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Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Budget performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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* Second reissue for technical reasons (13 March 2018).



Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely: security and stability; democratic governance and State legitimacy; rule of law and human rights; and support.

During the reporting period, MINUSTAH continued to provide support to the Government of Haiti in addressing challenges to political stability, strengthening State institutions, improving the security environment and strengthening the operational, institutional and administrative capacity of the Haitian National Police. The Mission's efforts focused on providing support to the electoral process, with a view to ensuring successful presidential and local elections and a peaceful transition of power. Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) to close the Mission and replace it with a follow-on smaller peacekeeping mission, MINUSTAH began gradually to scale down its operations and started the implementation of a staggered civilian, military and police drawdown.

MINUSTAH incurred \$337.8 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 97.7 per cent, compared with \$355.0 million in expenditure and a resource utilization of 93.3 per cent in the 2015/16 financial period.

The unencumbered balance of \$8.1 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$2.4 million), resulting from the higher actual average vacancy rates of 8.0 per cent for military contingents and 21.6 per cent for United Nations police, compared with the budgeted rates of 3.0 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively, and reduced requirements for operational costs (\$5.5 million) due to the ongoing drawdown in preparation for the closure of the Mission.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	174 103.0	171 708.8	2 394.2	1.4
Civilian personnel	87 132.9	86 915.9	217.0	0.2
Operational costs	84 690.8	79 191.8	5 499.0	6.5
Gross requirements	345 926.7	337 816.5	8 110.2	2.3
Staff assessment income	8 406.5	8 316.5	90.0	1.1
Net requirements	337 520.2	329 500.0	8 020.2	2.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	345 926.7	337 816.5	8 110.2	2.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military contingents	2 370	2 180	8.0
United Nations police	951	746	21.6
Formed police units	1 600	1 652	(3.3)
International staff	320	284	11.3
National staff			
National Professional Officers	101	88	12.9
National General Service staff	831	745	10.3
United Nations Volunteers	94	80	14.9
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	2	—
National Professional Officers	11	9	18.2
National General Service staff	1	1	—
United Nations Volunteers	9	8	11.1
Government-provided personnel	50	41	18.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Reflects encumbered positions for staff in the Electoral Assistance Section approved on an exceptional temporary basis for the year, in line with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [70/276](#).

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 2016 (A/70/740) and amounted to \$346,926,700 gross (\$338,520,200 net). It provided for 2,370 military contingent personnel, 951 United Nations police officers, 1,600 formed police personnel, 50 Government-provided personnel, 320 international staff, 932 national staff inclusive of 101 National Professional Officers, and 94 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 43 of its related report of 14 April 2016 (A/70/742/Add.4), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$346,926,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 70/276, appropriated an amount of \$345,926,700 gross (\$337,520,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2243 (2015), 2313 (2016) and 2350 (2017).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve the overall objective of restoring peace and security and advancing the constitutional and political process in Haiti.

6. Within that overall objective, during the period covered by the performance report the Mission contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security and stability; democratic governance and State legitimacy; rule of law and human rights; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 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. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to implement its mandate and began gradually to scale down its operations and reduce its footprint following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017) of 13 April 2017 to close MINUSTAH by 15 October 2017. The Mission accordingly began its transition

to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), the follow-on peacekeeping mission in Haiti, in a phased manner. In this regard, the Mission focused on finalizing its support to the implementation of the Haitian National Police development plan for the period 2012–2016 and the preparation of its development plan for the period 2017–2022. In addition, the Mission partnered with local authorities to improve the functioning of judicial and correctional institutions and encouraged compliance with international human rights instruments. The Mission continued to promote good governance by facilitating, through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, political dialogue and a smooth transition to a new, democratically elected administration.

9. Following the cancellation of the electoral process in 2016 as a result of the contested 2015 elections, the re-run of the presidential election and partial legislative, municipal and local elections took place in November 2016 and January 2017 in a largely peaceful environment. The Government of Haiti lived up to its commitment to cover the electoral operating costs, mobilizing \$44 million of the total estimated \$55 million required. The Provisional Electoral Council demonstrated increasing ownership and capacity and took measures to improve technical aspects of the electoral process compared with the previous year, despite the impact of Hurricane Matthew on the logistics and the electoral infrastructure. MINUSTAH supported the Haitian National Police in the development and implementation of the joint integrated election security plans and used its good offices to reach out to a broad spectrum of political leaders to encourage the conclusion of electoral pacts on non-violence and peaceful resolution of electoral disputes.

10. The presidential electoral process concluded with a smooth and peaceful transition of power leading to the inauguration of Jovenel Moïse as President of Haiti on 7 February 2017, which marked the restoration of constitutional order after one year of provisional governance arrangements under the leadership of an interim President, Jocelerme Privert. A new Government, headed by Jack Guy Lafontant as Prime Minister, was established by Mr. Moïse and approved by Parliament in March 2017. Following the completion of legislative elections, all outstanding parliamentary vacancies, with the exception of one seat, were filled and a new legislature began its work.

11. During the period preceding and following the elections, the Haitian National Police steadily implemented its 2012–2016 development plan, until, upon its conclusion, it had reached a total strength of approximately 14,000 personnel. Overall, the Haitian National Police had met 64.6 per cent of its goals. MINUSTAH support to the implementation of the development plan focused on strengthening strategic planning by the Haitian National Police, its response to sexual and gender-based violence, its expansion in size and geographical spread and improvements to its infrastructure. More limited progress was achieved in reforms in the justice and human rights sectors, as the main political focus during the period remained on the conclusion of a successful electoral process and political transition. Key appointments to the Supreme Court continued to be delayed as the respective nominating and approving actions by the executive branch of the Government and Parliament were not undertaken. Consequently, and despite MINUSTAH support provided through legal aid offices, prolonged pretrial detention and overcrowding in prisons remained a serious human rights concern during the reporting period. The new Parliament, once established, put in place an ambitious legislative agenda of 51 laws and submitted to the executive branch the draft criminal law and draft criminal procedure codes.

12. The humanitarian situation deteriorated significantly following the passage of Hurricane Matthew on 4 October 2016, marking the largest humanitarian crisis in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake. Roads, hospitals, schools and thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed, leaving more than 175,000 people displaced, some 330,000 children unable to attend school and 1.4 million Haitians in need of assistance. The Government of Haiti led the coordination of the humanitarian response, with support from MINUSTAH, the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners. With regard to the cholera epidemic, despite a spike in cases in the immediate aftermath of the hurricane, the trend was that of a significant reduction during the first half of 2017 compared with the same period the year before.

13. Despite the political uncertainty prevailing in the country before the elections and the relatively low confidence of members of the private sector and development partners in Haiti's stability, the economy showed some signs of recovery and the local currency slowly appreciated during the first half of 2017.

14. During the 2016/17 period, MINUSTAH concluded the implementation of its consolidation plan, as presented to the Security Council in the report of the Secretary-General dated 8 March 2013 (S/2013/139, annex). The consolidation plan enabled the Mission to deliver on its mandate efficiently, while reducing its footprint.

C. Mission support initiatives

15. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2350 (2017), MINUSTAH started to execute the first phase of a staggered civilian, military and police drawdown. By early June 2017, about half of the military component had been withdrawn and the transfer of its security tasks to the Haitian National Police had been completed. MINUSTAH had repatriated one formed police unit and 116 United Nations police officers during by the end of June 2017.

16. A civilian drawdown plan was implemented on the basis of identified critical functions and minimum capacity required for focused mandate delivery during the drawdown phase. As a result, by 30 June 2017, 317 of 1,346 civilian staff had been separated from MINUSTAH. In addition, the Mission's geographical footprint was significantly reduced with the closure of two regional offices, in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes, on 30 June 2017 and the associated discontinuation of the civilian functions of MINUSTAH at the departmental level. Furthermore, 26 of the Mission's 65 sites scheduled for closure, including four military and police camps and 19 police co-locations, had been closed.

D. Regional mission cooperation

17. 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 Union of South American Nations, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Common Market. The Mission also continued to support, in partnership with OAS and CARICOM, the high-level, binational dialogue between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In addition, it cooperated closely with the election observation missions of OAS, CARICOM and ParlAmericas (an independent network of national legislatures from North, Central and South America and the Caribbean).

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

18. MINUSTAH, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services continued to provide coordinated support, albeit at a reduced level, to the electoral processes. The support focused on the production, delivery and recovery of electoral material and the implementation of electoral sensitization activities.

19. MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team finalized and adopted a joint transition plan, on the basis of an institutional capacity assessment, a risk analysis and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2017–2021), which was co-signed by the Government and the United Nations country team on 30 June 2017. The transition plan identified stabilization needs and priority objectives for Haiti and detailed critical peacebuilding gaps that would result from the withdrawal of MINUSTAH and would require continued support, including from the country team and the donor community.

20. As part of the preparations for the implementation of the transition plan, in November 2016 MINUSTAH and UNDP launched the United Nations joint interim rule of law programme involving MINUSTAH, UNDP, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), which provides integrated support to the justice, corrections and police systems in Haiti. The mandated activities undertaken through the joint programme were implemented in accordance with a memorandum of understanding with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women, in which the responsibilities of each party were defined. The programme proved to be an important tool for the effective implementation of the MINUSTAH mandated priorities of improving the operational capacities of the Haitian National Police, strengthening the judicial system and the administration of the penitentiary system, and improving the human rights situation in the country. The programme also helped to build the capacities of the United Nations country team to prepare it for a gradual assumption of responsibility in these areas in anticipation of the eventual phasing out of peacekeeping operations in Haiti.

21. Through the joint programme, the United Nations supported, inter alia, the Office for the Protection of Citizens and the Directorate of Prison Administration in their review of the draft penitentiary law, with the aim of improving prison management; development of a law on legal aid; expert review of the draft criminal procedural code and the draft criminal code; development of the Haitian National Police's infrastructure, facilities and equipment; organization of workshops with community leaders on local violence; construction of buildings for the Office for the Protection of Citizens in two regions; refinement of the internal management structure of the Superior Court of Auditors and Administrative Disputes to properly exercise its oversight function and dispute resolution; and strengthening of the capacity of the Ministry of Justice to impart criminal justice efficiently.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security and stability

22. The Haitian National Police continued to strengthen its capacities in providing security and ensuring law and order throughout the country. The security situation was influenced by the electoral process, along with some social unrest motivated by

demands for employment, payment of salary arrears and better infrastructure, and by violence related to criminal gangs. The number of crimes registered, including civil protests, kidnappings and homicides, remained at almost the same level as in recent years.

23. The operational and institutional capacities of the Haitian National Police, including its specialized units, increased throughout the reporting period. The ratio of 13.39 police officers per 10,000 citizens was lower than the planned ratio of 15.0. Nevertheless, the graduation of 946 and 1,042 cadets from the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth promotions respectively, was expected to get Haiti closer to reaching the target of 15,000 police officers by the end of 2017, which would increase the ratio of police officers per 10,000 citizens. The percentage of women officers in the Haitian National Police was at 8.9 per cent, compared with the planned 11.4 per cent, despite extensive outreach activities undertaken to increase the awareness of young women of a career in the national police force.

24. The administrative and management capacities of the Haitian National Police continued to improve. There was an increase in the number of police officers trained to investigate incidents of sexual and gender-based violence. The Haitian National Police continued to improve in the areas of planning, drafting and executing the fiscal year budget, procurement processes, allocation of resources to police units and management of human resources. With regard to the capacity of the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police, an action plan was developed, which was an integral part of the draft Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021. The number of investigations, including investigations resulting in recommendations for sanctions, by the Inspector General of cases of alleged human rights violations, illegal use of lethal force and other cases of alleged misconduct, including sexual exploitation, increased. The increase happened despite the fact that the number of staff assigned to the Inspector General had not increased.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment throughout Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Maintain the annual ratio of homicides reported under 10 per 100,000 habitants (2014/15: 9.7; 2015/16: 9.6; 2016/17: 9.5)

Achieved. The annual ratio of homicides reported was maintained under 10 at 9.89 per 100,000 habitants

1.1.2 Maintain the number of reported kidnappings at the national level under 75 per year (2014/15: 49; 2015/16: 74; 2016/17: 60)

Achieved. The number of reported kidnappings at the national level was maintained under 75 at 61

1.1.3 Implementation of a nationwide crime prevention strategy by the Haitian Police

The national crime prevention strategy 2015–2017 was drafted and submitted to the hierarchy of the Haitian National Police. However, it had not been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security for approval because it was not endorsed by the Superior Council of the National Police

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily patrols and planned joint operations, sweeps and operational readiness of a quick-reaction capacity led by the Haitian National Police, accompanied by the United Nations police, formed police units and troops, to reinforce security in crime-prone areas as well as along the maritime and air borders	61,245	Patrols, comprising 9,865 foot patrols and 51,380 vehicle patrols, were conducted with operational support provided by MINUSTAH to the Haitian National Police
	1,827	Joint patrols with formed police units, United Nations police officers, military contingents and Haitian National Police officers were conducted
	7,543	Checkpoints
	331	Joint operations, including 157 carried out in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince
Provision of operational support for the Haitian National Police, upon request, in securing nationwide key sites and installations, mainly by means of fixed and mobile checkpoints by United Nations police, formed police units and troops, with major focus in Port-au-Prince	Yes	Through 28 special operations and 6,571 fixed and mobile checkpoints. During the operations, 840.9 kg of illicit drugs and 237 weapons were seized; 12,741 vehicles were checked, of which 998 were impounded. 20,414 motorcycles were checked, of which 3,853 were impounded. The vehicles and motorcycles were impounded mainly owing to non-payment of taxes or lack of insurance. A total of 178 vehicles and 367 motorcycles were impounded as a result of judicial procedures linked with the commission of crimes. In addition, 167 suspected gang members were arrested by the Haitian National Police throughout the country
Daily mentoring of the Haitian National Police by individual police officers co-located with the Haitian National Police in order to strengthen operational capacity at all levels	Yes	Daily mentoring was provided to national police officers by the United Nations police officers co-located with the Haitian National Police
Implementation of 26 community violence reduction projects in collaboration with ministries, local authorities, community groups and leaders and the United Nations country team in order to strengthen cohesiveness among communities; generate short-term employment and socioeconomic opportunities as an alternative to violence; provide psychosocial assistance for beneficiaries, including male and female youth at risk or linked to armed groups and children and women affected by violence in crime-prone and vulnerable areas of the North and West Departments; facilitate vulnerable group access to legal aid and contribute to reducing crime and violence through the	27	Community violence reduction projects benefiting 49,341 people, including 17,205 women, were approved and implemented as follows: (a) 5 legal assistance projects to reduce the pretrial detention of and provide free legal aid to 7,980 beneficiaries, including 2,373 women; (b) 6 labour-intensive public works and infrastructure projects aimed at creating temporary employment opportunities for 5,828 beneficiaries, including 1,748 women through the construction and renovation of infrastructure; (c) 4 security and stabilization projects supporting the presence of the Haitian National Police in fragile communities and targeting particularly vulnerable people for 12,598 beneficiaries, including 5,219 women; (d) 3 vocational training projects aimed at supporting the insertion of 220 vulnerable youth, including 83 women, into the labour market; (e) 5 employment projects aimed at creating income

implementation of activities linked to rapprochement between the Haitian National Police and local populations, in line with their national community policing doctrine and crime prevention strategy

Implementation of 1 public outreach and community mediation project in support of community engagement, mobilization and participation to create an enabling environment for the reduction of conflict and insecurity; and fostering coordination between local authorities, communities, other national and international actors and the community violence reduction programme in order to determine needs, plan interventions and assess project impact

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generation activities and new livelihood opportunities for 2,722 beneficiaries, including 887 women; and (f) 4 projects for reduction of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection projects aimed at providing protection to 19,993 vulnerable individuals, including 6,895 women

Outreach community mediation projects were implemented as follows: (a) 1 joint project called "Theatre in schools" with a local association, including 8 capacity-building workshops with a local cultural association and one symposium on preserving the gains of stabilization for 31 young artists; (b) 1 sensitization workshop organized under the theme "The role of youth in the construction of the peace process" with the objective of explaining the role of participants in avoiding conflicts in their respective communities by adopting peaceful behaviour; and (c) 1 project on visual communication, including 2 workshops organized for youth and young artists for a total of 250 youth including 1 person with disabilities and 15 young women

Implementation of 2 sensitization and social mobilization activities for vulnerable groups in crime-prone areas to promote a culture of peace and raise awareness with regard to sexual and gender-based violence, including through the use of print and broadcast media outlets

Yes

Through sensitization and social mobilization activities, more than 1,000 youth, men and women were sensitized on gender-based violence and on the United Nations zero tolerance policy and its reporting mechanisms for sexual exploitation and abuse cases. Specifically, 450 women were sensitized on gender-based violence in Cité Soleil during a sports event called "Boxing for peace" organized by the Haitian Boxing Federation and MINUSTAH. In South Department, a series of sensitization sessions were held in schools for a total of 350 students. In Cap-Haïtien, an activity organized by local women's organizations for more than 400 people (75 per cent women) was supported by MINUSTAH. In Gonaïves, 3 sensitization sessions on gender equality and gender-based violence were held in coordination with the Haitian National Police

Daily technical assistance to the Haitian National Police to continue the implementation of the national crime prevention strategy and the implementation of community policing activities, including support for sensitization campaigns on the nationwide crime prevention strategy through partnerships with community police

No

Although the national crime prevention strategy was not yet approved, the following activities in support of the Haitian National Police in the area of crime prevention were undertaken: (a) 2 sensitization campaigns using leaflets, providing relevant information about community engagement, participation in cross-cutting peacebuilding issues and violence reduction; (b) 3 sensitization workshops in the underprivileged areas of Fort National, Croix-des-Bouquets, Delmas and Ouanaminthe, aimed at crime prevention strategies that help communities to be closer to the Haitian National Police and improve the general perception towards the police; (c) 1 workshop on prevention of violence against women and children

		with the participation of 70 people, including 53 women, from Martissant, Fort National, Tabarre, Grand Ravine, Fort Mercredi and Ti Bois; and (d) a seminar on community policing for 20 high-ranking Haitian National Police officers was organized in Jacmel (South-East Department)
Provide strategic direction to the Haitian National Police in its fight against organized crime through the use of sound intelligence gathering and analytical tools, thus enabling the Haitian National Police to prioritize criminal investigations and focus crime prevention initiatives on the most vulnerable areas of the community	Yes	Through 2 training sessions conducted with the Haitian National Police in the context of the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections, in support of 45 Haitian National Police officers from West Department, on gathering and analysis of intelligence and on crime prevention. A database aimed at better supporting the analysis of information relating to crime and violence, including security incidents and offenders, was installed at the Haitian National Police Central Directorate of the Judicial Police and database management training was provided to police officers who will manage the database
Provide technical advice to the Haitian National Police through weekly meetings to ensure coordination between elements of the judicial and the administrative police in their fight against organized crime through improved information sharing and monitoring and the containment of illegal activities	Yes	Technical advice was provided on a weekly basis and through the delivery of 4 five-day training sessions (in August and December 2016 and March and May 2017) to the Haitian National Police with a focus on crime scene management and judicial intelligence management techniques with the ultimate goal of improving the capacity of 150 Haitian National Police officers assigned to the Anti-kidnapping Unit, the Office of Scientific and Technical Police, the Anti-Narcotics Unit and the Office of Financial and Economic Affairs
Provide daily technical assistance to the Haitian National Police forensic service to strengthen the role of the criminal investigators of the judicial police in crime scene management, and educate and promote forensic services within the various Haitian National Police at the Central Directorate as well as in the Departments, thus improving the rate at which serious crimes are resolved	No	2 workshops were held in April and May 2017 in support of members of the Haitian justice system, including judges, prosecutors, Haitian National Police senior officers, and members of the Institute of Forensic Medicine to validate and adopt 9 protocols on crime scene management

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved operational and institutional capacities of the Haitian National Police, with specialized units in place

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.2.1 Increase in the number of national police officers per 10,000 citizens (2014/15: 13.7; 2015/16: 14.0; 2016/17: 15.0)	The ratio of national police officers per 10,000 citizens was 13.39 at the end of the reporting period. The lower ratio was attributable to delays faced by cadets entering the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth promotions because of a lack of funding by the Haitian National Police for mandatory medical tests. This situation caused a one-year delay in reaching the planned indicator
1.2.2 Increase in the percentage of female Haitian National Police officers sworn in (2014/15: 8.3; 2015/16: 11.0; 2016/17: 11.4)	The number of Haitian National Police female staff was 1,301, or 8.9 per cent, at the end of the reporting period. The lower percentage was in part due to delays in cadets entering the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth promotions and in part due to a lower success rate of female candidates during the recruiting process. Advice was provided constantly to the Haitian National Police to give women a substantial quota in the recruitment process
1.2.3 Increase in the number of customs surveillance officers working at each port of entry to regulate the passage of cargo and passengers (2014/15: 25; 2015/16: 125; 2016/17: 140)	Achieved. The number of customs surveillance officers reached 140
1.2.4 Drafting of a strategic plan for the Directorate of Judicial Police of the Haitian National Police for the period 2017–2021	Achieved. The Haitian National Police strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021 was drafted and is pending final approval and adoption

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of daily operational advice and support to the Haitian National Police recruitment service to ensure that the 27th and 28th basic entry-level promotions comply with the expected number of cadets per promotion	No	Daily operational advice was provided to the Haitian National Police recruitment service aimed at ensuring compliance with the expected number of cadets for the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth promotions. However, the lack of financial resources for medical tests delayed the start date for the twenty-seventh promotion by five months to 10 July 2016 for 965 cadets, including 86 women, which was slightly lower than the 1,000 cadets initially foreseen in the Haitian National Police development plan for 2012–2016. The lower number of cadets was attributable to the limitations of the infrastructure at the national police school and a change in the approach of the recruitment process to focus on aligning the level and quality of training with international standards. The twenty-eighth promotion started on 21 May 2017 with 1,042 cadets, including 129 women
Provision of weekly technical support to the Haitian National Police to improve	Yes	Through technical support provided by United Nations police officers on a weekly basis, recruitment

the recruitment process with a view to implementing the strategy for promoting women's recruitment (15 per cent female cadets), retention and career development at all police levels

awareness sessions were held in high schools across the country to meet with young women to explain the importance of women's participation and inclusion in the police workforce. The awareness sessions contributed to the higher number of 3,362 female applicants to the twenty-ninth promotion (18 per cent of applications), compared with 2,117 female applicants to the twenty-eighth promotion (13 per cent of applications)

Provision of daily operational advice and support to the Haitian National Police through co-location activities to complete background checks for 1,500 cadets composing the 27th and 28th promotions before completion of basic training courses

Yes

Through daily operational advice, background checks for all 946 officers who graduated from the twenty-seventh promotion were completed. The background checks for 987 cadets of the twenty-eighth promotion were also completed. Background checks for applicants who live in departments outside Port-au-Prince were under way and will be completed before the end of their training

Provision of weekly technical support to the National Police Academy on the conduct of the management support programme aimed at providing field training for 72 inspectors and 45 commissioners, with the promotion of gender balance at senior levels, including senior and middle-upper managers of the Directorate of Prison Administration

Yes

United Nations police officers assigned to the National Police Academy provided technical support on a weekly basis on the conduct of the field training programme provided to 102 inspectors, including 8 women, during the period from 3 November 2016 to 6 March 2017, and to 42 commissioners, including 4 women, from April to June 2017

Provision of technical assistance, on a daily basis, to increase the logistical capacity of the police school and the police academy

Yes

Support and technical advice were provided on planning and preparation of technical documents, as well as on monitoring and follow-up on various projects at the police school, such as the construction of a classroom for training in prevention and awareness of sexual and gender-based violence funded by the Government of Norway, engineering support for the renovation of the shooting range in compliance with international security standards funded by MINUSTAH, and visits to inspect the construction of the kitchen building and the dormitory's toilets to ensure conformity with the agreed-upon specifications

Provision of technical advice to the Haitian General Customs Administration and the Ministry of Economy and Finance through weekly meetings on the drafting of guidelines on the improvement of security procedures at border crossing points, maritime ports and airports and on increasing the number of surveillance officers

Yes

Through weekly meetings, technical advice to the Haitian General Customs Administration and the Ministry of Economy and Finance was provided with a focus on drafting guidelines on security procedures at border crossing points, maritime ports and airports and on increasing the number of surveillance officers

Provision of daily technical assistance to the Haitian National Police on the development of the departmental sections of the Judicial Police, with specific focus on Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes, in close coordination with the Model Jurisdictions Section	Yes	Daily technical assistance was provided to the departmental sections of the Judicial Police in all 10 departments of the country. Support was also provided for the design of guidance documents, including on functions, duties, responsibilities and protocols. In addition, technical assistance was provided on the implementation of the new judicial protocol system, interrogation techniques and crime scene management
Provision of daily advice to the Directorate of Judicial Police of the Haitian National Police in the drafting and implementation of a strategic plan for the Directorate for the period 2017–2021	Yes	Daily advice was provided to the Haitian National Police Central Directorate of Judicial Police on the consultation, analysis, drafting and approval phases of the action plan of the Directorate of Judicial Police in line with the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Improved administrative and management capacities of the Haitian National Police, with relevant specialized units in place

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.3.1 Drafting, adoption and implementation of the Haitian National Police strategic plan for the period 2017–2021	The Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021 was finalized, but its final approval and adoption by the Haitian authorities remained pending
1.3.2 Increase in the number of trained and fully equipped officers in specialized units and prison security (2014/15: 1,111; 2015/16: 1,254; 2016/17: 1,525)	520 Haitian National Police officers in specialized units and 57 instructors were trained. The lower number of trained officers was attributable to: (a) a reprioritization of the resources of the Haitian National Police following the destruction caused by Hurricane Matthew, which affected 5 of the 10 departments in Haiti, and in the light of the electoral process, which required Haitian National Police officers to manage social unrest and secure the electoral process; and (b) the beginning of the drawdown of MINUSTAH following the decision of the Security Council to close the Mission
1.3.3 Increase in the number of trained officers in the sexual and gender-based violence cell of the Directorate of Judicial Police to investigate related incidents (2015/16: 21; 2016/17: 45)	36 Haitian National Police officers were trained on standard operating procedures for investigation of sexual crimes. The lower number of trained officers was attributable to the lower number of cadets who graduated from the twenty-seventh promotion, which caused the deployment of a lower number of officers to the Directorate of Judicial Police
1.3.4 The Directorate of budget and finance of the Haitian National Police assumes full responsibility for planning, drafting and executing the fiscal year budget, notably through the administration of the budget and procurement processes and the allocation of resources to police units	The Haitian National Police assumed full responsibility to plan, draft and execute the fiscal year budget. However, the Directorate of Budget and Finance continued to require daily technical advice and mentoring from United Nations police officers to ensure that the draft budget complied with requirements and priorities set out in the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of daily advice and support to the Haitian National Police Strategic Planning Unit in the development, consultation, adoption and implementation of the Haitian National Police strategic plan for the period 2017–2021	Yes	United Nations police officers co-located with the Haitian National Police Strategic Planning Directorate provided daily technical assistance on strategic planning during the consultation, analysis, drafting and approval phases of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Provision of weekly technical assistance to the Haitian National Police on the continued enhancement of its budget and finance system, including adequate and specific allocation of resources to specialized police units and to the Directorate of Prison Administration, and on the continued growth of the capacity of its procurement management system	Yes	Through weekly meetings, technical assistance was provided to the Directorate of Prison Administration to set up an effective monitoring and budgetary control mechanism to improve the administration of financial resources
Provision of weekly technical advice to the Haitian National Police in specialized areas, particularly in judicial police, criminal intelligence, forensics, crowd control, community policing, rapid intervention, prison security and incident management, border security and border management and the coast guard service	Yes	Weekly technical advice was provided to the Haitian National Police forensics laboratory, resulting in the training of 68 Haitian National Police officers on crime scene management and forensic skills. In addition, weekly meetings with senior managers from the Haitian National Police and the Directorate of Prison Administration, international partners and other national authorities were organized to discuss ongoing partnerships and reinsertion opportunities for inmates and to advise on prison and corrections policies, programmes and services. MINUSTAH provided advice in the areas of security, human rights, infrastructure management and development, rehabilitation programmes, human resources and health and detention conditions, and regarding the modernization of the Haitian penitentiary system and effective prison management at all 17 prisons. In addition, MINUSTAH facilitated training activities in a number of areas, including security awareness and prison incident management, gender issues, record and inmate file keeping, security intelligence, use of force, management of prison keys and maintenance and storage of equipment and weapons
Provision of daily technical assistance to the Haitian National Police forensic service, and to the crime scene investigation teams with the aim of increasing their capacity to respond to a crime scene	Yes	Through daily co-location, 45 Haitian National Police forensic officers were trained to strengthen their capacities to collect, handle, control, preserve, record and recover evidence from crime scenes

Provide training to 150–200 specialized Haitian National Police investigators as well as to investigating judges	No	Training was provided to 108 Haitian National Police officers assigned to crime scene management in all 10 departmental sections of the Judicial Police during 5 sessions conducted between August 2016 and May 2017. No investigating judges participated in the training sessions owing to difficulties in reaching them and the lack of a coordination mechanism to ensure their participation
Provision of weekly technical assistance to the Haitian National Police to strengthen the sexual and gender-based violence cell within the Directorate of Judicial Police, including the organization of one workshop on sexual and gender-based violence, with the participation of the Haitian National Police, prosecutors and magistrates	Yes	Weekly technical assistance was provided. In addition, 2 training sessions on sexual and gender-based violence for judges and magistrates were conducted by 4 Haitian National Police instructors for 36 magistrates, including 14 women. MINUSTAH assisted the Directorate of Prison Administration in conducting a study on gender issues in the Haitian prison administration system. MINUSTAH also partnered with UN-Women to establish a directive on gender issues for the Directorate of Prison Administration. A one-day consultation forum was held with the staff of the Directorate from all ranks and an action plan was developed to address some of their specific needs and the needs of detainees. Priority actions were identified during the forum to ensure that the Directorate respects gender in choices, policies, practices and conduct. In addition, support was provided to the Haitian National Police Coordination Office on Women's Affairs and Sexual and Gender-based Violence through 2 workshops on evaluating the spaces for the reception of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in police commissariats throughout the country
Provide daily technical assistance to the Haitian National Police sexual and gender-based violence cell with regard to human resources, strategic planning and international exposure	Yes	Through daily technical assistance provided to the Haitian National Police Sexual and Gender-based Violence Cell and an international police seminar on sexual and gender-based violence organized by the United Nations Police Sexual and Gender-based Violence Unit in September 2016 with 130 participants

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Enhanced ability of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police to provide oversight to the entire police institution

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.4.1 Development, consultation and approval of a strategic development plan for the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police for the period 2017–2021	A committee was set-up by the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police to design and implement an action plan aligned with the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021. The committee developed a first draft of the plan but suspended its activities because of a lack of adequate participation

1.4.2 Increase in the number of staff of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police equitably deployed throughout the entire country, with consideration of gender balance and administrative capacity to function in accordance with international norms (2014/15: 227; 2015/16: 300; 2016/17: 325)

The number of officers in the Haitian National Police General Inspectorate was 156, including 12 women. The Inspectorate had 85 administrative staff, including 44 women. 2 recruitment exercises to increase the number of investigators were held in May and June 2017. The deployment of staff was limited to Port-au-Prince. The lower number of staff was attributable to the plan of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police to consolidate its existing personnel and cease new recruitment in the light of the limited budget allocation, which remained at the same level as in previous years

1.4.3 Increase in the number of monthly departmental audits/inspections conducted by the General Inspectorate nationwide (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 2)

Achieved. 5 departmental inspections, 3 audits of specialized units and 2 inspections of civil prisons were conducted during the reporting period in the North, North-East, Centre, Grande-Anse and South Departments

1.4.4 Increase in the number of cases of alleged human rights violations, the illegal use of lethal force and other alleged cases of misconduct, including sexual exploitation, investigated by the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police that resulted in a recommendation of sanctions (2014/15: 196; 2015/16: 150; 2016/17: 200)

Achieved. 467 investigations into cases of human rights violations and other misconduct such as illegal use of lethal force, firearms use and sexual exploitation were undertaken. The investigations resulted in 465 recommendations to impose sanctions, with respect to which 313 sanctions were implemented

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance to and consultation with the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police on the drafting and implementation of the strategic plan for the General Inspectorate for the 2017–2019 period, taking the gender perspective into consideration, including the priorities determined in the strategic plan for the Haitian National Police for the period 2017–2021. Assistance will be provided through weekly meetings, monthly press conferences, biannual monitoring of the progress on the activities of the development plan for the period 2012–2016 and through the annual report of the General Inspectorate	Yes	Weekly meetings were held on the development of the Inspector General's action plan for 2017–2019. Its implementation was awaiting the approval of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Provision of daily technical assistance to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police through the sharing of investigative reports on alleged human rights violations and daily meetings with the Chief Inspector General to follow up on cases of alleged human rights	Yes	Through daily technical assistance and weekly meetings with the Chief Inspector General and 6 Heads of Division of the General Inspectorate on sharing, investigating and reviewing cases related to alleged human rights violations, illegal use of lethal force and other acts by the Haitian National Police. Analysis of police misconduct by MINUSTAH led to 465

violations, including the illegal use of lethal force and other alleged cases of misconduct and, when relevant, on sanctions by the Inspectorate General of the Haitian National Police		recommendations to impose sanctions by the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police to the Director General of the Haitian National Police. 120 decisions to impose sanctions in relation to those recommendations were made by the Director General of the Haitian National Police and the Minister of Justice
Provision of daily assistance to the Haitian National Police, in conjunction with the Office of the Chief Inspector General, on the vetting of the integrity of new cadets joining the Haitian National Police	Yes	Vetting was conducted for 965 cadets of the twenty-seventh promotion. As a result, 10 cadets were not recommended because of various problems identified during the vetting process. Vetting was conducted for 887 cadets of the twenty-eighth promotion
Provision of technical support and advice, through bimonthly meetings, to the General Inspectorate, to review and/or develop regulations related to the implementation of police services inspection and annual audits	Yes	Through monthly meetings to review the action plan of the Inspectorate General of the Haitian National Police and the schedule for the conduct of inspections in departmental divisions and specialized units. Support was also provided for the development of extensive reports after inspections/audits

Component 2: democratic governance and State legitimacy

25. The conclusion, in early 2017, of a protracted electoral process marked the restoration of constitutional order after a period of transitional governance and ended a dysfunctional period in the legislative branch. Following the elections held in 2016 and 2017, directly elected officials took office in the executive and legislative branches of the Government, as well as at the local level. For the first time since 2006, Haiti experienced a peaceful transfer of power, when the third democratically elected President since the deployment of MINUSTAH to Haiti in 2004 was inaugurated on 7 February 2017. The mandate of the Provisional Electoral Council was expected to end in September 2017 following the completion of indirect elections for the local governance structure mandated by the Constitution; the process of holding the indirect local elections had stalled and the Government was proceeding with the establishment of a Permanent Electoral Council. On 10 April 2017, a joint legislative agenda for 2017, with 51 priority draft laws, was adopted by the executive and legislative branches of the Government. At the time of reporting, only 18 of the 51 draft laws had been submitted to Parliament. The number of local authorities and civil society organizations, including women's groups, that were engaged in political dialogue, conflict resolution and management at the local level remained constant. Several electoral forums were organized throughout the reporting period with the participation of civil society organizations. Similarly, one national civil society symposium was held with at least 50 civil society organizations to strengthen State-society linkages and help improve governance.

26. During the reporting period, the leadership of the Mission was in regular contact with the President and the Prime Minister and had regular meetings with their main advisers and staff to discuss the political process. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General used her good offices function extensively to help parties reach consensus on the way out of the protracted electoral crisis.

27. Several legislative priorities, including revised laws on the civil service, protection of whistle-blowers and coordination of non-governmental organizations were not adopted, owing to the political and institutional crisis throughout 2016. In addition, a gender-sensitive action plan to support central coordination of delegations by the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government was also not formulated because of the crisis.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: All-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Adoption of a legislative agenda mutually agreed upon by the executive branch and Parliament	Achieved. On 10 April, a joint legislative agenda for 2017 was adopted by the executive and legislative branches of the Government
2.1.2 Maintain the number of local authorities and civil society organizations, including women's groups, that are engaged in political dialogue, conflict resolution and management at the local level (2014/15: 34; 2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 50)	Achieved. An average of 20 different civil society organizations and local authorities took part in 10 electoral forums, engaging participants in political dialogue and conflict resolution, especially in the context of elections. Local authorities also took part in 49 departmental and communal monthly coordination meetings with municipalities, police and judicial authorities and civil society organizations, including coordination meetings in response to Hurricane Matthew. MINUSTAH also coordinated the participation of 60 civil society organizations representing 180 other civil society organizations in a capacity-building programme, focusing on positioning themselves to take part in local development activities through decision-making, dialogue with local and national authorities and local management. A further 5 meetings were organized by MINUSTAH with women's groups and electoral candidates as part of a broader political dialogue

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of bimonthly meetings with the President's main advisers to provide advice on an all-inclusive political process	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with advisers of the President, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Public Security. Working sessions were also held with several members of the Government on the stabilization process, public security, elections and the withdrawal of MINUSTAH and the start-up of the successor mission, MINUJUSTH
Conduct 4 workshops with women's organizations and the Ministry of Women's Affairs in each of the regional offices to identify key priority issues and laws	1	Workshop was conducted in April with women's organizations and the Ministry of Women's Affairs in North Department to identify discriminatory laws against women
	1	Open-day event to promote Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security was organized with 30 female leaders to establish strategies to strengthen the legal framework and the electoral system to better promote and support gender equality

		<p>A committee was formed with 3 female leaders per department to follow up on the open-day activity</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the drawdown of MINUSTAH</p>
Undertake a review of gender discriminatory laws and conduct of one national advocacy workshop with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, representatives of women's organizations and Parliament on a gender sensitive legislative agenda	Yes	A review of gender discrimination laws and 1 national advocacy workshop was held in Cap-Haïtien on 7 and 8 April 2017 to provide a platform for discussion and exchange to better guide the debate towards the modification of laws. 42 participants were present (including 20 women) and the discussion focused on laws pertaining to marriage, enforcement of quotas, political parties and the electoral decree and paternity responsibility
Conduct of 3 technical support meetings with parliamentary commissions and/or the Gender Equity Office on key priority laws and to advocate for gender-sensitive laws, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	10	Meetings were organized with the female parliamentarians from the re-established Gender Equality Office of the Government. The meetings were used to discuss and advocate for the adoption of gender-sensitive laws
Organization of 1 national civil society symposium with at least 50 civil society organizations participating in strengthening State-society linkages and helping improve governance	1	A three-day national civil society symposium was held from 31 May to 2 June 2017, with 58 civil society organizations representing 180 other civil society organizations, mostly community-based organizations. The symposium was preceded by 12 workshops organized throughout the country. One of the major results of this symposium was the creation of a network of civil society organizations called the Haiti Community-based Organizations Network. In this regard, the participating representatives of the civil society organizations signed a chart of engagement. Following the symposium, a directory of participating organizations was developed and published. The symposium increased the credibility of civil society organizations and improved their participation in local governance
Provision of technical support in 2 departments on at least a quarterly basis to departmental multi-sectoral technical tables and/or civil society consultations/meetings	Yes	Technical support was provided to 2 departments on a quarterly basis, which included support to local authorities through 3 meetings on security and the rule of law in South-East Department and 4 coordination meetings prior to the installation of departmental delegates in Centre Department
Conduct of a nationwide multimedia public information campaign in support of political dialogue, national reconciliation, peace and the promotion of stable national institutions, through public advocacy and civic education using various communications tools,	Yes	Nationwide multimedia information campaigns were conducted and focused on voter sensitization with the objective of fostering voter participation in the 2 electoral rounds held during the reporting period. The multimedia campaigns included organization of 10 public electoral debates on MINUSTAH FM radio stations in 10 cities across the country, financial and

including partnerships with national media

coordination support and media coverage of the country's 10 municipal electoral forums

Support to the Provisional Electoral Council in September 2016 also included: (a) production of all graphics (flyer, stage background, invitation card, logo and YouTube banner) for the social media contest known as "Engagement 2.0", which was launched to encourage youth to vote; (b) production of a poster on the voting process; and (c) reproduction and distribution of 2,700 posters on electoral violations for voting centres and police stations

In South Department, 372 pupils, including 176 girls, participated in a session on electoral violence and the preservation of peace during the future elections. Lastly, an awareness campaign to promote non-violence during the electoral process was organized with a Haitian theatre group

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Strengthened capacity of State institutions to provide services at the central and local levels

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Adoption of new or revised laws on civil service, protection of whistle-blowers and coordination of non-governmental organizations

Parliament has not adopted new or revised laws on the civil service, protection of whistle-blowers and coordination of non-governmental organizations, as it was only partially functional until the completion of the legislative elections and the filling of all parliamentary seats by the second quarter of 2017

2.2.2 Formulation, with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities, of a gender-sensitive action plan to support the central coordination of delegations

A gender-sensitive action plan was not formulated owing to lack of funding to organize a symposium for departmental delegations to discuss the action plan. The Mission ensured that all activities carried out in relation to the central coordination of delegations were gender sensitive

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of at least 8 technical assistance meetings to the directorate of local government at the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities to advocate for key legal provisions and follow up on key priorities with respect to governance issues

34

Technical assistance meetings were held to provide support to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government) between November 2016 and June 2017 on the implementation of the programme of modernization of municipal administration to improve administrative capacities in all 140 communes in critical areas of municipal governance

The higher number of meetings was attributable to the emergency situation in the country relating to managing the impact of Hurricane Matthew in October 2016 at the local level

Organization and conduct of 2 workshops with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities to develop an action plan on departmental administration and the coordination of departmental delegations	No	Technical support was provided to the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government in preparing a symposium for 10 departmental delegations. However, because of the Government's financial constraints the symposium could not be carried out
Implementation of 60 quick-impact projects to strengthen State capacities to provide basic public services to the population, reinforce rule of law structures, support civil society engagement in good governance and provide opportunities to foster democracy in all 10 departments, with a higher concentration around the 2 regional offices	57	Projects have been implemented throughout the country with a higher concentration around the 2 regional offices, including the North Department regional office, which covered 4 departments, and the South Department regional office, which covered 3 departments. The focus of these projects included strengthening the rule of law and good governance through training programmes and the reconstruction of and provision of equipment for public infrastructure, such as local courthouses, town halls, police stations and schools; installation of public lighting in vulnerable neighbourhoods; capacity-building projects to improve livelihood opportunities through entrepreneurship activities and training for civil society organizations; and provision of potable water to prevent waterborne diseases, including cholera. Some of the projects implemented were in response to the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew, which hit the country in October 2016

Component 3: rule of law and human rights

28. During the reporting period, progress in the establishment and strengthening of key accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards was limited. The Superior Council of the Judiciary was not assuming its full role in providing oversight and investigations of allegations of misconduct against judges were not carried out. In general, the Council was not functioning at full capacity, given the large number of vacancies in its membership. Similarly, there was minimal progress in improving the functioning of key justice institutions such as the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, prosecution services, juvenile courts and a national legal aid programme. The criminal code and criminal procedure code were drafted, but they had yet to be adopted by Parliament. Despite the support provided by the Mission to strengthen the legal aid offices in the model jurisdictions of Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes, progress towards ensuring an efficient judicial system in those jurisdictions was also limited, owing largely to the fact that prosecution services and courts were not properly functioning. While the issue of pretrial detention remained unresolved, there were improvements in infrastructure, health and sanitation in the Haitian corrections system, especially in the three model jurisdictions.

29. The political instability that marked the first part of the reporting period had a negative impact on the implementation of human rights reforms. The lack of a counterpart at the ministerial level dealing with human rights issues was also a major impediment to the execution of planned activities. Haiti participated in the second universal periodic review process with the active involvement and good

representation of civil society, which was able to submit alternative reports. A new set of recommendations was produced, of which 188 recommendations were accepted and 25 were noted by the Government of Haiti. At its thirty-fourth session, held in April 2017, the Human Rights Council did not renew the mandate of the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti. However, in a statement the President of the Human Rights Council urged the Government of Haiti to implement some key recommendations contained in the Independent Expert's last reports and the Government publicly committed to doing so.

30. MINUSTAH continued to provide support to the Office for the Protection of Citizens to further strengthen its capacity to monitor the human rights situation and investigate human rights violations. The appointment of a new Ombudsperson, following the expiration of the mandate of the predecessor in October 2016, had yet to take place. As a result of the uncertainty and volatile situation resulting from the delays in the appointment, a number of activities involving the staff of the Ombudsperson could not be organized as planned. The Supreme Court continued to be unable to fulfil its role because six of the 12 supreme court judge positions were vacant. MINUSTAH continued to provide technical support to the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police with the aim of establishing a case management system. As a result, cases of human rights violations, including firearm incidents involving the Haitian National Police, were regularly referred to the relevant authorities.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress in the establishment and/or strengthening and functioning of key accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.1.1 Superior Council of the Judiciary assumes its full role in providing oversight of the judiciary, notably by having in place an operational mechanism for the evaluation of judges, the certification process of judges and a judicial inspectorate	The Superior Council had not established a functioning operational mechanism for the evaluation of judges owing to budgetary constraints and the lack of a proper regulatory framework	
3.1.2 All allegations against judges investigated by the Judicial Inspectorate of the Superior Council of the Judiciary (2014/15: 20; 2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 60)	No investigations were carried out despite continued advocacy. The Superior Council of the Judiciary continued to be non-functional	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance through 2 visits by two international experts on judicial inspections	1	Visit to provide technical assistance on evaluation of magistrates was undertaken
Drafting of a manual on the evaluation of magistrates to enhance understanding among judges of the evaluation process; adoption of the manual and its insertion in revised internal rules	No	The Superior Council of the Judiciary did not approve the draft amendment of its internal rules as proposed by the working group. Consequently, the manual on the evaluation of magistrates could not be drafted

Conduct of one workshop in each appellate jurisdiction addressing the evaluation process of judges	No	The Superior Council of the Judiciary did not approve the evaluation process proposed by MINUSTAH as part of the initiative of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections
Conduct of bimonthly meetings, advocacy and support for the implementation of the evaluation process in 5 jurisdictions and specific monitoring in the 3 model jurisdictions (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes)	No	The Superior Council of the Judiciary did not approve the evaluation process. As a result, the bimonthly meetings could not be held
Conduct of bimonthly meetings, advocacy and support for a permanent joint working group between the Ministry of Justice and the Superior Judicial Council in order to delineate the separation of powers and respective competences of the judiciary and the executive power	No	The Mission and the criminal law reform committee met with both the Ministry of Justice and the Superior Judicial Council 4 times to establish a permanent joint working group and the terms of reference of the working group were developed
Provision of technical support for the continued implementation of the training module on gender and justice for the magistracy school and judicial actors	Yes	Technical support for the implementation of a training module on gender and justice for the magistracy school was provided throughout the entire reporting period
Conduct of one advocacy workshop on gender and the administration of justice for senior judicial actors	No	The advocacy workshop did not take place because half of the 12 Supreme Court judge positions were vacant during the reporting period
Provision of technical support by an expert financed by the Canadian/Quebec Governments for the design and implementation of a system for the evaluation of prosecutors	Yes	A system for the evaluation of prosecutors, including an implementation plan, was designed. The implementation process was initiated through a three-day seminar conducted by the expert with Haitian senior prosecutors

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress in the functioning of key justice institutions, such as the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the prosecution services, the establishment of juvenile courts nationwide and a national legal aid programme

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.2.1 Adoption and implementation of a law of the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security	The draft law was prepared but the Director of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security did not submit the draft to the Minister for approval
3.2.2 Identification of key institutional and operational challenges impacting the effectiveness and accountability of the prosecution services	Achieved. An assessment of the prosecution services was performed between June and December 2016. Various challenges were identified and appropriate recommendations were made. The document was submitted to the Minister of Justice and Public Security who approved it and requested that the recommendations be implemented through a project document

3.2.3 Maintaining the number of first-instance juvenile courts in all appeals jurisdictions (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 18; 2016/17: 18) and adoption and implementation of the child code	The number of first-instance juvenile courts remained the same at 18 but the child code was not adopted or implemented
3.2.4 Implementation of a national legal aid programme for indigent individuals, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and women in prolonged pretrial detention	A draft law on a national legal aid programme was completed and submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security but has not yet been approved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of bimonthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to support the implementation of the law of the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security	No	12 meetings were held to support drafting the law on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The law was drafted but has not yet been adopted. It was being reviewed by the legal office of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security
Support for the preparation of a new strategic plan by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security	No	The Mission met with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security on a new strategic plan, but the Ministry did not start developing the plan
Conduct an assessment with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary to identify key institutional and operational challenges affecting the effectiveness and accountability of the prosecution services	Yes	An assessment was conducted with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, but no assessment was conducted with the Superior Council of the Judiciary, because the Council did not have jurisdiction over the prosecution services
Conduct of bimonthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary to provide technical and logistical support for the establishment of the 3 remaining juvenile courts and on the drafting of internal rules for the functioning of those courts	Yes	Bimonthly meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary to provide technical and logistical support for the installation of new hearing rooms and offices for juvenile judges in the juvenile tribunals in Les Cayes, Gonaïves and Hinche
Provision of technical support and advice through bimonthly meetings on the development and implementation of the national programme on legal aid, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and women in prolonged pretrial detention, and participate and provide legal advice through monthly meetings and on the drafting of the law on legal aid	No	12 meetings were held on the drafting of a framework law on legal aid and its implementation. The draft framework law was completed but has not yet been submitted to Parliament for adoption

Conduct a scoping assessment to study the feasibility of a comprehensive justice and security public expenditure review in order to identify the long-term affordability and sustainability challenges in the sector in light of the transition of the Mission

No

The assessment was not initiated as the Mission could not secure proper endorsement of the process from the Government of Haiti

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Increased compliance and engagement by the Government of Haiti with United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.3.1 Increase in the number of recommendations by the United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies, including the recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review, implemented by the Government (2014/15: 20; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 22)

Achieved. The Government of Haiti implemented at least 4 recommendations that had been formulated during the universal periodic review in 2011, bringing the number of recommendations implemented by the Government to 108

3.3.2 The Government of Haiti accepts all requests for visits by the United Nations human rights special procedures and United Nations human rights officials (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 1)

Achieved. The Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti carried out 2 country visits as planned in October 2016 and March 2017

3.3.3 Maintain the number of overdue reports by the Government of Haiti to human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies on the implementation of their obligations to a minimum (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 1)

The number of reports to human rights bodies that were overdue remained at 2: the periodic report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the initial report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

3.3.4 Increase in the number of police and judiciary proceedings concluded in relation to emblematic cases of serious violations of human rights (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 1)

Judicial procedures regarding serious violations of human rights did not advance during the reporting period. The overall slowness of the judiciary system had a direct impact on the judicial procedures as appeals filed by defendants in major trials were still outstanding before competent courts. Investigative judges lacked the necessary resources to expedite the procedures

3.3.5 Relaunch of the process for the development and roll-out of a national action plan on human rights in consultation with government agencies, the legislative and judicial branches, the Office for the Protection of Citizens and civil society organizations

Achieved. Following the acceptance by the Government of Haiti during the Human Rights Council session of April 2017 of the recommendation to develop a national plan of action, a formal communication was sent to the Prime Minister on 7 June to offer guidance and support the process

3.3.6 Appointment of a high-level focal point within the executive branch to coordinate action on human rights issues and activate the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights

Despite continued advocacy with the newly appointed Government, no high-level focal point was appointed to coordinate and direct the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of at least 4 meetings with Government entities and other actors to ensure appropriate coordination for the relaunch of the process for the development of a national human rights action plan; and follow-up on the engagement of the Government of Haiti with regard to the implementation of recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review and the ratification of key human rights instruments and on the preparation and submission of reports to the human rights treaties bodies, namely, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Yes	In December 2016, a meeting was organized with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights to discuss possible assistance needed to meet the Government's reporting obligations to the human rights bodies. MINUSTAH assisted the Government in the organization of a restitution workshop with civil society and diplomatic representatives to develop the additional universal periodic review report by the State as requested by the Human Rights Council
Conduct of at least 2 meetings, on an ad hoc basis, with government entities for the drafting and submission of the country report for the 2016 universal periodic review	Yes	Support was provided through the provision of a consultant who coordinated and assisted the government entities in drafting the country report for the 2016 universal periodic review, which was submitted on time. Several meetings were held between the consultant and the government entities throughout the drafting process
Conduct of 2 meetings with civil society organizations to support the drafting of at least two alternative reports, as provided for under the procedures of the United Nations human rights treaty mechanisms and bodies, to improve the advocacy capacity of civil society	5	Meetings were held with civil society organizations to guide them and support them in the drafting of at least 2 reports, which were submitted for the universal periodic review
Organization of at least 2 press conferences to publicize visits of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and United Nations human rights officials and to share their findings on the human rights situation in Haiti	2	Press conferences were organized for the 2 visits of the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti, which took place in October 2016 and March 2017

Development of a plan to record past human rights violations through the organization of 2 meetings with national actors	No	A mapping process of past human rights violations was under way but had not yet been completed
Monitoring of ongoing violations of human rights and the publication of at least 1 report on the subject	Yes	MINUSTAH continued its monitoring activities and investigation of emblematic cases. In February 2017, the Mission published a thematic human rights report on lynching entitled "Taking justice into one's own hands or the reign of impunity in Haiti", covering the issues of popular justice (punitive action taken by the population outside the justice system) and the impunity with respect to human rights violations resulting from the lack of prosecution of the overwhelming majority of lynching cases in Haiti
Organization of awareness-raising activities in celebration of at least one international Human Rights Day, involving youth and women's organizations, through outreach advocacy groups, radio and television programming and the distribution of promotional materials, to increase the advocacy capacity of youth and women's organizations	Yes	Public events were organized to celebrate Human Rights Day, International Women's Day and International Albinism Awareness Day

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progress towards completion, adoption and implementation of crucial law reform

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.4.1 Adoption and implementation of the criminal code and criminal procedure code, including sensitization	The criminal code and criminal procedure code were being reviewed by Parliament
3.4.2 Drafting of laws related to penal reform on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and forensic institute	Achieved. The 2 draft laws on legal aid and the national forensic institute were drafted and adopted by the Council of Ministers and were under consideration by Parliament. The draft law on the status of the Prosecutor was not yet adopted by the working group or by the Ministry

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support through weekly meetings and technical advice for the drafting and implementation of the criminal code and the criminal procedure code, including sensitization	Yes	Weekly meetings were held and technical advice provided. As a result, the criminal code and criminal procedure code were drafted and were being reviewed by Parliament
Provision of support through bimonthly meetings with and technical advice to the reform commission for the drafting of the law on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor and the provision of legal aid	Yes	Bimonthly meetings were held and technical advice provided. As a result, the draft law on legal aid was completed and transmitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The draft law on legal aid was adopted by the Council of Ministers and was under consideration by Parliament. The draft law on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor was also completed but had not yet been transmitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security as the Criminal Law Reform Committee needed to review its content prior to submission
Provision of support through bimonthly meetings and technical advice for the creation of a committee for the implementation of the new penal code and criminal procedure code	Yes	The Criminal Law Reform Committee was established on 19 August 2016
Provision of support through weekly meetings and technical advice for the drafting of an organic law for the national forensic institute	Yes	Through weekly meetings and technical advice, a draft organic law for the national forensic institute was completed and was submitted to Parliament for adoption
Provision of technical support for identification of discriminatory laws against women and girls, in support of a national gender equality action plan	Yes	Through weekly meetings, research and technical advice in partnership with female parliamentarians, the following laws were proposed to form the basis for discussion in the various workshops: marriage laws, including on adoption and human trafficking; laws on political parties and the electoral decree; and the responsible paternity act

Expected accomplishment 3.5: Progress towards an efficient judicial system in three model jurisdictions (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes)

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.5.1 Increase in the efficiency of the judicial system in the three model jurisdictions by holding at least 300 court hearings per year on penal cases in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes and at least 420 court hearings in Port-au-Prince, representing, at least, a 20 per cent increase (2014/15: Cap-Haïtien: 140, Les Cayes: 120, Port-au-Prince: 250;	201 hearings were held in Cap-Haïtien, 82 hearings were held in Les Cayes and 401 hearings were held in Port-au-Prince The lower outputs in Cap-Haïtien and Port-au-Prince were attributable to challenges experienced in the functioning of the courts. The lower output in the jurisdiction of Les Cayes was attributable to: (a) the impact of Hurricane Matthew, including the strike by the staff of the court that took place after the hurricane;

2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 250, Les Cayes: 250, Port-au-Prince: 350; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 300, Les Cayes: 300, Port-au-Prince: 420)

3.5.2 Increase the number of cases closed by investigating judges in the three model jurisdictions in Port-au-Prince and in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien (2014/15: Les Cayes: 136, Port-au-Prince: 1,050, Cap-Haïtien: 175; 2015/16: Les Cayes: 162, Port-au-Prince: 1,155, Cap-Haïtien: 210; 2016/17: Port-au-Prince: 1,270, Les Cayes: 195, Cap-Haïtien: 252)

3.5.3 Decrease the percentage of prisoners held in pretrial detention in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes and maintain at least at the same level the percentage of prisoners held in pretrial detention in Port-au-Prince (2014/15: Port-au-Prince: 87 per cent, Les Cayes: 78 per cent, Cap-Haïtien: 50 per cent; 2015/16: Port-au-Prince: 65 per cent, Les Cayes: 60 per cent, Cap-Haïtien: 40 per cent; 2016/17: Port-au-Prince: 65 per cent, Les Cayes: 55 per cent, Cap-Haïtien: 35 per cent)

3.5.4 Increase the number of cases closed by legal aid offices in Cap Haïtien and Les Cayes by 50 per cent (2014/15: Cap-Haïtien: 67, Les Cayes: 49; 2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 91, Les Cayes: 67; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 135, Les Cayes: 100)

3.5.5 Increase the number of female and male detainees having access to legal aid in Cap Haïtien and Les Cayes by 50 per cent (2014/15: Cap-Haïtien: 160, Les Cayes: 200; 2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 192, Les Cayes: 240; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 288, Les Cayes: 360)

3.5.6 Increase in the number of victims of sexual and gender-based violence who receive assistance from the legal aid offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 25, Les Cayes: 0; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 100, Les Cayes: 100)

(b) the non-renewal of the mandate of the Dean of the judicial system; and (c) the non-functioning legal aid office in the region

The number of cases closed by investigating judges was 550 in Port-au-Prince, 64 in Les Cayes and 217 in Cap-Haïtien

The lower outputs were attributable to challenges experienced in the functioning of the courts, including the lack of proper supervision by the Inspectorate of the Superior Council of the Judiciary

The percentage of prisoners held in pretrial detention in Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien was 77 per cent, 82 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively

The higher percentage was attributable to the low number of hearings held, the low number of cases closed by investigating judges, the lack of legal aid and the high number of arbitrary arrests

The detainees did not receive legal aid owing to the gradual consolidation of operations into Port-au-Prince as the Mission was preparing to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017, affecting the support provided to these legal aid offices

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support through daily advocacy to the actors of the courts in the three model jurisdictions and monitoring of court hearings	Yes	Technical support was provided through regular visits to judicial actors of the Courts of First Instance. In Port-au-Prince the daily support was reinforced by a MINUSTAH liaison office in the Court of First Instance
Provision of technical support to the legal aid offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien, through the identification of detainees in pretrial detention, the distribution of the files to the legal aid offices, and the monitoring of the legal aid offices' activities	Yes	Identification of detainees who were held in pretrial detention and distribution of the files to the legal aid offices took place in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien. In addition, daily technical support was provided to the legal aid offices, including monitoring of their activities
Provision of technical support for the 3 pilot projects of first instance courts to reinforce the functioning of registry, Prosecutor's Office, investigative judges' cabinets and Office of the Dean of the Court in the model jurisdiction	Yes	Technical support, through the funding of a consultancy, was provided to the registries of the Prosecutor's Office and the Office of the Dean of the Court on both manual and electronic ranking and archiving techniques. Furthermore, 2 workshops were organized in Les Cayes on the functions of the clerks of the court in the Haitian judicial system. An assessment of the performance of the investigating judges was established with the Dean of the Court through the monthly monitoring of the number of closed cases by each investigative judge's cabinet
Provision of legal aid through the legal aid offices to indigent individuals who have been detained awaiting trials and to women and children in the model jurisdiction in North and South Departments	Yes	Legal aid offices, 1 in Cap-Haïtien and 1 in Les Cayes, were re-established with technical and financial support provided by MINUSTAH. These legal aid offices were focused on detainees held in pretrial detention, especially women and children, and on providing legal assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence
Provision of technical support to court actors through daily advocacy for the effective implementation of immediate trial procedure	Yes	Technical support through workshops and development of monitoring tools as well as daily advocacy to court actors resulted in an effective implementation of the immediate trial procedure from July 2016
Provision of technical support through weekly monitoring of new incarcerations for quick treatment of cases	Yes	Provision of technical support through weekly and monthly monitoring of new incarcerations for quick processing of cases was done through the committee of the criminal system in Port-au-Prince and the detention monitoring committee in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien
Organization of 3 training workshops on gender and sexual and gender-based violence for judicial actors in the 3 model jurisdictions	3	Workshops were organized for magistrates, judges and prosecutors on a range of issues, including gender, punishment for perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence and fair compensation to victims

Provision of legal aid through the legal aid offices to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the model jurisdiction in North and South Departments	Yes	With technical support provided by MINUSTAH, special cells were established through legal aid offices in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes, which enabled them to provide legal assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence
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Expected accomplishment: 3.6 Improvements in infrastructure, health and sanitation in the Haitian corrections system, especially in the three model jurisdictions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.6.1 Implementation of the strategic plan of the Directorate of Prison Administration to increase its efficiency and autonomy (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 10 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent)	Achieved. The Directorate of Prison Administration strategic development plan for 2014–2016 was completed. An action plan covering the same period was also completed	
3.6.2 Commencement of the drafting of the strategic plan of the Directorate of Prison Administration for the period 2017–2021	Achieved. A strategic plan was drafted in collaboration with the Directorate of Prison Administration. In addition, a strategic vision for the Directorate of Prison Administration was included, as a subsection, in the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021	
3.6.3 Maintain the number of standard operating procedures being implemented in all prisons and compliance with international human rights standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners (2014/15:14; 2015/16: 14; 2016/17: 14)	Achieved. The 14 prison directives of the Directorate of Prison Administration were implemented in all operational prisons in the country. In addition, a fifteenth directive, on gender, was developed and implemented in the Haitian prison administration system	
3.6.4 Electronic data management system (Automated Fingerprints Integrated System) is implemented in three prisons (Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien) (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 3)	The infrastructure renovations were completed at the civilian prison of Port-of-Prince, the hardware and software required for the Automated Fingerprints Integrated System were purchased and an Internet/intranet site was developed to support the implementation of the application, but delays were experienced in purchasing four servers for the project, which were not available in Haiti and had to be purchased from an international supplier	
3.6.5 Penitentiary training curriculum is developed and implemented	Achieved. A 6-week penitentiary classroom training curriculum combined with a 2-week practicum in Haitian prisons was developed and implemented for graduates of the Haitian National Police officers assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

Provision of technical support and advice to the Directorate General and the Central Division of Administration of the Haitian National Police for the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	Technical support and advice was provided and the Directorate of Prison Administration strategic development plan for 2014–2016 and the 2015–2016 action plan were completed
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Provision of technical support and advice to initiate the drafting of the strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021 for the Directorate of Prison Administration through weekly meetings	Yes	Technical support and advice was provided on a weekly basis and a subsection pertaining to the Directorate of Prison Administration was included in the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Co-location of up to 18 MINUSTAH corrections officers within prisons in the three model jurisdiction locations to provide advisory and technical support to national authorities on effective prison management at six prison facilities	48	Correctional advisers provided advisory and technical support in all 3 model jurisdiction locations (17 operational prisons) to national authorities at the Directorate of Prison Administration headquarters on effective prison management
Daily mentoring and technical support on the security plan implemented in 10 prison facilities	Yes	Daily mentoring and technical support was provided on the security plan in 10 prison facilities. Post orders defining the roles and responsibilities of correctional officers for the Directorate of Prison Administration correctional staff were implemented in 15 prisons
Coordination of 4 advocacy meetings with national authorities from the Directorate of Prison Administration and the Haitian National Police on prison and corrections policy, programming and services in order to increase their commitment, ownership and accountability	Yes	3 meetings were held with the implementation and monitoring committee of the Haitian National Police on resource mobilization with donors where priorities, challenges and needs emanating from the 2017–2021 strategic development plan were discussed, including issues pertaining to prison management. In addition, strategic meetings were held on 6 occasions with management representatives of the Directorate of Prison Administration
Provision of support in the organization of 2 conferences for all regional directors and all heads of prisons of the Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	A 1-day conference was held on the newly developed Directorate of Prison Administration gender directive and to discuss priorities that should be included in the Directorate of Prison Administration gender action plan. Another 1-day conference was held to discuss partnership opportunities geared towards offering vocational training and rehabilitation programmes for inmates in Haitian prisons
Support the Directorate of Prison Administration with both financial and technical support to roll out the Automated Fingerprints Integrated System in prisons in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes	Yes	Infrastructure renovations were completed at the Port-au-Prince prison, the hardware and software required for the Automated Fingerprints Integrated System was purchased and an Internet/intranet site was under construction to support the implementation of the application. Renovation work was also started at Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes prisons in preparation for a pilot launch of the Fingerprints Integrated System application. Delays were experienced in the purchasing of 4 new servers for the project that were not available within Haiti and had to be purchased from an international supplier

Provision of technical and logistic support to the Directorate of Prison Administration through weekly meetings to develop a formal penitentiary training curriculum	Yes	Through weekly meetings between correctional advisers and officials from the Directorate of Prison Administration to develop a penitentiary training curriculum for graduates of the Haitian National Police programme assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration. The Directorate of Prison Administration officers participated in a 6-week classroom training programme followed by a 2-week on-the-job orientation programme in the prisons. Work was ongoing between correctional advisers and officials from the Directorate towards the development of a continuous learning curriculum for correctional officers. A training session on security awareness and prison incident management was developed and delivered in 13 prisons. Staff members of the Directorate of Prison Administration were also trained in a number of areas, including gender issues, record and inmate file keeping, security intelligence, use of force, management of prison keys and maintenance and storage of equipment and weapons. A joint MINUSTAH-Canadian Embassy train-the-trainers session for 20 correctional officers was also held
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Component 4: support

31. The support component provided the necessary administrative, logistical and security services to an average of 2,180 military contingent personnel, 746 United Nations police, 1,652 formed police personnel, 1,217 civilian staff and 41 Government-provided personnel. In support of the implementation of its mandate, the Mission 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 counselling and welfare, environmental matters, procurement, training, contracts 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 services, supply operations and the provision of security for the Mission.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Effective and efficient administrative, logistical and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.1.1 Uninterrupted medical services for all Mission personnel in all locations through routine access and after-hours urgent care	Uninterrupted medical services were provided to all Mission personnel in all locations. Medical care in the regional locations was fully maintained during working hours and on call after working hours
4.1.2 Mission-wide aviation resources are available and accessible by Mission personnel for the implementation of the mandate	The Mission utilized a total of 2,261 flying hours in support of the mandate of the Mission, including support for the Presidential election and humanitarian assistance, especially during Hurricane Matthew

4.1.3 The terms of the memorandum of understanding with the police-contributing countries and troop-contributing countries are met, and the verification process is fully implemented	All 21 memorandums of understanding with the police-contributing and troop-contributing countries were signed and the mandatory inspections and verifications of contingent-owned-equipment and self-sustainment for the reporting period were conducted
4.1.4 The inventory holdings of the Mission are reviewed, in keeping with the established key performance indicators and ratios, and appropriate action is taken to addresses surplus and obsolescence	The inventory holdings were verified and physical verification was conducted for 100 per cent of the inventory held by the Mission
4.1.5 The recommendations of the civilian staffing review are implemented and staffing resources are realigned accordingly	The recommendations of the civilian staffing review were implemented and the staffing strength for the 2016/17 period was aligned with the recommendations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 2,370 military contingent personnel, 951 United Nations police officers, 50 corrections officers and 1,600 formed police personnel	2,180	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	746	United Nations police officers (average strength)
	41	Correction officers (average strength)
	1,652	Formed police personnel (average strength)
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	84 mandatory inspections of contingent-owned equipment for 21 contingents were conducted during the 2016/17 period. Of the 84 inspections, 1 inspection for 1 contingent affected by Hurricane Matthew was partially completed
Storage and supply of 705,250 individual meals (1,626 tons of rations), 36,270 combat rations and 163,215 litres of water for 2,370 military contingent and 1,600 formed police personnel in 17 locations	1,372,410	Individual meals
	3,156	Tons of rations
	54,740	Combat rations
	246,330	Litres of water
		The higher output was attributable to higher than anticipated military and police incumbency during the period compared with the estimates, which assumed earlier repatriation in line with the anticipated drawdown
Administration of an average of 1,346 civilian staff, comprising 320 international staff, 932 national staff and 94 United Nations Volunteers	1,217	Civilian staff, comprising 286 international staff, 843 national staff and 88 United Nations Volunteers

Continue the implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	Induction training for all new personnel and refresher training for more than 50 per cent of all existing personnel on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse were conducted
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Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 62 compounds, including 15 military camps, 11 formed police unit sites, 2 United Nations police premises, 19 United Nations police sites co-located with Haitian National Police, 12 civilian staff premises and 3 information and communications technology services radio repeater sites	59 13 10 2 19 12 3	Compounds, comprising: Military camps Formed police unit sites United Nations police premises United Nations police sites Civilian staff premises Radio repeater sites The lower output was attributable to the closure of 3 compounds, in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien and at Port base in Port-au-Prince
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal in all locations	Yes	Sanitation and water supply services were provided to all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal
Operation and maintenance of 7 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 6 locations	14 10	United Nations-owned water purifications plants Locations The higher output was attributable to the fact that 5 plants were not decommissioned as planned and the installation of 2 new plants in October 2016
Operation and maintenance of 31 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants in 17 locations	28 14	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants Locations The lower output is attributable to the decommissioning of 2 wastewater treatment plants in line with the ongoing downsizing of the Mission
Operation and maintenance of 197 United Nations-owned generators, 68 light towers and 17 welding generators	221 49 12	Generators Light towers Welding generators The higher number of generators was attributable to the lower number of 24 generators written off, compared with 68 generators that were planned to be written off

		The lower output for light towers and welding generators was attributable to the write off of 19 light towers and 5 welding generators
Maintenance and renovation of 10 km of gravel roads	No	The gravel roads were not maintained or renovated in light of the ongoing downsizing of the Mission
Maintenance of 1 airfield facility and 9 main helicopter landing sites in 7 locations	No	The project was cancelled owing to non-availability of a vendor in Haiti
Storage, supply and account for 16.527 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	13.281	Million litres of petrol The lower output was attributable to the closure of 7 military camps between 25 April 2017 and 30 June 2017
Ground transportation		
Supply and account for of 2.975 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	2.773	Million litres of petrol The lower output was attributable to the closure of 7 military camps between 25 April 2017 and 30 June 2017
Operation and maintenance of 756 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 18 armoured vehicles, at 3 workshops in 3 locations	756	United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained at 3 workshops in Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien
Operation of weekday shuttle bus services for 13 scheduled local routes twice daily for civilian staff; taxi service for all MINUSTAH personnel during the workday on 13 local routes to support operations during working hours; and unscheduled transport for personnel upon request	7	Scheduled local routes The lower output was attributable to the ongoing drawdown of the Mission
Conduct of 800 driving tests and issuance of United Nations driving permits for all newly arrived personnel	700	Driving tests conducted and permits issued
Conduct/implement the road safety programmes of the Mission	Yes	Road safety training was provided for incoming military officers of all rotating contingents
Air operations		
Provision of air transportation services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including unscheduled flights upon request, medical evacuation and casualty evacuations that are safe, effective and reliable in support of the mandate of the Mission	Yes	Provision of aviation tasks to support the Mission as follows:
	153	Patrols
	43	Medical evacuations
	1,525	Passengers and cargo
	540	Other tasks

		Air transportation services were provided from/to Port-au-Prince and to regions, and between Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo
Operation and maintenance of 5 rotary-wing military aircraft and 1 fixed-wing civilian aircraft	5	Rotary-wing aircraft
	1	Fixed-wing aircraft
		As part of the Mission drawdown, starting from April 2017 air transportation services were provided using 3 rotary-wing aircraft and 1 fixed-wing aircraft
Administration of a total of 2,100 flight hours (1,500 flying hours of helicopters and 600 flight hours of fixed-wing aircraft to cover all the services required by the Mission mandated tasks; including search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuations, night flight operations and military reconnaissance flights)	2,261	Flight hours
		The higher output was attributable to additional operational requirements to support the electoral process for 2 cycles (October 2016 and January 2017) and to support the emergency operations following Hurricane Matthew
Supply and account for 1.071 million litres of aviation fuel for air transportation	1.215	Million litres of aviation fuel
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Earth station was supported and maintained
		The lower output was attributable to the technological obsolescence of 1 earth station and its subsequent write-off
Support and maintenance of 13 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems,	9	Very small aperture terminal systems
23 telephone exchanges and 98 microwave links	22	Telephone exchanges
	60	Microwave links
		The lower output was attributable to the Mission's withdrawal from regional locations and the closure of camps
Support and maintenance of 77 ultra-high frequency (UHF) repeaters	53	Ultra-high frequency repeaters
		The lower output was attributable to the Mission's withdrawal from regional locations and the closure of camps
Support and maintenance of FM radio broadcast stations in radio production facilities	Yes	MINUSTAH FM radio aired its programmes continuously, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from all 14 broadcasting stations in the 10 departments of Haiti. Technical teams performed maintenance operations at each site on a monthly basis

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 1,171 desktop computers, 1,129 laptop computers and 320 printers in various locations	916	Desktop computers
	1,132	Laptop computers
	315	Printers
The lower output for desktop computers and printers was attributable to the Mission's withdrawal from regional locations and the closure of camps		
Support and maintenance of 19 local area networks (LAN) and 18 wide area networks (WAN) for 3,100 users (accounts) in various locations	40	Local area networks
	41	Wide area networks
	3,100	Account users
The higher output was attributable to the inclusion of police co-location sites into the Mission's managed network. Previously, the connection was outsourced to commercial Internet service providers, independent of the Mission's network. To ensure virtual private network, voice and data connectivity and enable content filtering and monitoring, the sites were connected to the Mission's network, resulting in the increase of wide area networks and local area network locations		

Medical

Provision of ambulance service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with a medical team composed of a paramedic/nurse and a driver for MINUSTAH personnel in Port-au-Prince	Yes	Ambulance service was provided in Port-au-Prince, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Maintenance of a United Nations dispensary at the logistics base during working hours and on call for emergencies after working hours	Yes	The United Nations dispensary at the logistics base was in operation during office hours and on call for emergencies after working hours
Maintain active surveillance on the flu pandemic, Ebola virus disease and other health threats by monitoring the epidemiological changes in Haiti	Yes	Maintained active surveillance of the flu pandemic, Ebola virus disease and other health threats through monitoring of epidemiological changes in Haiti

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area
24-hour close protection for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection was provided for senior Mission staff and during high-level visits to the Mission area
	296	Residences surveyed

Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 150 residences		A higher number of surveys was conducted in line with the required reinforcement of security measures
Conduct of a total of 18 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	24	Security awareness sessions conducted The higher output was attributable to additional security awareness sessions to address increased risks after Hurricane Matthew
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel	Yes	Weekly induction training sessions, including security briefings and radio training, for all new staff members and existing personnel who requested training, provided for 3,680 participants, including civilian and uniformed personnel. Fire training sessions and drills took place in all MINUSTAH facilities
Conduct "Safe and secure approaches in field environments" training for a total of 200 staff members	Yes	Safe and secure approaches in field environments training was provided twice per month. 32 MINUSTAH personnel and 40 personnel from other United Nations agencies were trained
Property management		
Monitoring and reporting of all key performance indicators with specific reference to a 100 per cent physical verification of all United Nations-owned equipment and the disposal of all written-off assets, including hazardous materials, in full compliance with rules and regulations and in an environmentally safe and protective manner	Yes	100 per cent physical verification of United Nations-owned equipment was performed. Written-off assets were disposed of in full compliance with the established environmental policy
Identify any drawdown surplus inventory holdings	Yes	Surplus inventory that met the criteria for inter-mission transfer at the end of 30 June 2017 was identified
Training		
Administration and conduct of 81 courses for international staff and 50 courses for national staff	Yes	316 training sessions were conducted. 3,432 staff members attended, comprising 327 international staff, 121 United Nations Volunteers and 788 national staff
Conduct of training in preparation for transition activities such as job fairs and assistance with the preparation of resumé	Yes	26 career guidance and transition courses were provided. The subjects covered included writing personal history profiles and curricula vitae and competency-based interview techniques for applicants and for panel members

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	72 541.7	77 378.4	(4 836.7)	(6.7)
United Nations police	50 172.9	44 046.5	6 126.4	12.2
Formed police units	51 388.4	50 283.9	1 104.5	2.1
Subtotal	174 103.0	171 708.8	2 394.2	1.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	57 286.3	56 875.9	410.4	0.7
National staff	20 874.4	20 419.5	454.9	2.2
United Nations Volunteers	6 052.0	6 030.5	21.5	0.4
General temporary assistance	—	1 089.3	(1 089.3)	—
Government-provided personnel	2 920.2	2 500.7	419.5	14.4
Subtotal	87 132.9	86 915.9	217.0	0.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers				
Consultants	1 300.3	645.7	654.6	50.3
Official travel	2 732.6	3 668.7	(936.1)	(34.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	38 636.3	29 595.5	9 040.8	23.4
Ground transportation	4 407.6	4 122.8	284.8	6.5
Air operations	8 116.7	9 894.6	(1 777.9)	(21.9)
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	7 092.1	5 671.2	1 420.9	20.0
Information technology	5 777.3	6 217.1	(439.8)	(7.6)
Medical	1 565.1	1 472.9	92.2	5.9
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	12 062.8	14 905.2	(2 842.4)	(23.6)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	2 998.1	1.9	0.1
Subtotal	84 690.8	79 191.8	5 499.0	6.5
Gross requirements	345 926.7	337 816.5	8 110.2	2.3
Staff assessment income	8 406.5	8 316.5	90.0	1.1
Net requirements	337 520.2	329 500.0	8 020.2	2.4

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	345 926.7	337 816.5	8 110.2	2.3

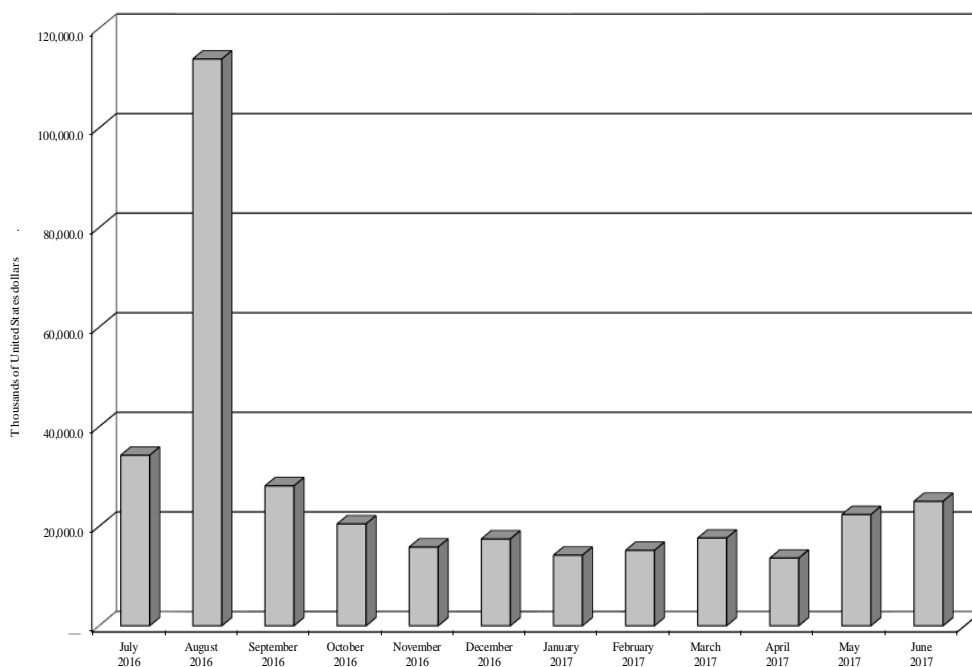
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	173 103	—	174 103
II. Civilian personnel	87 133	—	87 133
III. Operational costs	84 691	—	84 691
Total	345 927	—	345 927
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			—

32. No redeployments across groups of expenditures were required during the 2016/17 period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



33. The higher expenditure in August 2016 was attributable primarily to the recording of obligations for reimbursements to troop- and formed police unit-contributing Governments for standard costs and for claims related to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	622.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 454.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	4 194.8
Total	6 272.2

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	13 231.7
Formed police units	7 982.2
Subtotal	21 213.9
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	9 495.4
Formed police units	5 957.2
Subtotal	15 452.6
Total	36 666.5

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.1	1 October 2016	1 May 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	1.7	1 October 2016	1 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.9	1 October 2016	1 May 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25–5.75		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement ^a	3 174.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	3 174.0

^a The total amount includes the estimated value of waived landing fees and the estimated value of land and buildings provided by the Government of Haiti.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$4 836.7)	(6.7%)

34. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher than anticipated reimbursement costs for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment and the cost of freight for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment following the decision of the Security Council to close the Mission and replace it with a smaller mission without a military component. Freight costs were not provided for in the approved budget for the 2016/17 period. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) standard troop cost reimbursement, attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 3.0 per cent; and (b) contingent-owned major equipment, attributable primarily to the repatriation of four military units and the higher than anticipated actual deductions for unserviceability and non-deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$6 126.4	12.2%

35. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower requirements under mission subsistence allowance due to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 21.6 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 12.0 per cent, resulting from the gradual drawdown of police personnel following the decision of the Security Council to close the Mission and replace it with a mission with a smaller United Nations police component.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 104.5	2.1%

36. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation as a result of the favourable terms and conditions of the long-term charter agreement, which allowed for flexibility to combine rotations, maximize aircraft capacity and reduce the number of flights

¹ 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.

resulting in a significant reduction in repositioning costs; and (b) the lower cost of jet fuel compared with budget estimates. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher than anticipated reimbursement costs for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment and the increased requirements for freight costs for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment, following the decision of the Security Council to close the Mission and replace it with a smaller mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$410.4	0.7%

37. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 16.7 per cent for the Professional and higher categories, compared with the overall budgeted vacancy rate of 13.0 per cent; and the lower actual average net salary of \$7,494.3 per person per month for the Field Service category, compared with the budgeted net salary of \$7,600 per person per month. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the impact of the lower actual average vacancy rate of 6.1 per cent for the Field Service category on salary costs, compared with the budgeted rate of 13.0 per cent, and the increased requirements for common staff costs due to the higher than anticipated actual separation costs resulting from the gradual reduction of civilian personnel in preparation for the closure of the Mission. The overall actual average vacancy rate for all international staff was 11.3 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$454.9	2.2%

38. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the favourable actual average exchange rate of 65.31 Haitian gourdes per United States dollar, compared with the rate of 57.01 Haitian gourdes per United States dollar applied in the approved budget for the 2016/17 period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) the impact on salary costs of the lower actual average vacancy rates of 12.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff respectively, compared with the budgeted rates of 16.0 per cent for National Professional Officers and 11.0 per cent for national General Service staff; and (b) the increased requirements for common staff costs, attributable to the higher separation costs resulting from the gradual reduction of national staff in preparation for the closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>
General temporary assistance	(\$1 089.3)

39. The increased requirements were attributable to the costs for 14 general temporary assistance positions, comprising 2 P-4, 11 National Professional Officers and 1 national General Service staff member for the Electoral Assistance Section to support the delayed electoral process, the timing of which could not be anticipated with certainty at the time the budget for the 2016/17 period was prepared. The positions were approved on an exceptional basis, in line with the request of the General Assembly to ensure that the Mission continued to make the arrangements necessary to support the electoral process (General Assembly resolution [70/276](#), para. 10).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$419.5	14.4%

40. The reduced requirements were attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 8.0 per cent, as a result of the gradual reduction of Government-provided personnel in preparation for the closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$654.6	50.3%

41. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual number of consultancies required to provide technical assistance to the Office of the President and the non-requirement of consultancy services to support the Government of Haiti in the context of the downsizing of the Mission; and (b) the lower costs for training consultants, as training activities were conducted using in-house resources.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$936.1)	(34.3%)

42. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the high number of official trips undertaken to support the presidential election and the two local elections and to support humanitarian assistance activities following Hurricane Matthew. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for official travel for training, resulting from management's decision to reprioritize the resources to cover increased requirements for official travel not related to training, and given the gradual reduction of civilian staff in preparation for the closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$9 040.8	23.4%

43. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the gradual drawdown of military personnel and the closure of camps in preparation for the closure of the Mission, which resulted in lower than estimated costs for spare parts and supplies and petrol, oil and lubricants for generators; and (b) maintenance and security services, which were budgeted to be provided as a service. However, during the performance period these services were provided by individual contractors and consequently recorded in other supplies, services and equipment (see para. 49). The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for engineering supplies and for water treatment and fuel distribution equipment, resulting from the acquisition of supplies and equipment for the maintenance of the Mission's wastewater treatment plants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$284.8	6.5%

44. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the gradual drawdown of military and civilian personnel in preparation for the closure of the Mission; and (b) vehicle maintenance services, which were budgeted to be provided as a service. However, during the performance period, these services were provided

by individual contractors and consequently recorded in other supplies, services and equipment (see para. 49).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	(\$1 777.9)	(21.9%)

45. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual number of 2,261 flight hours, compared with 2,100 flight hours budgeted, which resulted in higher than anticipated expenditure for petrol, oil and lubricants, as well as for rental operations for helicopters. The additional flight hours were required to support two election cycles (October 2016 and January 2017) and the emergency operations following Hurricane Matthew in October 2016.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 420.9	20.0%

46. The reduced requirements were attributable to: (a) the postponement of certain public information activities given the impact of Hurricane Matthew, as well as the impact of the delays in the presidential and local elections; and (b) lower acquisition of public information supplies, as these were provided as part of public information services at no additional cost.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$439.8)	(7.6%)

47. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of laptop computers and other information technology equipment and the cost allocated to MINUSTAH for contractual services related to supporting Umoja Cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo. The replacements were necessary due to: (a) a high end-user equipment failure rate; (b) hardware damage caused by severe weather during Hurricane Matthew; (c) discontinued production of spare parts for technologically obsolete computers; and (d) increased maintenance and operating costs for existing equipment that had passed the recommended life expectancy. The increased requirements were offset in part by the reduced requirements for spare parts and supplies attributable primarily to: (a) the lower number of end-user equipment items; (b) lower consumption of toner cartridges due to the reduced number of printers and defaulted black and white printer settings; (c) usage of cannibalized and recycled hardware parts where practical; and (d) discontinued production of technologically obsolete computer equipment components.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$92.2	5.9%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower cost of medical supplies due to the drawdown of military personnel in preparation for the closure of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$2 842.4)	(23.6%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable to services provided by individual contractors for maintenance, security and maintenance and repair of vehicles reflected under this class of expenditure in line with the purpose of the activities. The corresponding reduced requirements were reflected under facilities and infrastructure, and ground transportation, as explained in paragraphs 43 and 44 above.

50. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for uniforms, badges and gear owing to the drawdown of military personnel in preparation of the closure of the Mission and by reduced requirements for other freight and related costs due to lower than estimated procurement of spare parts and lower than estimated cost of freight forwarding and inland transportation services.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

51. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$8,110,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$6,272,200 from investment revenue (\$622,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,454,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$4,194,800).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution [71/302](#)

(General Assembly resolution [71/302](#))

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Stresses the importance of preparing national staff for the transitional period by putting in place number of programmes such as job fairs and a certification programme in vocational skills, encourages the Mission to continue to assist national staff in their transition to future professional careers outside the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon (para. 9)	<p>Career guidance and transition courses were provided to national staff. The subjects covered included writing personal history profiles and curricula vitae, competency-based interview techniques for applicants and for panel members, workflow and process analysis, enabling and supporting change, recognizing and responding to ethical dilemmas, event planning, and records and procedure management. In addition, a 10-day certified training professional programme was offered to national staff. English, French, Spanish and Creole language courses were also offered to staff</p> <p>A job fair was held with the participation of 34 private sector companies, embassies, United Nations agencies and international organizations</p>