UNIOSIL supported the national electoral commission in conducting elections that installed President Ernest Bai Koroma. This achievement, along with progress in the development of independent media, implementation of some of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and

prosecution of human rights abuses by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, was matched by a relatively calm security situation.

During 2007 the government identified high youth unemployment, justice and security sector reform, democracy consolidation, and good governance as priority areas for engagement with the international community, most notably the UN Peacebuilding Commission. In December of that year the commission and the government agreed to a peacebuilding cooperation framework that highlighted challenges to existing national strategies and identified the need for a timely and effective implementation based on mutual accountability and sustained engagement. Meanwhile, the official drawdown date for UNIOSIL was set for September 2008.

During its final months, UNIOSIL supported the national electoral commission in conducting local council elections in July 2008, and assisted in the streamlining and professionalizing of the military and police forces in tandem with the UK-led International Military Training and Advisory Team.

In October, UNIOSIL was replaced by the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), led by the UN's Department of Political Affairs with support from the UN Development Programme. UNIPSIL will support the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the implementation of the peacebuilding cooperation framework. Meanwhile, Sierra Leone made progress on its development objectives through several new initiatives aimed at strengthening anticorruption, implementing justice sector reform and investment, and establishing strategy and policy units in the office of the president. But economic recovery was severely slowed by global food and fuel crises during 2008. Despite these challenges, Sierra Leone has emerged as one of the success cases for regional and UN peacekeeping efforts during the past decade.