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### Financing of the United Nations Mission for Support in Haiti

## Budget performance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: security and stability; political and rule of law; human rights; and support.

The reporting period, which was the second of the two-year lifetime of the Mission, marked a transition period towards a non-peacekeeping presence in Haiti. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to focus on strengthening security, the rule of law and human rights institutions in Haiti. Simultaneously, the Mission prioritized the implementation of the two-year benchmarked exit strategy, which was designed pursuant to Security Council resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) and which defined a desired end state for the situation in Haiti at the end of the mandate of the Mission. In addition, the Mission began a phased drawdown of its police personnel, as well as planning for its closure activities following the decision of the Council, in its resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, to close the Mission on 15 October 2019.

MINUJUSTH incurred \$121.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.8 per cent, compared with \$87.8 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.7 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$189,300 reflects the net effect of increased requirements under military and police personnel (\$2.0 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rate for United Nations police, freight costs for the repatriation of two formed police units and higher actual costs for rations, and increased requirements under civilian personnel (\$3.5 million), attributable primarily to higher salary and common staff costs for international staff, offset in part by reduced requirements under operational costs (\$5.7 million), attributable primarily to lower costs for facilities and infrastructure, as well as ground transportation owing to the repatriation of two formed police units and the closure of camps and sites in the context of the drawdown of the Mission, and lower costs for air operations owing to the cancellation of the contract for the rental operation of one helicopter resulting from the closure of camps and improved effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations aviation operations.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget period is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	43 942.0	45 946.6	(2 004.6)	(4.6)
Civilian personnel	41 139.6	44 652.9	(3 513.3)	(8.5)
Operational costs	36 374.3	30 667.1	5 707.2	15.7
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>121 455.9</b>	<b>121 266.6</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Staff assessment income	4 258.6	4 534.0	(275.4)	(6.5)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>117 197.3</b>	<b>116 732.6</b>	<b>464.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>121 455.9</b>	<b>121 266.6</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Human resources incumbency performance**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
United Nations police	295	276	6.4
Formed police units	980	795	18.9
International staff	166	151	9.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	47	43	8.5
National General Service staff	139	133	4.3
United Nations Volunteers	13	7	46.2
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	1	1	—
Government-provided personnel	38	35	7.9

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 15 March 2018 ([A/72/793](#)) and amounted to \$124,413,800 gross (\$120,082,400 net). It provided for 295 United Nations police officers, 980 formed police personnel, 167 international staff, 190 national staff, 14 United Nations Volunteers and 38 government-provided personnel.
2. In its report of 4 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$123,955,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 ([A/72/789/Add.12](#), para. 32).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [72/260](#) B, appropriated the amount of \$121,455,900 gross (\$117,197,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUJUSTH was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2410 \(2018\)](#) and [2466 \(2019\)](#).
5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to assist the Government of Haiti in supporting the development of the Haitian national police; strengthening Haitian rule of law institutions, including the justice and correctional sectors; and advancing the promotion and protection of human rights, including through monitoring, reporting and analysis.
6. Within that overall objective, MINUJUSTH contributed to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security and stability; political and rule of law; human rights; and support. The components are derived from the mandate of the Mission.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2018/19 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

### B. Budget implementation

8. In his report to the Security Council dated 20 March 2018 ([S/2018/241](#)), the Secretary-General identified 11 benchmarks for an exit strategy to make the transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti, as requested by the Council in its resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017. Key elements of the benchmarks are aimed at aligning the initiatives of the Mission with relevant elements of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021, developed jointly by the

Government of Haiti and the United Nations and signed on 30 June 2017. The benchmarks were thus informed by efforts to make progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, most notably Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. The benchmarks envisaged the outcome of the work of the Haitian institutions, with the support of MINUJUSTH, on justice, corrections, police development and human rights within two years.

9. Collectively, the benchmarks described a desired end state for the situation in Haiti in the last quarter of 2019, allowing for a smooth transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence. A key element of the desired end state was the strengthening of the population's trust in the rule of law institutions so that they would continue to support positive reform and progress in related sectors, including through their elected representatives. The benchmarks also acknowledged the interrelationship in Haiti between politics, the rule of law, security and development, and hence the links between progress in the core areas of the Mission's mandate and other key preconditions for stability in the country, including the efforts to combat corruption, socioeconomic development and the holding of fair and democratic elections, which were expected in 2019 and have now been postponed indefinitely, given the ongoing political stalemate.

10. A total of 46 indicators of achievement, with specific targets to measure progress towards achieving the 11 benchmarks, were defined. The priority areas, which were aligned with the mandate of the Mission, were based on national priorities and were considered essential for political stability, the rule of law, women and peace and security, human rights and development in Haiti. They included the adoption of the draft criminal code and code of criminal procedure, strengthened Haitian judicial and prison systems, increased internal oversight and accountability mechanisms in the justice, corrections and police sectors, the establishment of the Permanent Electoral Council, the adoption of the legal aid law, improvements in prolonged pretrial detention, and community violence reduction. Within this framework, MINUJUSTH adjusted its community violence reduction programme and quick-impact projects to increase the participation of marginalized communities and at-risk young people in national policing initiatives and rule of law projects, thus contributing to the implementation of the related benchmarks of the two-year exit strategy.

11. During the 2018/19 period, the Mission prioritized the implementation of the two-year benchmarked exit strategy, which was aligned in large part with its strategic priorities, as outlined in its budget report. All activities of the Mission to support the Government of Haiti in reinforcing the rule of law institutions were geared towards the achievement of the benchmarks. These included capacity-building for the justice sector, the national police and the Directorate of Prison Administration, the strengthening of internal oversight and accountability mechanisms and activities promoting an independent national human rights office and the ability of civil society organizations to effectively seek redress for human rights violations.

12. In addition, the Mission finalized a political strategy aimed at addressing political challenges to achieve progress in the rule of law and creating momentum for systemic change. The political strategy capitalized on the strength of the mobile teams in reaching out to the Haitian population and institutions in all areas of the country and establishing direct links and dialogue with their elected representatives in Parliament and the good offices role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General vis-à-vis the institutions at the national level. The Mission established a mechanism to monitor progress against the benchmarks, in close cooperation with the Government of Haiti, which set the timeline and jointly agreed indicators as operational components of the exit strategy. Furthermore, building on the benchmarked exit strategy and the discussions with the Government on the 2030 Agenda, MINUJUSTH and the United Nations country team assessed their

preparedness for the transition, including through a capacity assessment of the country team against the programmatic aspects of the Mission's mandate, informed by gender and women and peace and security perspectives.

13. In its resolution 2466 (2019), the Security Council requested a gradual and phased withdrawal through to the closure of the Mission on 15 October 2019. The Mission began preparations for the closure during the reporting period, as well as planning for the subsequent liquidation activities. During the period, the Mission began a phased drawdown of its police personnel and established a civilian staffing drawdown plan to ensure a smooth, phased reduction of personnel through to the end of the mandate. As appropriate, the Mission prioritized mandated activities that could be completed by the end of its mandate to ensure that the succeeding United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) would not be burdened with residual work related to MINUJUSTH. In that regard, programmatic activities were jointly assessed by the leadership of the Mission and the United Nations country team. Those activities unlikely to be completed before the conclusion of liquidation, largely as a result of the uncondusive political and security situation, were cancelled.

14. Mandate implementation during the performance period was adversely affected by a worsening political, socioeconomic and security situation. Multiple episodes of civil unrest, in particular in July and November 2018 and February and June 2019, spurred by an increase in fuel prices, combined with demands for the Government to address corruption, led to the partial or complete paralysis of political, economic and social activity in the main urban centres of Haiti. The impact on the overall security situation arising from these crises led the leadership of the Mission to restrict the movement of staff and temporarily curtail non-essential activities.

15. The implementation of the mandate was also affected by a fragile political and institutional context. Increasing tensions at the highest levels of the executive branch prevented the development of a common understanding on a way out of the crisis and the holding of a comprehensive and inclusive political dialogue. Tensions escalated following violent demonstrations that paralyzed the country in February 2019 and led, on 18 March, to a vote of no confidence in the lower chamber of Parliament, prompting the resignation of the Prime Minister, Jean-Henry Céant, on 21 March and the appointment of Jean-Michel Lapin as Prime Minister ad interim in the same month. At the end of the reporting period, the President, Jovenel Moïse, was still engaged in a prolonged negotiation with Parliament to secure the ratification of yet another Government (his fourth since assuming office in February 2017). Such instability in the executive branch left the Mission with a lack of direct interlocutors in decision-making positions in line ministries relevant to its mandate. This deadlock in the effort to confirm a new Government paralyzed the functioning of Parliament and blocked the passing of important draft laws, including the criminal code, the code of criminal procedure, the organic law for the national police, a new prisons law and a new electoral law, all crucial to the achievement of or progress in a number of MINUJUSTH benchmarks. With regard to the implementation of the benchmarked exit strategy, while great strides had been made in relation to the human rights benchmarks, the limited achievements of those related to the oversight mechanisms of the judiciary were of particular concern.

16. While the Government of Haiti is primarily responsible for protecting its civilian population, in line with its mandate, MINUJUSTH continued to implement its strategy for the protection of civilians in the country. The strategy was premised on three key tenets, namely, protection through dialogue and engagement, the provision of physical protection and the establishment of a protective environment. Three quarterly threat assessments with respect to the protection of citizens were developed by MINUJUSTH during the reporting period.

17. MINUJUSTH continued to adjust its operations and its support for the Haitian National Police during the drawdown phase and in preparation for the transition. Despite the ongoing political crisis, the overall security situation remained relatively stable country-wide, except for the expansion of criminal gang activities, particularly in the West (metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince) and Artibonite Departments. The Mission continued to prioritize its support for capacity-building of the national police, within the framework of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021, with an emphasis on prevention and combating criminal activities, mainly in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, and maintaining public order. Despite limited resources, the Haitian National Police was able to manage almost all the major demonstrations and disturbances that occurred during the reporting period, without support from MINUJUSTH.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

18. During the reporting period, MINUJUSTH continued to carry out activities to facilitate mandate implementation and to promote, among other things, dialogue for peace, legislative reforms and gender equality. The Mission continued to support the institutional strengthening of the Haitian National Police; the strengthening of Haitian rule of law institutions, including the justice and corrections sectors; advancing the promotion and protection of human rights; and addressing gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence as a cross-cutting priority. Activities were carried out through community violence reduction programmes and the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections.

### **Community violence reduction programme**

19. MINUJUSTH continued to implement community violence reduction projects to promote dialogue for peace, the rule of law and income-generating activities in fragile communities prone to gang violence. In addition, the Mission assisted the Haitian National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. The Mission implemented 26 community violence reduction projects with national and international partners. Through those projects, the Mission supported human rights initiatives, vocational training, entrepreneurship and income-generating activities, legal assistance projects, political outreach, activities to address gang violence, awareness-raising activities in response to emerging needs, high labour-intensive construction projects, advocacy and community mobilization projects on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, two community violence reduction projects were implemented to support the Directorate of Prison Administration in improving prison conditions and equipping inmates with skills to increase their employability upon discharge.

### **United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections**

20. During the reporting period, MINUJUSTH supported the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and correction through the following activities:

(a) *Operational and institutional support to HNP*: The MINUJUSTH police component continued to provide operational support to the national police. A pilot project was launched on 20 February 2019 in Port-de-Paix (North-West Department) for one month before it was fully implemented in all 10 departments beginning on 3 April. In addition, support was provided to enhance the operational capabilities of the Haitian National Police to prevent and tackle gang activity through the creation of a joint Haitian National Police-United Nations police anti-gang task force;

(b) *Support to key justice institutions, their oversight bodies and national legal aid framework*: MINUJUSTH actively contributed to creating the momentum



and political will for the legislative and executive branches of the Government to vote and promulgate legislation that improved access to justice and addressed prolonged pretrial detention. In that regard, MINUJUSTH supported Parliament in passing three main laws during the 2018 legislative year, namely, the draft laws on legal aid, the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure. A strategy for mobilization around the adoption and promulgation of the three laws was also developed. Through the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections, the Mission collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and others in awareness-raising programmes organized throughout the country to increase the understanding of the three main draft laws and their impact on Haitian society. The legal aid law was adopted by Parliament on 10 September 2018 and promulgated on 26 October. The approval of the draft laws on the criminal code and on the code of criminal procedure remains pending;

(c) *Operational and institutional support to Directorate of Prison Administration:* MINUJUSTH provided support for the implementation of the 2017–2021 strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police applicable to the Directorate of Prison Administration. The support focused on organizational development, prison security, improvements in detention conditions, gender-responsive prison management, administration and management and the rehabilitation and reintegration of detainees;

(d) *Support to Office for the Protection of Citizens and civil society organizations mandated to monitor human rights violations:* MINUJUSTH organized two training sessions with the Office for the Protection of Citizens to strengthen the capacity of its staff responsible for monitoring, documenting and advocating against human rights violations in Les Cayes and in Gonaïves. To foster stronger relationships between the Office and civil society, participants included the Office's staff and members of local non-governmental organizations. The training activities brought together 66 participants, including 24 women. In addition, one training session was delivered to civil society organizations in West, South-East, Artibonite and Grand-Anse Departments on the monitoring of cases of human rights violations and two training sessions were given to civil society organizations on raising the awareness of recommendations accepted by Haiti during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2016. The Mission also continued to provide technical and financial assistance to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights for the development of a national plan of action on human rights. However, the resignation of Prime Minister Céant in March 2019 and the ensuing unsuccessful attempts to appoint a new Prime Minister until the end of the reporting period caused delays in the process of review and endorsement of the plan.

### C. Mission support initiatives

21. During the reporting period, the Mission began a gradual reduction of its footprint through a phased drawdown of its operations. In that regard, the Mission closed several premises, including at the Sonapi industrial park, Jaborandy camp, the Logistics Yard and transport camps in Port-au-Prince, and the former police unit camp in Jérémie. The Mission also implemented the mandated gradual repatriation of former police units.

22. Given the projected short two-year lifetime of the Mission, the old fleet of vehicles inherited from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continued to be utilized to implement the mandate of MINUJUSTH. To operate the fleet efficiently, MINUJUSTH continued to use a combination of outsourced and in-house repairs and maintenance services, using United Nations-

owned workshops, when the prevailing security situation limited access to contracted service providers. The increased reliance on the United Nations-owned repair workshop and the efforts of MINUJUSTH to reduce the fleet of light passenger vehicles resulted in lower maintenance costs and lower insurance premiums. Major efforts were also made in managing and writing off the surplus assets inherited from MINUSTAH after a careful exercise of rightsizing of MINUJUSTH asset requirements. Consistent with the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations, MINUJUSTH terminated the commercial contract for the rental of one helicopter.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

23. The Mission continued to collaborate with regional organizations in the implementation of its mandated goals, including through consultations with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market. In particular, the Mission continued to work closely with OAS and international stakeholders to support efforts to create conditions for meaningful political dialogue to solve the protracted multidimensional crisis affecting Haiti.

#### **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

24. During the reporting period, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021 served as the main programming vehicle for the United Nations in Haiti. In addition, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019–2020 workplan on governance and the rule of law was developed jointly by the United Nations country team and MINUJUSTH to ensure strong integration and a smooth transition. The development of the workplan led to the identification of potential gaps after the withdrawal of MINUJUSTH, in particular with respect to supporting the Haitian National Police and the Directorate of Prison Administration, a reduction in community violence and the implementation of a comprehensive human rights agenda. The workplan was developed in close collaboration with the Transition Programming Task Force created by the Integrated Policy and Planning Group and chaired jointly by the Mission's Chief of Staff and the Head of the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. The Planning Group was the coordination body that brought together senior leadership of the Mission and the United Nations country team to discuss and take decisions on issues that are of interest to the United Nations system in Haiti.

25. Taking into account the specific requirements arising from the transition to a non-peacekeeping presence, a joint resource mobilization strategy was developed by the United Nations country team, in collaboration with MINUJUSTH, to support the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, alongside an action plan to operationalize aspects of the strategy to address the potential gaps after the withdrawal of MINUJUSTH and mitigate risks of relapse. In addition, the Mission and the United Nations country team jointly prepared project proposals for financing by the Peacebuilding Fund during the transition, following a request to gain access to the funding by the Government of Haiti. Resources from the Peacebuilding Fund will allow the United Nations to focus on critical areas, identified jointly with the Government, to promote stability in the short and medium term, notably, electoral security (with a focus on women), the rule of law and access to justice, weapons and ammunition management, and community violence reduction.

## F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

### Component 1: security and stability

26. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to focus on assisting the Government of Haiti in maintaining a secure and stable environment and the adequate management of the prison administration. In that regard, MINUJUSTH continued to support the Haitian National Police towards developing a professional and accountable police force with adequate coverage throughout the country, including through quick-response capability. The Mission's assistance to the Haitian National Police continued to be based on the latter's strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021. The transfer of skills and competencies to senior management officers who occupy positions of responsibility in the Haitian National Police also continued in line with the mentorship and advisory programme. In preparation for the end of the mandate of the Mission and in line with its security transition plan, the mentorship and advisory programme was reviewed in order to define how the transfer of the responsibilities to the national police in all 10 departments of Haiti could be organized in a smooth manner. The review led to the adoption of a new concept, entitled *La Police nationale haïtienne en avant*, which placed the Haitian National Police in the lead of the mentoring programme, with a limited number of United Nations international police advisers accompanying the efforts.

#### Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment throughout Haiti

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Decrease in ratio of homicides per 100,000 citizens reported by HNP (2016/17: 9.9; 2017/18: 9.4; 2018/19: 9.3)	Achieved. In 2018, the ratio of homicides per 100,000 citizens was estimated at 6.6. From January to June 2019, the homicide ratio was estimated at 9.0 per 100,000 citizens
Decrease in number of kidnappings reported to HNP in Port-au-Prince area (2016/17: 60; 2017/18: 55; 2018/19: 50)	Achieved. There were 29 reported kidnappings in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area during 2018 and 15 from January to June 2019
Decrease in number of HNP officers killed (2016/17: 6; 2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 4)	The number of national police officers killed during the reporting period was 37. The higher number of police officers killed was attributable to the increase in gang violence in some areas of the country
Decrease in number of armed gang activities in hotspot areas of Cite Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant (2016/17: 24; 2017/18: 22; 2018/19: 18)	The number of armed gang-related incidents was estimated at 49, concentrated mainly in Martissant, Grand Ravine and La Saline in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.  Given the increased number of gang-related incidents, the Haitian National Police in West and Artibonite Departments, supported by United Nations police personnel, increased both preventive and operational activities in hotspot areas, resulting in the arrest of several gang members

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily patrols and planned joint operations by formed police units with HNP in departments of Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Nippes, North and West	27 3,192 6	Joint police operations Daily patrols, comprising 864 foot patrols and 2,328 vehicles patrols Anti-gang operations were carried out by the Haitian National Police, with operational support from the Mission, in crime-prone areas
Provision of operational support to specialized units of HNP, as required, in conducting special operations throughout Haiti, especially in hotspot areas, in compliance with human rights standards	11	Joint special police operations conducted by the Haitian National Police in crime-prone areas. The planning and execution for those operations considered human rights standards
Provision of operational support to HNP for public order management, upon request, in compliance with human rights standards	Yes	Through support provided by 7 formed police units stationed in 5 departments of Haiti, mostly in planning and prepositioning formed police platoons in key locations
Provision of a quick-reaction police capability, including a specialized weapons and tactics unit, upon request, to support HNP operations and mobility	Yes	Through planning and prepositioning of the Formed Police Special Weapons and Tactics unit during 9 of the 27 planned joint operations conducted with the specialized units of the Haitian National Police in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and Artibonite Department
Provision of operational support to HNP in cases of major events, upon request, to secure key Government sites and installations, focusing primarily on Port-au-Prince	Yes	Through the deployment of formed police platoons in key locations of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area to support the national police during the four major public demonstrations that took place in July and November 2018 and in February and June 2019
Monthly reconnaissance flights to regions to monitor security situation	No	Reconnaissance flights were not conducted during the reporting period because the security situation in regions remained stable
Provision of support for the development of strategies on community policing throughout HNP departmental directorates, with a focus on prevention of crimes of sexual and gender-based violence and safety issues affecting women and girls	6	Workshops organized by the Unité de lutte contre les crimes sexuels of the Haitian National Police in charge of the efforts to combat sexual crimes, on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including safety measures for women and girls, with the participation of all the sectors of the judicial chain, notably the national police, judges, prosecutors and local authorities
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects for minor infrastructure improvement and provision of equipment to HNP	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects, initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, over the initiation of new projects, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission

Implementation of 6 community violence reduction projects in the areas of community policing, entrepreneurship and labour-intensive income-generation programmes for at-risk youth, men and women	6	Community violence reduction projects were under implementation in hotspot areas of Port-au-Prince and expected to reach 4,263 beneficiaries, including 2,175 women, when they are completed. As at the end of the reporting period there were 2,678 beneficiaries, including 860 women. The projects covered vocational training, income generation activities, protection of vulnerable groups, psychosocial assistance and community-based leadership, as well as institutional support to the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
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### Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved operational and institutional capacities of HNP

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in number of HNP officers per 10,000 civilians (2016/17: 15.0; 2017/18: 15.7; 2018/19: 16.5)	<p>The ratio of national police officers per 10,000 civilians was 13.3 at the end of the reporting period, following the graduation of the twenty-ninth promotion on 19 September 2018 consisting of 692 cadets, including 188 women</p> <p>The lower ratio was attributable to the delayed commencement of the training programmes for the twenty-eighth promotion resulting from budgetary constraints and the delayed renovation of the national police school facilities between two consecutive promotions, as well as the process undertaken by the Haitian National Police to remove inactive police officers from its payroll. Efforts nevertheless continued to train the thirtieth promotion consisting of 672 cadets, including 142 women</p>
Increase in number of female HNP officers (2016/17: 1,116; 2017/18: 1,249; 2018/19: 1,400)	Achieved. As of the end of June 2019, the number of female police officers was 1,473, representing 10 per cent of the total police force of 14,775
Increase in number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence investigated as a result of enhanced investigation capacity of HNP (2016/17: 164; 2017/18: 195; 2018/19: 275)	<p>Achieved. The Haitian National Police investigated 392 cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, child abuse and domestic violence</p> <p>The higher number of cases investigated was attributable primarily to the efforts made by the Mission to enhance the investigative and operational capacity of the Unité de lutte contre les crimes sexuels</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of daily advice and support to human resources services of HNP to improve its recruitment process, including development and implementation of information and sensitization campaigns, to ensure expected number of cadets, including in corrections field, per entry-level class and to ensure increased recruitment of women	Yes	Through daily operational advice provided to the Permanent Recruitment Service of the Haitian National Police, enabling the timely completion of the recruitment process for 672 cadets of the thirtieth promotion, including 142 women. The training for the promotion began on 9 December 2018. As at 30 June 2019, training for 656 cadets, including 140 women, was under way. Daily advice continued to be provided for the completion of the recruitment process of the thirty-first promotion. Written entrance tests were successfully organized throughout the country on 5 May 2019 for 11,577 applicants, including 1,893 women

Provision of support to increase number of female police officers through regular information campaigns and through networks of women's organizations and groups	Yes	Through daily support provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Permanent Recruitment Service, departmental directorates and through the United Nations police women's network, resulting in the development of 7 recruitment awareness-raising campaigns and monthly field visits to high schools throughout the country to meet young women to explain the recruitment process and the importance of their participation. Moreover, an outreach activity was undertaken on 8 March 2019 within the framework of International Women's Day
Provision of weekly mentorship and advisory support to the National Police Academy on the management support programme to provide field training for 50 inspectors and 40 commissioners on promotion of gender balance at senior levels, including senior and upper-middle managers of Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	Through weekly technical assistance provided to the instructors of the Haitian National Police by United Nations police personnel, within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme. The technical assistance efforts resulted in the delivery of training on gender balance and gender mainstreaming to 69 commissioners (all male), including those deployed at the Directorate of Prison Administration, which are part of the sixth cohort of commissioners. Support was also provided for the ongoing process of the recruitment of 100 inspectors
Conduct of 2 specialized training courses for 50 national police trainers on crowd control and 2 specialized training courses for 40 HNP officers on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, with goal of building the capacity of national police instructors in those areas	4	Specialized training courses for 184 national police officers, including 14 women, on crowd control for mid-level supervisors
	6	Workshops conducted (2 from July to December 2018 and 4 from January to June 2019) at the departmental level on sexual and gender-based violence, including safety measures affecting women and girls, with the participation of all the sectors of the judicial chain, including 67 national police officers
Provision of daily mentorship and advisory support to HNP command-level staff on general information and intelligence-gathering, command and leadership, ethics, human rights, gender mainstreaming, communications and information technology, techniques and tactics of intervention and the maintenance of order, crime statistics and analysis, crime scene management, transnational and organized crime management, incident management, judicial and administrative investigations and gender-based violence prevention	Yes	Through daily advisory support within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme, resulting in 171 upper-level managers in the national police benefiting from mentoring in areas such as general information and police intelligence, command and leadership, human rights, gender mainstreaming, information technology, public order management, crime analysis and statistics, organized crime and criminal investigation, including sexual gender-based violence. In addition, United Nations police personnel mentored supervisors in the Haitian National Police on aspects related to the use of force and security and the maintenance of firearms in police stations

Provision of daily mentorship and advisory support to national police instructors in specialized and in-service training through train-the-trainers programme in areas identified in HNP strategic development plan for 2017–2021	Yes	Through technical assistance provided on a daily basis to national police instructors by United Nations police personnel co-located at the National Police Academy, within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme, resulting in the delivery of 2 training activities, followed by review discussions with all 76 national police instructors on the development and delivery of curricula for all areas of training, including the development of training schedules
Provision of weekly technical advice to HNP unit combating sexual crimes, regarding development of a database on cases of sexual and gender-based violence reported, investigated and referred to justice system	Yes	Through technical advice provided on a weekly basis by the United Nations police personnel co-located at the Unité de lutte contre les crimes sexuels and through the management of a database on cases of sexual and gender-based violence to improve the capacity to register and track cases and provide accurate reports. Training and mentorship were also provided to 13 national police officers assigned to the Unité de lutte contre les crimes sexuels
Provision of daily technical assistance to HNP forensic laboratory and crime scene investigation teams to increase their capacity to respond to crime scenes	Yes	Through daily technical assistance provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Office of Scientific and Technical Police of the Haitian National Police, resulting in the provision of training on crime scene management to 32 national police officers assigned to the departmental sections of the judicial police and to 17 national police officers assigned to the Office
Provision of mentoring and technical advice to HNP Communication Bureau to develop and implement a communication strategy and plan to support HNP strategic development plan for 2017–2021 and build trust of Haitian population in HNP	Yes	Through weekly technical assistance provided by United Nations police personnel assigned to the Public Information Office of the police component, including the development and implementation of a communications strategy that covers the press, radio, television and online media
Elaboration and implementation of at least 3 outreach communication campaigns on crime prevention and access of citizens to national police to report crimes, including allegations of financial impropriety and/or corruption	2	Awareness-raising campaigns were conducted, aimed at building citizens' trust in the national police and increasing the reporting of crimes

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**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** HNP demonstrates improved administrative and management capacity in framework of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Strategic Planning Directorate of HNP implements 45 of 133 priorities of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021

As at 30 June 2019, 2 priority action plans had been implemented and 103 priorities had been initiated and were ongoing

The lower number of priorities implemented was attributable to the delay in the adoption of the organic law of the Haitian National Police, which could not be introduced in Parliament during the political crisis

Increase in implementation rate of budget of HNP funded by Government of Haiti (2016/17: 98.3 per cent; 2017/18: 99 per cent; 2018/19: 99.5 per cent)	At the end of June 2019, the implementation rate of the budget of the Haitian National Police for the period from 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019 was 72.8 per cent, which was higher than the implementation rate of 69.8 per cent at the end of June 2018 for the period from 1 October 2017 to 30 June 2018. The implementation rate for the full year was not known at the end of the reporting period
Increase in percentage of police school graduates assigned to Directorate of Prison Administration (2016/17: 10 per cent; 2017/18: 11 per cent; 2018/19: 12 per cent)	Of the police officers who had graduated from the twenty-ninth promotion, 8.7 per cent were assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration on the basis of the decision of the Director General of the Haitian National Police

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of daily mentorship and support to HNP leadership on development and implementation of capacity-building strategies	Yes	Through daily advice and support provided to 171 national police officers within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme by MINUJUSTH, resulting in 171 Haitian National Police upper-level managers benefiting from the development and implementation of capacity-building strategies
Provision of weekly technical assistance to HNP Directorate of Finance and Budget on continued enhancement of its budget and finance system, including adequate and specific allocation of resources to Directorate of Prison Administration and continued increase in capacity of its procurement management system	Yes	Weekly technical assistance provided to the Directorate of Finance and Budget of the Haitian National Police to improve the administration of the budget and avoid cost overrun. This included the proposal of actions to enhance budget planning and budget execution, the procurement process and the budget monitoring and control mechanism. In addition, technical support was provided through the joint Haitian National Police-MINUJUSTH commission to prepare the budget of the national police for the periods from October 2018 to September 2019 and from October 2019 to September 2020, with consideration of the importance of providing adequate resources for the effective implementation of the strategic development plan for 2017–2021, including the allocation of adequate resources to the Directorate of Prison Administration
Provision of weekly technical assistance to HNP on implementation of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021, including development of specific action plans and elaboration of follow-up reports	Yes	Through technical assistance provided on a weekly basis by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Strategic Planning Directorate of the Haitian National Police, including the organization and conduct of 3 meetings of the Follow-up and Steering Committee and the drafting of the report of the first year of implementation of the strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2021
Provision of technical assistance to HNP leadership to design an approach to increasing proportion of graduates from police school assigned to Directorate of Prison Administration, including women cadets	Yes	Through regular meetings held throughout the reporting period between the Director General of the Haitian National Police, the United Nations police commissioner of MINUJUSTH and the Head of the Corrections Section



Provision of technical advice to HNP Directorate of Strategic Planning on implementation and follow-up of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021	Yes	Through weekly technical advice given by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Haitian National Police Directorate of Strategic Planning on the implementation of the strategic development plan for 2017–2021. In addition, the Mission organized and conducted 1 workshop on the implementation of the strategic development plan with 11 national police officers
Provision of technical advice to enhance capacity of HNP Directorate of Budget and Accounting for budget planning and execution	Yes	Through weekly technical advice provided to the Haitian National Police Directorate of Budget and Accounting. In addition, the Mission organized and conducted 2 workshops, on budget planning and execution and the conduct of audits of budget execution and policing services, with 32 participants, including 8 women, from the Directorate of Budget and Accounting and the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police
Provision of technical advice to further develop capacity of HNP Directorate of Personnel in Human Resources Management	No	A national consultant agency was not retained owing to an unsuccessful bidding process

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**Expected accomplishment 1.4:** General Inspectorate of HNP provides effective oversight to entire police institution

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<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in number of staff of General Inspectorate of HNP who are deployed throughout the country, with consideration of gender balance and administrative capacity to function in accordance with international norms (2016/17: 156; 2017/18: 320; 2018/19: 340)	As of June 2019, the total number of staff members of the General Inspectorate was 268, including 59 women  The lower number of staff was attributable to the pending decision of the Director General of the Haitian National Police to deploy additional personnel and to create 4 regional general inspectorates (North, South, West and Central Departments)
Progress in implementation by General Inspectorate of its development plan for 2017–2019 (2016/17: 0 per cent; 2017/18: 50 per cent; 2018/19: 60 per cent)	At the end of the reporting period, the implementation rate was 39 per cent  The lower output was attributable to the lack of key legislation for the completion of priority actions owing to the political crisis and the lack of adequate financial resources allocated to the General Inspectorate
Increase in number of sanctions, such as revocation or suspension of police duties, adopted by Director General of HNP on basis of recommendations of General Inspectorate (2016/17: 313; 2017/18: 325; 2018/19: 375)	During the reporting period, the General Inspectorate investigated 717 cases, comprising 309 of alleged violations of human rights and 408 of misconduct involving violations of inmate rights. Despite the higher number of investigations, the number of sanctions executed by the General Inspectorate stood at 289  The lower number of sanctions was attributable to the high number of pending decisions at the office of the Director General of the Haitian National Police and the decrease in the number of national police officers assigned to the General Inspectorate

Increase in number of investigations on misuse of firearms transmitted to Director General of HNP and for which a decision on whether use of firearm was justified has been issued (2016/17: 60, 2017/18: 60; 2018/19: 125)

During reporting period, the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police investigated 92 cases of alleged incidents of misuse of firearms by national police personnel, of which 67 were transmitted to the Director General of the Haitian National Police

The low number of investigations was attributable to delays in the provision of sufficient and reliable information by relevant units of the Haitian National Police to the General Inspectorate to expedite the result of the investigations and the slight reduction of personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 3 capacity-building training sessions for 25 newly assigned officers on police oversight and accountability mechanisms and preparation for police inspections conducted by General Inspectorate of HNP	2	Training sessions on procedures related to planned and unforeseen inspections were conducted in November 2018 and April 2019, with the participation of 19 national police officers assigned to the 6 divisions of the General Inspectorate
Conduct of monthly meetings with General Inspectorate of HNP on implementation of recommendations contained in annual report of General Inspectorate	47	Meetings were held on the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Inspectorate General of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2019 and on follow-up on the recommendations contained in the minutes of each meeting
Provision of technical assistance to General Inspectorate of HNP on implementation of its strategic development plan for 2017–2019	Yes	Through daily and weekly technical advice within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme by United Nations police personnel co-located at the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police
Provision of daily support to national police, in conjunction with Office of Chief Inspector General, on policies and processes regarding background checks of all applicants aspiring to join the 2 classes that will be trained and will graduate during the 2018/19 period, before their admission into HNP school	Yes	Through daily assistance provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police and the Permanent Recruitment Service on the integrity vetting of national officers in Port-au-Prince and in all 10 departments of Haiti. This included participation in the background check process such as verification of education degrees and study level, vetting interviews and the conduct of surveys and neighbourhood integrity for 1,422 cadets, including 357 women, who were part of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth promotions
Provision of technical support and advice through monthly meetings with General Inspectorate to review and/or develop regulations related to implementation of inspections and annual audits of police services	Yes	Through technical support provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police during the weekly meetings to plan for inspections and audits of police services throughout the country
	7	Inspections were conducted by the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police, with support from the United Nations police personnel, in the Artibonite, Central, Grand-Anse, Nippes, North,

		North-West and South-East Departments, and the General Inspectorate visited 107 offices of the Haitian National Police
	1	Audit was conducted on police staffing
Provision of advice and support to General Inspectorate of HNP to implement an information and sensitization campaign to ensure accountability policies and processes are known to 100 per cent of management of HNP	No	Advice and support provided, owing to the lack of adequate resources for the General Inspectorate
Provision of technical support to further develop capacity of General Inspectorate of HNP to conduct audits of budget execution and policing services delivered to Haitian people	1	Training course on internal audit was conducted in December 2018 for 31 participants, including 7 women, from the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police
Provision of communications and information technology equipment and accessories to General Inspectorate of HNP to support its oversight and administrative capacities	40	Computers (26 desktops and 14 laptops), including Microsoft 365 licences, were provided to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police

## Component 2: political and rule of law

27. MINUJUSTH continued to assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening its rule of law institutions, prioritizing support to the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince to improve access to justice while strengthening the overall functioning of the judiciary. Significant progress was achieved in reducing the number of prolonged pretrial detentions owing to better collaboration within the Port-au-Prince jurisdiction between the Chief Prosecutor, the Dean of the Court of First Instance, the President of the Bar Association, the Director General of the Haitian National Police and the Directorate of Prison Administration. Penal chain committee meetings continued to be held on a monthly basis, which resulted in the faster processing of cases before the Court of First Instance. MINUJUSTH support for legal aid offices of the Bar Association of Port-au-Prince significantly contributed to reducing the backlog in cases dating back to 2010. Security issues related to gang violence in the area where the Court of First Instance is located, however, contributed to putting a halt to that positive trend. In addition, delays continued in the establishment of the national council on legal aid, which is tasked with providing legal assistance to the most vulnerable. The State had yet to define its national legal assistance strategy and the related action plan and to allocate funding thereof.

28. MINUJUSTH continued to support the Superior Council of the Judiciary in the vetting of judges, a legal requirement to control the integrity and qualifications of magistrates. As a result, on 18 April 2019, the Council published a list of 39 vetted judges, 32 of whom were certified and 7 of whom were revoked owing to, among other things, falsified or non-applicable academic documents, corrupt practices, immoral conduct or mental health issues. In addition, a document outlining the operational mechanism for the evaluation of judges was prepared, with the technical support of MINUJUSTH, and was awaiting the approval of the President of the Superior Council of the Judiciary before its implementation. During the reporting

period, 18 courts of instance and 5 courts of appeal were inspected as part of the Mission's support for promoting judicial inspections.

29. Despite the concerted efforts by MINUJUSTH and some Haitian judicial actors to reduce the number of pretrial detentions, the penitentiary system continued to be characterized by severe overcrowding owing to the high rate of prolonged pretrial detention. As at 28 June 2019, the prisons held 11,187 detainees, including 381 women, 204 boys and 14 girls. The draft legislation on the penitentiary system and the organic law elevating the prison administration to the status of central directorate within the national police, with autonomy over its own resources, was completed and validated by the Director General of the Haitian National Police. At the end of the reporting period, the draft legislation had not been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security for further review by the executive branch and onward submission to Parliament, owing to the ongoing political crisis.

30. With regard to the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Directorate for Prison Administration for 2017–2021, MINUJUSTH, through the joint rule of law programme, UN-Women and the Correctional Service of Canada, conducted training sessions in different technical skills and training-of-trainers programmes to build the Directorate's capacities. Following the completion of three rounds of prison evaluations based on the certification criteria, a final declaration of all certified prisons took place in December 2019.

31. In order to support the initiatives of the State to combat corruption, and in accordance with the Mission's mandate, the joint MINUJUSTH-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) programme partnered with the national Anti-Corruption Unit to build the capacity of judicial actors, to help to assess the current national anti-corruption strategy and to support the conduct of an inquiry on governance and corruption in Haiti. Within that framework, a three-day workshop was organized in April 2019 to assess the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy adopted in 2009, with a view to developing a new one. Furthermore, an online course on judicial ethics, based on the broadly accepted Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct developed by UNODC, was launched on 7 June.

32. Against the backdrop of the economic downturn, political instability and a rise in gang activity, MINUJUSTH, through its community violence reduction programmes, promoted dialogue for peace and offered income-generating projects in fragile communities in hotspots of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Community violence reduction projects also included outreach activities to promote dialogue between parliamentarians and their constituencies throughout the country on mandated legislative reforms, as well as projects to support the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, relaunched by President Moïse in February 2019.

**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Strengthened rule of law institutions, specifically the justice and corrections systems, through improved administration

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
National prioritization of legislative agenda is agreed upon among executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government	At the end of the reporting period, no agreement on the joint 2018 nor on the joint 2019 legislative agenda had been reached between the executive and the legislative branches. However, both chambers of Parliament agreed to prioritize draft laws of the joint 2017 legislative agenda that had been voted on by one of the two chambers, as well as draft laws with a direct positive socioeconomic impact on the population	
Criminal law, criminal code and procedure law and legal aid law are discussed in 9 regions among civil society associations, lawyers and parliamentarians and inserted in legislative agenda of 2019 legislature	Dialogues between parliamentarians and their constituencies on ways to improve the rule of law, including through the adoption of the draft criminal code and the draft code of criminal procedure, were held throughout the country. The two draft codes were included in Parliament's priority agenda for 2019	
Electoral legislation pertaining to Permanent Electoral Council is revised and adopted to ensure free and fair elections	The draft electoral law submitted by the provisional electoral council in November 2018, which contained provisions that would have turned the institution into a permanent council, was not approved owing to the political crisis	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Mobile team visits to the 10 departments engage local authorities and civil society on rule of law issues and create linkages between local constituencies and their parliamentary representatives on justice-related issues	56	Visits undertaken by mobile teams and supported 81 countrywide conferences and town hall meetings on the rule of law, attracting 6,843 participants, including 2,577 women. Those activities were aimed at de-escalating existing conflicts and opening spaces for dialogue in communities prone to electoral violence and gang activities. Along with local authorities, civil society and academia, parliamentarians also participated in the event, thereby strengthening political engagement in the most violent communes in Haiti
Implementation of 30 community violence reduction public outreach and community mediation projects in support of public dialogue on strengthening judicial system, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety	25	Outreach activities were implemented in 9 departments, reaching 17,498 beneficiaries, including 8,797 women  The lower output was attributable to the postponement of some projects due to the political and security instability. Consequently, 4 political outreach projects, in support of the draft laws on the criminal code and on the code of criminal procedure, constitutional revision, the law on sexual and gender-based violence and gender-based leadership, which were initiated during the 2018/19 period, were still under implementation at the end of the reporting period

Implementation of 5 community violence reduction projects in support of police stations, the national penitentiary, the Cabaret prison, the Arcahaie prison, the correction facility for minors in conflict with the law, the prosecutor's office, investigating judges and the first instance tribunal	5	High-intensity labour projects were implemented in hotspot areas for 1,086 beneficiaries, including 262 women. On the basis of the realities on the ground, including the deterioration of the security and political situation, the Mission changed its strategy to focus on the employment of people at risk of joining gangs
Implementation of 4 quick-impact projects in support of minor infrastructure and equipment for rule of law institutions at communal and subregional levels	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, over the initiation of new projects, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission
Conduct 2 public information and sensitization campaigns: on gender equity and gender empowerment related to access to justice for women and girls, and on access to justice for victims of gender-based violence or other conflicts that systematically disempower women	2	Campaigns were conducted, comprising 1 campaign against gender-based violence in November-December 2019 for 16 days and 1 campaign on International Women's Day on 8 March 2019, through multimedia platforms, social media and traditional media. The campaigns were complemented by 3 billboards and radio spots addressing the issue of gender-based violence, access to justice for victims and access to justice for women and girls. In addition, in June 2019, MINUJUSTH launched a countrywide information and awareness-raising campaign on women in leadership
Conduct 10 outreach campaigns, 1 per region, to address impunity for gender-based crimes and ensure access to justice for women and girls	No	Outreach campaigns were not undertaken owing to the security and political instability. However, in June 2019, the Mission was able to launch a countrywide campaign on the mobilization of rule of law State and non-State actors, including parliamentarians and their constituencies, around the passing of the draft law on sexual and gender-based violence, crime and impunity
Weekly engagement with relevant authorities, political parties, civil society representatives, including representatives of women's organizations, and United Nations agencies and programmes	Yes	Through regular field visits conducted to all 10 departments, engaging with local authorities, community leaders, elders, representatives of civil society, women's organizations and rule of law institutions
Conduct of 6 panel discussions and seminars in partnership with media and civil society, including women's groups	11	Workshops and discussions were undertaken, including 2 in detention centres, under the umbrella of the project “#Il était une fable”, focused on young people, civil society, Haitian writers and national partners, including the Haitian National Police. On International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, the Mission brought together the main national counterparts and national authorities, as well as civil society organizations, including young people, for panel discussions on the mandate of MINUJUSTH. The discussions were focused on the achievements of the past 15 years, the remaining challenges and the engagements and actions to consolidate those achievements and to continue to advance the national development priorities under the

		umbrella of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Holding of monthly advocacy and coordination meetings with the Government to set up a steering and monitoring committee aimed at harmonizing interventions and investments in the rule of law sector, promoting co-leadership with the Government with a view to its full empowerment	Yes	Through coordination meetings with partners and the Government to harmonize interventions and investment in the rule of law
Conduct of diplomatic and donor coordination meetings every 2 months to ensure common messaging and enhance efficiency	9	Meetings of the Core Group on Haiti were held during the reporting period
	6	Briefings of the diplomatic corps on the political, economic and security situation were conducted
In close collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, provision as needed of technical and political advice on electoral matters aiming at the adoption of legislation for a professional, independent and permanent electoral council and the consolidation of a regulatory framework in support of credible and timely elections, including transparent mechanisms for the resolution of electoral disputes	Yes	Through continued advocacy with the provisional electoral council and national authorities, for the passage a new legal framework among political stakeholders that would provide the electoral authority with a permanent structure, financial certainty and an adequate, separate mechanism for dispute resolution. The advocacy was undertaken in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office for Project Services and UN-Women in the framework of joint support for the electoral cycle in Haiti
Provision of regular analysis to the leadership of the Mission and the United Nations country team on streamlining technical and political efforts, thereby further strengthening national capacities and national ownership of electoral processes	Yes	Through the electoral task force, jointly established with the United Nations country team, to streamline United Nations electoral assistance activities focused on technical support for and advice to the provisional electoral council, aimed at strengthening national capacities and ownership. The mechanism was conceived as a direct channel for input on electoral matters to be delivered directly to the leadership of the Mission for political engagements at the highest level
Provision of good offices and technical assistance for the elaboration of a national strategy and development plan in the rule of law sector, including benchmarks and a transition strategy	No	Good offices for the formulation of a national strategy in the rule of law sector could not be provided owing to the prevailing political instability during the reporting period
Co-organization of senior and technical coordination meetings with the United Nations country team with a view to elaborating and adopting a feasible transition, aligned with the priorities of the Government of Haiti	Yes	Through the Integrated Policy and Planning Group, which was operationalized as the coordination body that brings together the senior leadership of the Mission and the United Nations country team to discuss and take decisions on issues that are of interest to the United Nations system in Haiti, in particular during the transition period

Development of a transition implementation strategy for MINUJUSTH and the United Nations country team, in partnership with and with the full involvement of the Government	Yes	Within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021. The workplan of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework was developed in close consultation with the Government and was approved during the United Nations Development Assistance Framework annual review by the national authorities
Provision of support for the elaboration of internal and public information and sensitization campaigns to enhance the functioning of the justice system, access to justice and reduction of prolonged pretrial detentions	Yes	Through the “#My engagements for Haiti” campaign, which had a focus on access to justice. In addition, a series of stories focused on justice and pretrial detention, including coverage of public events and workshops organized by the Mission, were formulated and disseminated through digital platforms and traditional media. The work has been complemented by 1 billboard and 1 radio spot to promote the access to the justice system
Organize 18 campaign events in the 9 regions to ensure access to justice for women and girls	No	Campaign events to ensure access to the justice were organized, owing to the security situation and political instability

**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Enhanced functioning of key justice institutions and their oversight bodies and of national legal aid framework

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Adoption and implementation of a law on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security	The draft organic law for the Ministry of Justice and Public Security was submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. However, its approval is on hold pending the adoption, by Parliament, of the draft law reorganizing the central administration of the State
Adoption and implementation of a budget and plan for a State-provided legal aid programme as a strategy for ensuring sustainable access to justice for vulnerable groups	The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, with the support of MINUJUSTH, appointed a consultant to draft a strategic plan to operationalize the State legal aid programme according to the law. However, the establishment of a national council on legal aid by the Government is pending the ratification by Parliament of the new ministerial Cabinet. Furthermore, the financing for the national council on legal aid, provided for in the 2018–2019 national budget, had not yet been adopted by Parliament
Increase in number of inspections undertaken by Prosecution Inspection Office of Ministry of Justice and Public Security throughout the country (2018/19: 18 courts of first instance and 5 courts of appeal)	Achieved. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security conducted the inspection of 18 courts of first instance and 5 courts of appeal between 17 December 2018 and 8 June 2019
Annual report of Superior Council of the Judiciary includes information on work of the judicial inspectorate and outcomes of mechanism for evaluation and certification of judges	The Superior Council of the Judiciary appointed a consultant to conduct an internal diagnostic of the obstacles that impeded the process of drafting its annual reports, who made clear recommendations for a definitive solution to remove those obstacles and prepared a standardized template in order to facilitate the publishing of the annual reports



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support through monthly meetings and technical advice for drafting and adoption of an organic law for the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and creation of a permanent joint working group between Ministry of Justice and Superior Council of the Judiciary in order to delineate their respective roles and responsibilities	No	The revision of the draft organic law for the Ministry of Justice and Public Security was awaiting the adoption of the draft law reorganizing the central administration of the State, which was pending approval by Parliament. Consequently, the joint working group of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary had not yet been established
Provision of technical support and advice through 6 meetings on implementation of the national programme on legal aid, including on development of its budget	Yes	Through regular meetings within the framework of an ad hoc working group established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and including the members of the national council on legal aid
Provision of technical support and advice through monthly meetings with Prosecution Inspection Office of Ministry of Justice and Public Security on planning their inspections, reporting and follow-up activities	Yes	Through regular meetings with the Prosecution Inspection Office of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security on planning their inspections, reporting and follow-up activities
Conduct of 12 sessions of technical assistance, advocacy and support to increase number of inspections done by oversight body of the Superior Judicial Council and number of evaluations of magistrates, number of certifications and number of complaints received and processed	No	Technical assistance, advocacy and support was provided to the leadership of the Inspectorate of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, which was not yet operational because a Director had not yet been appointed
Provision of 12 sessions of technical support to judicial oversight bodies of Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Superior Council of the Judiciary, aiming to revise and update their regulatory frameworks and to elaborate key performance indicators for their personnel	Yes	Through financial and technical support provided to the oversight bodies of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary in developing their mechanisms to appraise the performance of their personnel. The related documents were submitted to the Office of the Minister of Justice and to the President of Superior Council of the Judiciary and were awaiting their formal approval before implementation
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects in support of minor infrastructure and equipment supply for the rule of law institutions at national and regional levels	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, over the initiation of new projects, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission
Provision of support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Superior Council of the Judiciary to continue to implement their gender policy and capacity-building on sexual and gender-based violence	No	The Mission prioritized the implementation of a joint programme with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to support the efforts to combat corruption

Support implementation of a State-provided legal aid framework	Yes	Through support provided to the ad hoc committee established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to work on the establishment of the national council on legal aid and financial support for awareness-raising activities for judicial actors on the newly adopted legal aid law
Support the work of oversight bodies (Judicial Inspectorate of Superior Council of the Judiciary and Prosecution Inspection Office of Ministry of Justice and Public Security) to carry out inspections throughout the country	Yes	Through regular support provided to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security in conducting the inspections
Construction and/or rehabilitation of 1 tribunal	No	The project was cancelled after it had been determined that it could not be completed before the end of the liquidation period of MINUJUSTH
Support the recently established <i>Brigade d'intervention contre l'insécurité foncière</i> in the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to address violence related to land disputes	No	The Mission prioritized the implementation of a joint programme with UNODC to support the efforts to combat corruption

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**Expected accomplishment 2.3:** Enhanced functioning of justice system and access to justice, particularly for pretrial detainees in selected model jurisdiction in Port-au-Prince

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Increase by 15 per cent in number of new case files processed by prosecutors (2016/17: 654; 2017/18: 695; 2018/19: 800)	Achieved. 956 new cases were processed during the reporting period
Decrease in number of defendants in pretrial detention in excess of two years in model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince (2017/18: 50.4 per cent of prison population; 2018/19: 40 per cent of prison population)	At the end of the reporting period, the proportion of defendants in pretrial detention in excess of two years at the civil prison of Port-au-Prince was 63.7 per cent (2,078 of 3,261 total pretrial detainees)  The higher percentage was attributable to the three month-strike by lawyers of the Port-au-Prince Bar Association and the overall political and security instability, including street demonstrations that paralysed the functioning of the courts in Port-au-Prince
Increase by 25 per cent in number of cases closed by investigative judges in model jurisdiction (2016/17: 550; 2017/18: 600; 2018/19: 750)	462 cases were closed by investigating judges in the Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019  The lower number of cases was attributable to the delayed renewal of the mandate of several investigating judges during the period of political instability
Increase by 45 per cent in number of penal cases adjudicated in model jurisdiction (2016/17: 401; 2017/18: 420; 2018/19: 609)	210 penal cases were adjudicated  The lower number of cases was attributable to the overall political and security instability, including street demonstrations that paralysed the functioning of the courts in Port-au-Prince

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance and support through 10 working sessions of the committee on penal justice system with court, police and prisons to reduce number of detainees in prolonged pretrial detention, the application of the immediate trial procedure and the processing of cases without delay	5	Meetings of members of the penal chain committee were organized  The lower output was attributable to ongoing political and security instability
Provision of technical assistance and financial support to 3 legal aid offices in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince, to provide access to legal aid for prolonged pretrial detainees and immediate trial procedures	3	Legal aid offices were established in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince, comprising 1 legal aid office dedicated to minors at the Centre for Reinsertion of Minors in Contravention of the Law, which resulted in the release of 70 per cent of the minors in pretrial detention, and 2 legal aid offices that provided legal aid services to the detainees of the main prison of Port-au-Prince, which resulted in more than 3,000 cases processed and more than 750 detainees released or sentenced
Implementation of 1 pilot project for legal aid mobile clinic in areas with limited presence of Government institutions and limited access to justice, through national non-governmental organizations, to ensure access to legal aid and follow-up of cases of rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence	No	Pilot project was implemented owing to the political and security instability in the country
Implementation of 1 community violence reduction labour-intensive project in support of construction and reconstruction of justices of the peace	No	The Mission prioritized high-intensity labour projects in the gang-prone area of Martissant (West Department)
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects in support of minor infrastructure and equipment for rule of law institutions in the model jurisdiction	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, over the initiation of new projects, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission
Conduct monthly coordination sessions with legal aid offices to monitor progress in processing of cases before courts and release of detainees	Yes	Through monthly coordination sessions with legal aid offices
Conduct 1 workshop in model jurisdiction with court personnel and police on management of incriminating evidence	Yes	The Forum of the Court of Port-au-Prince was organized on 26 April with 90 actors of the penal chain in Port au Prince

Provision of technical assistance and support to courts to strengthen function of registry, prosecutors' office, investigative judges' offices and office of dean of court in model jurisdiction	Yes	Through regular technical assistance and support, which focused on improving professional organizational management of the court registry, the prosecutor's office, the investigative judges' offices and the office of the dean in the model jurisdiction court of Port-au-Prince
Provision of technical assistance and support for implementation of action plan of Ministry of Justice and Public Safety to fight prolonged pretrial detention	Yes	Through technical assistance and support, which led to the adoption and the official presentation of the action plan of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety for the efforts to combat prolonged pretrial detention
Support provision of legal aid, with a strong focus on women and girls in prisons	4	Legal aid offices were supported, comprising 2 focusing on the prison in Port-au-Prince, 1 dedicated exclusively to women and girls incarcerated at the women's prison in Cabaret (West Department) and 1 focused on minors incarcerated at the Centre for Reinsertion of Minors in Contravention of the Law
Reinforce capacity of the judicial actors on implementation of legislation on money-laundering and anti-corruption	1	Workshop on the evaluation of the national strategy for the efforts to combat corruption was held on 23 April 2019 and an online training on ethics for judicial actors was provided in May 2019
Provide equipment for clerks' office on evidence storage and archive management	Yes	Furniture, office equipment and computers were provided to the Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince

**Expected accomplishment 2.4:** Improvements in administrative, management and operational capacities of Directorate of Prison Administration, including in prison conditions

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

HNP organic law and law on prisons are implemented and Directorate of Prison Administration manages its own budget

The draft legislation on the penitentiary system and the draft organic law elevating the prison administration to the status of central directorate within the national police, with autonomy over its own resources, were completed and validated by the Director General of the Haitian National Police. However, the draft law had not been submitted to Parliament owing to the ongoing political crisis

Progress in implementation of Directorate of Prison Administration's strategic development plan for 2017–2021 (2017/18: 25 per cent of the provisions; 2018/19: 50 per cent of the provisions)

Progress was made in the implementation of the Directorate of Prison Administration's strategic development plan for 2017–2021. At the end of the reporting period, progress on the implementation of the plan was under review by the joint United Nations police-Haitian National Police strategic planning team

Policy directive of Directorate of Prison Administration on gender mainstreaming and on social reinsertion is fully implemented

The implementation of directives on gender mainstreaming and on social reinsertion was on course, including the initiation of a trainer-of-trainers programme on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules), training of prison officers on a gender-responsiveness in the prison system and a social reintegration programme while the development of the social reintegration policy was under way

Directorate of Prison Administration male and female officers are recruited and trained on management and administration (2017/18: 150; 2018/19: 300)	54 cadets, including 8 women, were deployed to the Directorate of Prison Administration during the reporting period
Certification of 9 prisons by Directorate of Prison Administration as able to operate in accordance with international standards without international support (2017/18: 9; 2018/19: 9)	The lower number of officers recruited was attributable to the overall reduction in the number of cadets who graduated from the twenty-ninth promotion
	3 rounds of prison evaluations based on the certification criteria were conducted by the joint monitoring and evaluation committee. The report on the certification was still being drafted at the end of the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of 2 advocacy workshops for the Office of the Director General of HNP, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Office for the Protection of Citizens to support presentation to Parliament of law on prisons and HNP organic law	No	Advocacy workshops. However, the Mission continued bilateral meetings with the Director General of the Haitian National Police and bimonthly meetings with the Office of the Prime Minister to discuss progress regarding the presentation to Parliament of the draft law on prisons and the organic law of the Haitian National Police
Political engagement and mediation with relevant Members of Parliament and parliamentary commissions for promulgation of law on prisons and HNP organic law elevating the Directorate of Prison Administration to a central directorate within HNP, as an intermediate step towards eventual full separation of Directorate from HNP	No	Political engagement and mediation with relevant Members of Parliament and parliamentary commissions, owing to security and operational constraints during the reporting period
Provision of technical support and advice to Directorate General and Central Division of Administration of HNP on costing of components of HNP strategic development plan for 2017–2021 applicable to Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	Through regular budget planning meetings with the Haitian National Police
Provision of targeted support for implementation of components of HNP strategic development plan for 2017–2021 applicable to Directorate of Prison Administration on organizational development, prison security, improvement of detention conditions, gender-responsive prison management, administration and management, and rehabilitation and reintegration of detainees	Yes	Through daily mentoring, weekly meetings and monthly working sessions with the leadership of the Directorate of Prison Administration to improve prison conditions, including through the process of certification. Training programmes for the Directorate's staff members were organized to strengthen administrative and management capacities, including gender-responsive prison administration and the strengthening of the autonomy of Directorate of Prison Administration in the management of its budget

Provision of technical support to HNP and Directorate of Prison Administration to develop and implement a targeted and dedicated recruitment and training strategy for prison personnel	Yes	Through technical support, a gender-sensitive recruitment needs analysis was submitted by the Directorate of Prison Administration to the Director of the Haitian National Police and approved. However, the strategy on targeted and dedicated recruitment had not yet been implemented
Mentor and train personnel of Directorate of Prison Administration headquarters on management and administration, enabling them to begin gradually fulfilling their administrative functions and to independently manage the Directorate's financial resources	163	Staff members from the Directorate of Prison Administration headquarters, including 27 women, were trained in management, administration, budget and finance, performance appraisal techniques, prison health, the Bangkok Rules and prison incident management, with simulations in 7 training programmes
Provision of support to Directorate of Prison Administration to complete process of certification of 9 prisons in Haiti as capable of operating without full-time mentoring support from international actors	8	Prisons were assessed  Assessment for the ninth prison was not undertaken because the Petit-Goâve Prison (West Department) was not yet operational
Co-location of MINUJUSTH Corrections Officers in 9 key prison facilities to provide advisory and technical support on effective prison management	Yes	Through the co-location of Corrections Officers in 8 Haitian prisons, where daily monitoring, mentoring and advice were provided to officials of the Directorate of Prisons Administration on effective prison management. Specialized corrections experts were also deployed to the Directorate's headquarters to support, mentor and transfer expertise to senior-level officers on a daily and weekly basis in support of the implementation of its strategic development plan for 2017–2021 and to improve prison conditions
Coordination of 4 advocacy meetings with national authorities from Directorate of Prison Administration and HNP on prison development, policy, programming and services to increase their professionalism and accountability	4	Advocacy meetings with officials from the Haitian National Police were undertaken on the implementation of the Directorate of Prison Administration's component of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Implementation of 18 community violence reduction programmes to provide professional skills training for prisons' inmates and at-risk youth	2	Community violence reduction projects in support of the Directorate of Prison Administration were implemented in Carrefour and Croix-des-Bouquets prisons to provide vocational training to inmates, including training on agricultural techniques and income generation, to produce food and facilitate the inmates' reintegration into society
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects for minor infrastructure improvement and provision of equipment to prison facilities	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission

Provision of support to Directorate of Prison Administration to continue to implement its strategic development plan for 2017–2021, its gender policy directive, including gender-responsive prison management, and its social reinsertion policy	350	Staff members of the Directorate, including 123 women, were trained in management, administration, budget and finance, prison records management, performance appraisal techniques, mental health, the Bangkok Rules and prison incident management
	3	Joint evaluation missions were conducted
	2	Workshops were held on the prison certification
	1	Study trip to Canada was organized for 8 officials of the Directorate for Prison Administration
Provision of support to Directorate of Prison Administration, including both financial and technical assistance, to roll out the Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Offender management system in the 9 remaining prisons	Yes	The rolling out of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Offender management system in 7 prisons was under way at the end of the reporting period
Coordinate two follow-up workshops to establish linkages between court data-management system and automated fingerprint identification system and United States Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs data-management system in prisons, and establish mechanisms for data-sharing among police, courts and prison systems	No	Workshops were delayed owing to security and logistical challenges faced by the Mission

### Component 3: human rights

33. During the reporting period, MINUJUSTH continued to strengthen national human rights mechanisms, namely, the Office for the Protection of Citizens and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights. In addition, the Mission worked with national authorities towards ensuring respect for human rights, including those of women and children, due process, the prevention of abuse and sexual and gender-based violence and putting an end to impunity. In September 2018, a Minister Delegate for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty was appointed as a high-level focal point for human rights, which allowed for the resumption of work to complete the preparation of a human rights national action plan to implement the recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including those of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti. Those developments followed sustained advocacy from the Mission in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

34. In September 2018, Haiti announced its accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The accession to the Conventions followed recommendations made to the State under the 2016 universal periodic review. On 20 December 2018, with the support of MINUJUSTH, Haiti submitted its second report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the Human Rights Council. In its report, the State showed that, of the 16 recommendations issued by the Human Rights Council in 2014, action had been taken to partially implement 8 of them. On 16 and 17 April 2019, MINUJUSTH with the support of OHCHR, organized

a workshop for members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights and representatives of national institutions, including the Office for the Protection of Citizens and the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police, on the implementation of recommendations accepted during the country's 2016 universal periodic review undertaken by the Human Rights Council.

35. During the reporting period, the Office for the Protection of Citizens, the State national human rights institution, retained its A status as it continued to be fully compliant with international standards on the work of national human rights institutions and maintained its capacity to operate as an independent and effective institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), based on the benchmarks for assessing national human rights institutions developed by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. During the reporting period, the Office released a report on the events in La Saline in November 2018, in which it highlighted the positive action taken by the Haitian National Police and the judicial system. In addition, the Office publicly presented its annual report for the period 2017–2018, which provided an overview of its activities and an assessment of the human rights situation in Haiti. The report included 20 recommendations to State authorities on a broad range of human rights issues, including prolonged pretrial detention, the protection of detainees and protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons. The report was the first of its kind produced by the Office since 2013. The head of the Office attended the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council and, on 5 March 2019, intervened in the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities. Two new regional offices of the Office, financed through the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections during the previous fiscal year, were inaugurated in Saint-Marc (Artibonite Department) and Jérémie (Grand-Anse Department). Two expert consultants were placed within the Office to support the institution in the preparation of a manual on internal rules and regulations and on the formulation of the Office's national strategy for 2019–2024.

36. In the context of its exit strategy and aiming to strengthen the accountability of the national police for human rights violations, MINUJUSTH monitored and investigated individual incidents to identify patterns of violations and the response of the national authorities. It completed its investigation into the violence that occurred in November 2018 in the Port-au-Prince neighbourhood of La Saline, and on 21 June 2019, together with OHCHR, it issued a joint public report on the main findings. The report contained recommendations to the Haitian National Police, the judiciary and the executive branches of the Government. During the reporting period, the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police and MINUJUSTH held regular meetings to follow up on allegations of human rights violations committed by national police officers and to monitor the referral of those allegations to the judicial authorities and the implementation of decisions of the General Inspectorate on administrative sanctions against national police officers. As part of that process, and with support from MINUJUSTH, the General Inspectorate standardized its criteria for the definition of human rights violations committed by the national police. Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019, the General Inspectorate conducted administrative investigations of 76 per cent of the cases of allegations of human rights violations, and 12 per cent of those investigations were transferred to the judiciary.

37. As part of its mandate to build the capacity of civil society organizations and the Office for the Protection of Citizens, MINUJUSTH delivered training sessions on human rights monitoring in various locations throughout the country, including Hinche, Les Cayes Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Jérémie and Port-au-Prince. The training sessions covered human rights monitoring principles, criteria for identifying



violations and the preparation of reports. Training sessions for civil society organizations were also organized on access to judicial remedies and the popularization of recommendations accepted by Haiti during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2016. In October 2018, MINUJUSTH held a workshop on the efforts to combat impunity for past human rights violations for representatives of civil society organizations.

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**Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Increased compliance by Haiti with United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Government, through its Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights, adopts a plan of action for implementation of recommendations of human rights mechanisms such as the Human Rights Council and its special procedures and universal periodic review (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights began work on the development of a national action plan on human rights pursuant to the recommendation of the Human Rights Council of April 2017. However, the plan was not adopted owing to the political instability in the country

Government demonstrates its engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms by accepting requests for official visits by United Nations human rights special procedures (2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

No requests for official visits by United Nations human rights special procedures were accepted by Haiti during the reporting period

Government maintains a minimum number of overdue reports to human rights mechanisms and bodies on implementation of its human rights commitments (2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. On 20 December 2018, Haiti submitted to the Human Rights Council its second report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Government appoints a high-level focal point within executive branch to coordinate action on human rights issues and activates Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. In September 2018, a Minister Delegate for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty was appointed as a high-level focal point for human rights

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*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

2 high-level interventions by leadership of Mission with Prime Minister to advocate for appointment of a high-level focal point within executive branch to coordinate action on human rights issues and activate Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights

2

High-level interventions were conducted by the MINUJUSTH senior leadership in coordination with representatives of the diplomatic community in Haiti

Monthly meetings with Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights and at least 3 advocacy initiatives by Mission senior leadership with members of executive branch of Government

Yes

Meetings were held frequently

3

Advocacy initiatives were conducted by the senior leadership of MINUJUSTH with members of the executive branch

Provision of 3 technical sessions and organization of 2 specialized workshops in order to assist the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights in developing national plan of action and complying with reporting obligations to United Nations special procedures and treaty bodies

No

Technical sessions and specialized workshops were undertaken owing to the political instability during the reporting period

**Expected accomplishment 3.2:** Enhanced capacity of national human rights institution, the Office for the Protection of Citizens, to operate as an independent and reliable human rights accountability mechanism, in accordance with Paris Principles

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Office for the Protection of Citizens continues to be fully compliant (status A) with international standards on work of national human rights institutions, and maintains structural capacity to operate as an independent and effective institution in accordance with Paris Principles

Achieved. In April 2019, the Office for the Protection of Citizens retained its A status under the Paris Principles

Office for the Protection of Citizens releases a public report of its activities and achievements (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. On 26 April 2019, the Office for the Protection of Citizens publicly presented its annual report for the period 2017–2018

Office for the Protection of Citizens provides legal opinions to legislative and executive branches of Government on draft legislation and other issues that impact enjoyment of human rights (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. Throughout the reporting period, the Office for the Protection of Citizens published regular press notes expressing concern regarding ongoing developments having an impact on the enjoyment of human rights, such as gender equality, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the right to a healthy environment, as well as the right to information and freedom of the press, and urging the Executive to take action

Office for the Protection of Citizens provides police and justice oversight bodies with investigation reports on allegations of human rights abuses perpetrated by police officers or magistrates (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. On 16 January 2019, the Office for the Protection of Citizens released a report on the events in La Saline in November 2018

Office for Protection of Citizens, with civil society organizations, jointly undertakes advocacy initiatives against impunity for most serious human rights violations, including those committed in the past (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

Achieved. On 26 April 2019, the Office for the Protection of Citizens marked the National Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Fort Dimanche, during which it emphasized the importance of remembering the crimes committed under the Duvalier regimes. On the same day, a civil society organization conducted a workshop on transitional justice linked to the commemoration, with the support of MINUJUSTH and the participation of the Office for the Protection of Citizens

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct at least 3 advocacy initiatives by Mission's senior leadership with members of executive branch in support of a structurally independent Office for the Protection of Citizens, the apportionment of a steady and predictable budget and appointment of its senior managers	No	Advocacy initiatives were undertaken, owing to the political instability during the reporting period
Monthly meetings and 2 training sessions with Office for the Protection of Citizens reporting team to produce and release at least 1 public report on its activities and achievements	Yes	Monthly meetings were held
	2	Training sessions were organized for Office for the Protection of Citizens staff, which included sessions on public reporting
	1	Annual report for the period 2017–2018 was presented by the Office for the Protection of Citizens on 26 April 2019
Monthly meetings and 2 training sessions with the legal advisers of Office for the Protection of Citizens to produce at least 1 legal opinion on draft laws that impact the enjoyment of human rights	No	The Office for the Protection of Citizens did not produce any legal opinion on draft laws during the reporting period, and no trainings were organized with legal advisers of the Office on the matter
Conduct at least 1 joint human rights investigation with Office for the Protection of Citizens	2	Joint missions were undertaken with the Office for the Protection of Citizens in Jérémie to monitor the response by the State and civil society to allegations of sexual violence in Port-de-Paix to monitor allegations of lynching and of the illegal use of weapons by the national police resulting in civilian casualties, and in Les Cayes to verify allegations of lynching
Monthly joint monitoring with Office for the Protection of Citizens of allegations of violations of human rights	Yes	Through regular meetings and contact with the Office for the Protection of Citizens on allegations of violations of human rights, including with respect to emblematic cases of human rights violations such as the events in La Saline in November 2018
Monthly joint monitoring with Office for the Protection of Citizens of violations of human rights by national security forces	Yes	Through regular meetings and contact with the Office for the Protection of Citizens on allegations of violations of human rights by national security forces, including during episodes of civil unrest and protests in July and November 2018, as well as February and June 2019
Monthly joint monitoring with Office for the Protection of Citizens of police stations and prisons	No	Monthly joint monitoring with the Office for the Protection of Citizens in police stations and prisons were conducted. However, ad hoc visits to police stations and prisons took place as part of training sessions organized by MINUJUSTH for Office for the Protection of Citizens staff on the monitoring of human rights violations

Provision of assistance to Office for the Protection Citizens, including through placement of experts, delivery of training, provision of equipment and materials and assistance for minor infrastructural rehabilitation	Yes	Through consultancy services to support the Office for the Protection of Citizens in the preparation of a manual on internal rules and regulations of the institution and in the formulation of its national strategy for 2019–2024. In addition, a joint training with <i>Avocats sans frontières</i> , an international non-governmental organization based in Canada, was organized to strengthen the capacity of Office staff in the North Department on monitoring human rights violations
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**Expected accomplishment 3.3:** Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations to monitor human rights violations in an independent manner

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

At least 5 civil society organizations continue to develop their skills to prepare alternative reports to human rights mechanisms, attend committee sessions and engage with human rights mechanisms (2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 5)

Two cases of allegations of human rights violations were referred to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council as a result of reports submitted by civil society organizations

Legal proceedings resume for one of the most serious human rights violations committed in the past as result of joint advocacy initiatives by civil society organizations towards state authorities (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

No legal proceedings have resumed for most serious human rights violations committed in the past owing to the political instability during the reporting period

State authorities adopt measures to protect vulnerable groups against discrimination, including discrimination affecting children in domesticity, migrants, women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as a result of joint advocacy initiatives by civil society organizations (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1)

During the reporting period, State authorities did not adopt measures to protect vulnerable groups against discrimination as a result of joint advocacy initiatives by civil society organizations, owing to the political instability

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance through facilitation of 3 formal training opportunities to 5 civil society organizations to enhance their capacity in advocacy and reporting to human rights mechanisms	7	Training sessions on human rights monitoring provided, in Hinche, Les Cayes, Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Jérémie and Port-au-Prince
Implementation of 4 pilot community violence reduction projects in support of local civil society organizations that monitor human rights violations	4	Capacity-building activities for civil society organizations representing people living with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

Organization and delivery of at least 1 training workshop on monitoring, investigating and reporting for civil society organizations	2	Training sessions to strengthen the capacity to monitor, document and advocate against human rights violations, in Les Cayes and in Gonaïves. Participants included Office for the Protection of Citizens staff and members of local non-governmental organizations in order to foster stronger relationships between the Office and civil society
	3	Training sessions were delivered to civil society organizations in West, South-East, Artibonite and Grand-Anse Departments on the monitoring of cases of human rights violations
Joint monitoring with 1 civil society organizations of the response of national authorities to allegations of discrimination against vulnerable groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons	No	Joint monitoring activities were implemented. However, MINUJUSTH supported the delivery of capacity-building activities, including on access to justice, to civil society organizations representing vulnerable groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons
Joint monitoring with women's organizations on the response of the national authorities to violence against women	Yes	Through regular meetings and contact with civil society organizations, including during missions to the regions, on the issue of judicial responses to sexual and gender-based violence
Monthly joint monitoring of the situation of Haitians and persons of Haitian origin in the Dominican Republic at risk of being expelled and of those who have been expelled or returned	No	Monthly monitoring activities were undertaken. However, MINUJUSTH, frequently reported on the situation of Haitians and persons of Haitian origin in the Dominican Republic at risk of being expelled and of those who had been expelled or returned, using information provided by civil society organizations and the national and international press
Annual joint monitoring with civil society organizations of State response to allegations of the most serious human rights violations perpetrated in the past	Yes	Through a workshop held In October 2018 on the efforts to combat impunity for past human rights violations, for representatives of civil society organizations
Joint organization with civil society organizations of celebrations for 5 international human rights days: International Women's Day (8 March), United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June), Universal Children's Day (20 November), International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November) and Human Rights Day (10 December)	1	Jointly organized celebrations for Human Rights Day on 10 December, which was attended by the President, the Prime Minister and members of Parliament, and the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June
Implementation of 2 quick-impact projects for minor infrastructure improvement and provision of equipment to human rights institutions	No	The Mission prioritized the closure of quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, over the initiation of new projects, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission

Provision of assistance to civil society organizations, including through placement of experts, delivery of training, provision of equipment and materials to enhance their capacity to monitor and advocate for serious human rights violations, including those committed by past regimes	Yes	Through assistance provided by a national expert placed within a national human rights organization working on researching and advocating accountability of serious human rights violations, including those committed by past regimes. During the reporting period, the expert started the development of a national strategy on combating impunity
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**Expected accomplishment 3.4:** Enhanced compliance by HNP with international human rights standards

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

Data on number of suspects held without charge in 5 largest police holding centres for more than 48 hours is collected and a baseline established (2017/18: 0 baseline; 2018/19: baseline for 5 holding centres established)

Baseline not established owing to the lack of national capacity to maintain such statistics

Number of detainees held beyond legal limits in 5 largest police holding centres decreases by 25 per cent (2018/19: baseline established; 2019/20: reduction by 25 per cent)

Baseline not established owing to the lack of national capacity to maintain such statistics

Increase in number of transfers to judiciary from General Inspectorate of HNP of serious human rights violations attributing criminal responsibility to HNP officers (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 3)

No cases of serious human rights violations attributing criminal responsibility to Haitian National Police officers were transferred from the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police to the judiciary

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, collection and analysis of data on number and proportion of persons held in police custody without charge for more than 48 hours in 5 largest police holding centres	No	Collection and analysis of data could not be completed owing to operational restraints caused by the political and security instability
Advocacy with HNP for release of persons either illegally or arbitrarily arrested or held in police custody without charge beyond 48 hours	No	Advocacy could not be conducted owing to operational restraints caused by the political and security instability. Cases of illegal or arbitrary arrests were referred to the Office for the Protection of Citizens
Monthly meeting with General Inspectorate of HNP to review serious cases of human rights violations by national police elements and provision of technical advice and support for transfer to judiciary from General Inspectorate of cases involving criminal responsibility by HNP officers	Yes	Through liaison and monthly meetings with MINUJUSTH, the General Inspectorate of the national police standardized its criteria for the definition of human rights violations committed by the national police as part of the process to improve accountability

Support for specialized training for prosecutors, judges, judicial personnel, police officers and cadets of the Police Academy on human rights, with a particular focus on use of force/arms and legal framework for arrests

No

Support could not be provided owing to operational restraints caused by the political and security instability

#### Component 4: mission support

38. During the reporting period, MINUJUSTH provided necessary administrative, logistical and security services to an average of 276 United Nations police, 795 formed police personnel, 335 civilian staff and 35 government-provided personnel.

39. In support of the implementation of its mandate, the Mission support component delivered various outputs and focused on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of support services. Such services included the conduct and discipline programme, as well as administrative services, comprising personnel, finance, staff counsellor and welfare, environmental, procurement, training, contract management and claims, integrated mission training and integrated support services, including health care for all personnel, renovation and maintenance, information technology and communications, air and ground transportation service, supply operations and the provision of security for the Mission.

40. In the light of the decision of the Security Council to end the mandate of the Mission on 15 October 2019, the Mission prepared and began the implementation of a closure plan, including the drawdown of civilian personnel, to ensure a smooth and phased reduction of police and civilian personnel through to the end of the mandate. The Mission also began large-scale property disposal activities, given the large number of assets inherited from MINUSTAH.

#### Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

##### *Planned indicators of achievement*

##### *Actual indicators of achievement*

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation (2017/18:  $\geq 90$  per cent; 2018/19:  $\geq 90$  per cent)

55.1 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable to the reduction in the number of flights to regions, owing to: (a) the closure of camps and co-locations sites following the repatriation of 2 formed police units in the context of the drawdown of the Mission's police personnel; and (b) the adjustment of the Mission's air operations to streamline flight schedules in line with the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations. This enabled the Mission to terminate the contract for the rental operation of 1 helicopter

Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2018/19:  $\leq 5$  per cent)

11.3 per cent

The higher percentage was attributable to the scale-down of operational activities, for which obligations were raised before the decision to begin a phased downsizing of the Mission

Average annual percentage of vacant authorized international posts (2017/18: 13.8 per cent; 2018/19: 11 per cent)

9.0 per cent

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 50 per cent; 2018/19: 32 per cent)	23.4 per cent  The lower percentage was attributable primarily to the challenges to prioritize gender parity, when the recruitment during the initial stages of the Mission's establishment were done from the roster to expedite the process, given the anticipated short lifetime of the Mission
Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2017/18: ≤48; 2018/19: ≤48)	19 working days
Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2017/18: ≤130; 2018/19: ≤130)	Not applicable  MINUJUSTH prioritized recruitment from the roster, given the anticipated short lifetime of the Mission
Overall score on Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	63.0 per cent  The lower percentage was attributable primarily to high demand for fuel for electricity for generators, the low percentage of recycling and composting, the reliance on the only Government-approved landfill in Haiti and the limited investment in environmentally friendly waste management technology during the drawdown phase of the Mission
Percentage of all communications and information technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: ≥85 per cent; 2018/19: 85 per cent)	99 per cent
Compliance with field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Overall score on Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2017/18: ≥1,800; 2018/19: ≥1,800)	1,470  The lower score was attributable to the volume of asset write-offs in preparation of the closure and liquidation of the Mission
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation on 30 June 2018, in line with memorandums of understanding (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: ≥95 per cent; 2018/19: ≥95 per cent)	96.3 per cent



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of mission-wide environmental action plan in line with United Nations environment strategy	Yes	Mission-wide environmental action was implemented, which ranged from focusing on reducing the footprint of the Mission to focusing on reducing the environmental risks during the liquidation phase of the Mission
Support for implementation of United Nations supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	Supply chain management was fully implemented in accordance with the blueprint
Consolidate all MINUJUSTH personnel and equipment to one location (LogBase), which is provided free of charge by host Government	Yes	The consolidation of all MINUJUSTH personnel and equipment were consolidated at the Logistical Base, which serves as Mission's headquarters in Port-au-Prince
Strengthen vehicle fleet management system and processes using CarLog technology and use the data collected to inform the decision-making process with regard to maintenance, usage and analysis of environmental impact	Yes	CarLog data for all 375 vehicular assets analysed to ensure adherence to the maintenance mileages, charges for the use of vehicles and the monitoring of idling times
<b>Aviation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 2 rotary-wing aircraft	2	Rotary wing aircraft  The contract for 1 rotary-wing aircraft was terminated with effect from 17 January 2019, in line with the downsizing activities of the Mission
Provision of a total of 1,056 planned flight hours for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, casualty and medical evacuation services	581.6	Flight hours  The lower number of flight hours was attributable to: (a) the closure of camps and co-location sites following the repatriation of 2 formed police units in the context of the drawdown of the Mission's police personnel; and (b) the adjustment of the Mission's air operations to streamline flight schedules in line with the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations. This enabled the Mission to terminate the contract for the rental operation of 1 helicopter
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 2 rotary wing aircraft, 2 airfields and 5 helicopter landing sites	2	1 rotary wing until 16 January 2019 and 1 rotary-wing until 30 June 2019
	5	Helicopter landing sites
<b>Budget, finance and reporting services</b>		
Provision of budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$124.4 million, in line with delegated authority	\$121.5	Million budget was approved

Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations	Yes	Annual financial statements were finalized in line with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations
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### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services for up to 371 authorized civilian personnel (167 international staff, 190 national staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	335	Civilian personnel (average strength)
	152	International staff (average strength)
	176	National staff (average strength)
	7	United Nations Volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-Mission training courses to 866 civilian personnel (354 international staff and 512 national staff) and support for training outside of the Mission for 44 civilian personnel (25 international staff and 19 national staff)	161	Participants for in-Mission training comprising
	76	International staff, and
	85	National staff
	24	Participants for outside Mission training comprising
	19	International staff, and
	5	National staff
		The lower number of participants was attributable to the gradual drawdown of the Mission
Support for processing of 1,906 requests for travel within Mission area and 65 for travel outside the Mission for non-training purposes, and 44 requests for travel of civilian personnel for training purposes	905	Travel within Mission
	93	Travel outside Mission
	27	Travel for training, including 3 trips for trainers
		The lower output for travel within the Mission area was attributable to the prioritization of activities to cover critical operational requirements

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair of 7 formed police unit sites, 19 United Nations police premises (18 co-locations and 1 United Nations police headquarters) and 3 civilian staff premises in 27 locations	7	Formed police unit sites
	19	United Nations police premises (18 co-locations and 1 United Nations police headquarters)
	2	Civilian staff premises in 26 locations
		The lower number of sites was attributable to the closure of 1 site in anticipation of the end of the mandate of the Mission
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Sanitation services, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal, were provided in 26 locations

Operation and maintenance of 10 United Nations-owned and 8 contingent-owned water purification plants in 4 locations	8	United Nations-owned water purification plants in 3 locations  The lower number of plants was attributable to the closure of the Jaborandy camp
Operation and maintenance of 19 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 10 locations	17	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 9 locations  The lower number of wastewater treatment plants was attributable to the closure of the Jaborandy camp
Operation and maintenance of 186 United Nations-owned and 77 contingent-owned generators in 7 locations	144 77	United Nations-owned generators in 26 locations  Contingent-owned generators, in 7 locations
Maintenance of 5 helicopter landing sites in 5 locations (Jérémie, Port De Paix, Fort Liberté, Quartier Morin and Les Cayes)	5	Helicopter landing sites in 5 locations (Jérémie, Port de Paix, Fort Liberté, Quartier Morin and Les Cayes)

### Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 6,381,035 litres of fuel (865,920 for air operations, 817,535 for ground transportation and 4,697,580 for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across 3 distribution points	5,336,150 457,646 585,050 4,293,454 3	Litres of fuel  Litres for air operations  Litres for ground transportation  Litres for generators  Distribution points  The lower output was attributable to the early repatriation of 2 formed police units, the closure of camps and co-location sites in anticipation of the end of the Mission's mandate
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### Communications and information technology services

Provision of and support for 900 handheld portable radios, 454 mobile radios for vehicles and 84 base station radios	778 278 79	Handheld radios  Mobile radios  Base station radios  The lower output was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	No	Earth station hub was maintained during the period, given the phased downsizing of the Mission rendering the use and maintenance of 1 earth station ineffective
Support and maintenance of 9 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 19 telephone exchanges and 40 microwave links	6 9 24	Very small aperture terminals  Telephone exchanges  Microwave links

		The lower output was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Support and maintenance of 160 high frequency, 290 very-high frequency (VHF) and 35 ultra-high frequency (UHF) repeaters and transmitters	No	High frequency repeater was maintained
	23	Very-high frequency repeater and transmitters
	16	Ultra-high frequency repeater and transmitters
		The lower outputs were attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Provision of and support for 850 computing devices and 210 printers for an average strength of 648 civilian and uniformed end users and other common services	893	Computing devices
	144	Printers
		The higher number of computing devices was attributable to the delays in the write-off process. The lower number of printers was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Support and maintenance of 36 local area networks and 36 wide area networks in 32 locations	11	Local area networks
	11	Wide area networks
		The lower output was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Support and maintenance of wireless area network	Yes	
Analysis of geospatial data covering 27,750 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 29 maps	27,750	Square kilometres
	29	Maps were produced
<b>Medical services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 8 level I clinics and medical facilities as well as 8 emergency and first aid stations in 5 locations (Jeremi, Gonaïve, Cap-Haïtien, Miragoâne and Port-au-Prince) for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in cases of emergency	8	Level I clinic located in the MINUJUSTH logistics base
	7	Level I contingent-owned clinics
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level III hospital in 1 location	Yes	Through contractual arrangements with a level III hospital in Santo Domingo
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through services provided, when required, by the Medical Unit

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through services provided by the Medical Unit
<b>Supply chain management services</b>		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$11.1 million, in line with delegated authority	\$6.2	Million
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 12,000 tons of cargo within Mission area	4,431	Tons of cargo were received and distributed  The lower output was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold in line with delegated authority	Yes	Property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories, and equipment below the threshold were managed, accounted and reported, in line with delegated authority
<b>Uniformed personnel services</b>		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 1,275 authorized military and police personnel (295 United Nations police officers, and 980 formed police personnel) and 38 Government-provided personnel	1,071	Police personnel (average strength)
	276	United Nations police personnel
	795	Formed police units personnel
	35	Government-provided personnel
Inspection and verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for formed police personnel	Yes	Through quarterly inspection and spot checks undertaken during the period
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 970 formed police personnel in 7 locations	795	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	5	Locations
Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 1,230 police personnel (260 United Nations police officers and 970 formed police personnel) and 36 Government-provided personnel	1,071	Police personnel (average strength)
	276	United Nations police personnel
	795	Formed police units personnel
	35	Government-provided personnel
Support processing of 516 in-mission travel and 10 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes	94	
	24	
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	Through a broad range of activities undertaken during the reporting period. Those included but were not limited to messages at all staff meetings held on regular basis, Contingent Commander meetings – held every two months – and senior management team meetings

### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 375 United Nations-owned vehicles, comprising 261 light passenger vehicles, 52 special purpose vehicles, 3 ambulances, 7 armoured vehicles and 52 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments	375 261 52 3 9 52	United Nations-owned vehicles Light passenger vehicles Special purpose vehicles Ambulances Armoured vehicles Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments
Provision of transport and shuttle services for the movement of staff (national and international) and United Nations police officers within and throughout Port-au-Prince, including local shuttle services to and from work (national staff) and routine movements between United Nations facilities within Port-au-Prince and to local medical resources as required	800	Passenger movements per week, on average, were undertaken

### Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all mission area	Yes	Through contractual services with a local security company
24 hours close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 110 new residences	187	Security surveys
Conduct of a total of 40 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	Yes	
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	
Conduct approximately 700 investigations per year, including investigations of traffic accidents and minor and major incidents, and do intake for misconduct cases	164	Cases, including traffic accidents and other incidents, were investigated  The lower output was attributable to the phased downsizing of the Mission in anticipation of the end of its mandate

### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget period is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	—	—	—	—
United Nations police	15 485.1	16 891.7	(1 406.6)	(9.1)
Formed police units	28 456.9	29 054.9	(598.0)	(2.1)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43 942.0</b>	<b>45 946.6</b>	<b>(2 004.6)</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	29 873.4	33 107.0	(3 233.6)	(10.8)
National staff	8 092.4	8 031.1	61.3	0.8
United Nations Volunteers	768.4	1 050.6	(282.2)	(36.7)
General temporary assistance	259.2	450.6	(191.4)	(73.8)
Government-provided personnel	2 146.2	2 013.6	132.6	6.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41 139.6</b>	<b>44 652.9</b>	<b>(3 513.3)</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	331.6	466.9	(135.3)	(40.8)
Official travel	1 379.3	1 329.2	50.1	3.6
Facilities and infrastructure	12 689.4	10 029.4	2 660.0	21.0
Ground transportation	1 844.3	826.6	1 017.7	55.2
Air operations	5 641.6	3 630.1	2 011.5	35.7
Marine operations	—	—	—	—
Communications and information technology	4 810.1	4 170.8	639.3	13.3
Medical	630.5	386.1	244.4	38.8
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	7 947.5	9 586.7	(1 639.2)	(20.6)
Quick-impact projects	1 100.0	241.3	858.7	78.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36 374.3</b>	<b>30 667.1</b>	<b>5 707.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>121 455.9</b>	<b>121 266.6</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Staff assessment income	4 258.6	4 534.0	(275.4)	(6.5)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>117 197.3</b>	<b>116 732.6</b>	<b>464.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>121 455.9</b>	<b>121 266.6</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>

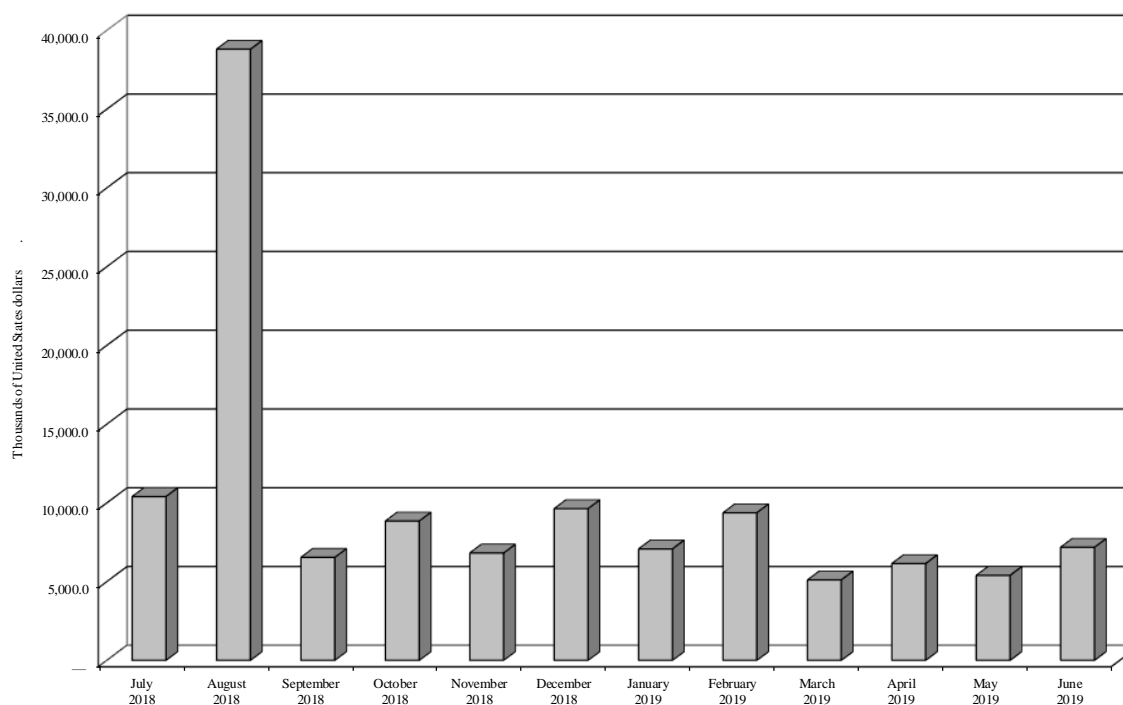
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	43 942	2 005	45 947
II. Civilian personnel	41 140	3 513	44 653
III. Operational costs	36 374	(5 518)	30 856
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 456</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>121 456</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>4.5</b>

41. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group III, operational costs, to: (a) group I, military and police personnel, to cover increased requirements attributable primarily to lower actual vacancy rates than budgeted and the costs associated with the early repatriation of two formed police units; and (b) group II, civilian personnel, to cover the increased requirements for salary and common staff costs attributable primarily to lower actual vacancy rates than budgeted. The redeployment from group III was possible as a result of reduced requirements for operational costs, attributable primarily to lower costs for facilities and infrastructure, as well as ground transportation, owing to the repatriation of two formed police units and the closure of camps and sites, and lower costs for air operations, owing to the cancellation of the contract for the rental operation of one helicopter.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern





42. Higher expenditure in August 2018 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to police-contributing Governments for service rendered by uniformed personnel and for major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, for the 2018/19 period.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	336.0
Other/miscellaneous revenue	493.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 126.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 955.3</b>

## E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	—
Formed police units	4 233.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 233.2</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	—
Formed police units	2 652.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 652.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 885.6</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to Mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.1	16 October 2017	13 May 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	1.7	16 October 2017	13 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.9	16 October 2017	13 May 2016
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	1.50–5.75		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement <sup>a</sup>	2 263.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 263.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the estimated value of land and accommodation facilities provided by the Government of Haiti and of waived landing and vehicle registration fees.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$1 406.6)	(9.1%)

43. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 12.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$598.0)	(2.1%)

44. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the repatriation of two formed police units, in accordance with the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2410 (2018) to reduce the number of formed police units from 7 to 5 between 15 October 2018 and 15 April 2019, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (b) higher actual costs for rations owing to the higher fixed warehousing costs, compared with the budgeted estimates, for the rations' warehousing contract established for MINUSTAH could not be renegotiated to reduce the fixed costs proportionally to the authorized strength for MINUJUSTH before the end of the contractual period in November 2018; and (c) freight costs for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment for two formed police units, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

45. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) formed police units cost reimbursement attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.9 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent resulting from the drawdown of formed police personnel pursuant to Security Council resolution 2410 (2018); and (b) fewer claims for contingent-owned equipment owing to the early repatriation of two formed police units, compared with the provision in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$3 233.6)	(10.8%)

46. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 9.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 11.0 per cent; and (b) higher actual common staff costs associated with the separation of staff,

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

and hardship allowances owing to the change in hardship classification of Port-au-Prince from C to D effective 1 January 2019, resulting in an average increase of 31.0 per cent in the hardship allowance for international staff.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$282.2)	(36.7%)

47. The increased requirements were attributable to reimbursement to volunteers for accommodation claims pertaining to prior years. The increased requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average vacancy rate of 46.2 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 14.0 per cent, given the delays experienced in attracting suitable candidates in the light of the impending closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$191.4)	(73.8%)

48. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2 and functions centralized at Headquarters following the Umoja implementation, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$132.6	6.2%

49. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.0 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent, given the delays experienced in attracting suitable candidates in the light of the impending closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$135.3)	(40.8%)

50. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the engagement of consultants to design and implement an advance business intelligence electronic tool and supply chain performance system to facilitate asset distribution and improve overall inventory management and accuracy in preparation for the expected liquidation of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	\$2 660.0	21.0%

51. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) maintenance, gardening, cleaning and security services, which were carried out by individual contractual personnel because the Mission was not able to find suitable service providers during the reporting period, and hence the related expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment; (b) lower costs for security services compared with budgeted estimates, resulting from the combined impact of reduced rates based on the terms of the new contract for security services for non-residential facilities and the closure of camps and other premises; and (c) the acquisition of fewer spare parts, for which the items available in stock were adequate to cover the period.

52. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) utilities and waste disposal services attributable primarily to the disposition of excessive amounts of waste following the closure of camps in anticipation of the end of the mandate of the Mission; (b) construction, alteration, renovation and major

maintenance attributable primarily to the construction of temporary United Nations police offices and a temporary camp for one formed police unit relocated from Delta Camp, closed during the previous period, as well as major maintenance to restore properties to their original state before being returned to their respective owners; and (c) petrol oil and lubricants attributable primarily to the higher operating and management fees compared with budgeted estimates.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$1 017.7	55.2%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower costs for repair and maintenance attributable to the use of United Nations-owned vehicle repair workshops for maintenance services carried out by individual contractual personnel during the time of political unrest when access to the contracted service providers was limited, and hence the related expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment; (b) the acquisition of fewer spare parts, given the sufficient availability of inventory acquired during prior periods; and (c) the lower actual fuel consumption of 585,050 litres compared with the budgeted consumption of 817,535 litres following the early repatriation of two formed police units and the closure of United Nations police co-location sites in the context of the drawdown of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$2 011.5	35.7%

54. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual number of flight hours of 581.6 compared with the budgeted number of 1,056.0 hours resulting from the cancellation of the contract for the rental operation of one helicopter.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	\$639.3	13.3%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower costs for leased line and fibre optic link services resulting from the closure of camps, co-location sites and other premises, lower costs for mobile communication services owing to the increased usage of Internet-based communication messaging applications and the reduced usage of emergency communication devices; (b) the acquisition of fewer spare parts, given the sufficient availability of inventory acquired during prior periods; and (c) lower costs for public information and publication services resulting from the Mission's decision to use radio broadcasting instead of television to reach a wider audience, the engagement of public information service providers for a shorter period than previously envisaged, fewer outreach and awareness-raising activities, given the deterioration of the security situation during the period, and the use of promotional items purchased during the previous period.

56. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) communications and information technology equipment attributable primarily to the replacement of laptop computers and other information technology equipment, which were either obsolete or could not be repaired at a reasonable cost, for the replacements were necessary, given the high end user equipment failure rate, the security risks posed by the outdated network equipment and increased maintenance and operating costs for aged equipment; and (b) the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services attributable primarily to the engagement of the higher number of information and communication technology service contractors to support the operations and maintenance of the Mission's

telecommunications and information technology infrastructure across 15 telecommunications sites.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$244.4	38.8%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of fewer medical supplies, given the availability of adequate inventory acquired during prior periods.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$1 639.2)	(20.6%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the engagement of individual contractual personnel to provide services for the maintenance of facilities, security and the maintenance and repair of vehicles in lieu of the planned outsourcing to commercial service providers, for which the budgeted estimates were reflected under facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation; and (b) higher costs for training programmes, including the management development programme and the small business creation training, to provide staff members with tools to increase their job prospects and other opportunities after the closure of the Mission, compared with budgeted estimates.

59. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) other freight and related costs attributable to lower customs clearance fees compared with budgeted estimates, resulting from fewer acquisitions during the transition period in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission and the continued use of assets inherited from MINUSTAH, as well as lower costs for the transportation of United Nations-owned assets from regions to the Mission compared with budgeted estimates; and (b) the lower number of projects implemented, following the cancellation of projects, which were assessed by the leadership of the Mission as unlikely to be completed before the end of the liquidation period, largely as a result of the uncondusive political and security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	\$858.7	78.1%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower number of projects implemented, namely, 5 compared with the 26 projects provided for in the approved budget, owing to the Mission's decision to prioritize closing quick-impact projects initiated in previous years and carried over to the 2018/19 period, given the longer time period required to select implementing partners and in the light of the anticipated closure of the Mission.

## V. Financial position of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 30 June 2019

61. As shown in the summary table below, the cash balance in the United Nations Special Account for MINUJUSTH as at 30 June 2019 amounted to \$2,636,000, inclusive of a loan from closed peacekeeping missions in the amount of \$5.0 million. The cash required to meet the settlement of total liabilities recorded, including reimbursing the loan from closed peacekeeping mission, amounted to \$38,608,800. Accordingly, the Mission's net cash shortfall as at the end of the 2018/19 period

amounted to \$35,972,800. Contributions outstanding from Member States as at 30 June 2019 amounted to \$43,075,500.

62. Credit due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2019 amounted to \$3,144,600, comprising the unencumbered balance of \$189,300 and other revenue in the total amount of \$2,955,300.

63. The net cash shortfall as at 30 June 2019, in the amount of \$35,972,800, does not permit the return of the credits due to Member States from the period ended 30 June 2019.

### Summary of financial position as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>I. Cash assets</b>	<b>2 636.0</b>
<b>II. Cash requirements (liabilities)</b>	
Contributions received in advance	33.4
Unliquidated obligations, including prior-period obligations	16 996.3
Loan from closed peacekeeping missions	5 000.0
Other accounts payable and liabilities	16 579.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38 608.8</b>
<b>III. Net cash available/(shortfall) (I less II)</b>	<b>(35 972.8)</b>
<b>IV. Credits due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2019</b>	
(a) Unencumbered balance	189.3
(b) Other revenue	
Interest revenue	336.0
Other/miscellaneous revenue	493.3
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 126.0
<b>Subtotal, other revenue</b>	<b>2 955.3</b>
<b>Total credits due to Member States from the 2018/19 period (a)+(b)</b>	<b>3 144.6</b>
<b>V. Cash surplus (shortfall) (III less IV)</b>	<b>(39 117.4)</b>
<b>Contributions outstanding from Member States</b>	<b>43 075.5</b>

## VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

64. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti are:

(a) To take note of the total amount of \$3,144,600, comprising the unencumbered balance of \$189,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 and other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2019, amounting to \$2,955,300 from interest revenue (\$336,000), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$493,300) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$2,126,000);

(b) To defer, until consideration by the General Assembly of the final performance report of the Mission, a decision on the treatment of the total amount of \$3,144,600 indicated in subparagraph (a) above.