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Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019

Note by the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present note contains a request for authority to enter into commitments with assessment in the total amount of \$51,850,100 gross (\$50,011,700 net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019, as explained in sections II and III below.
2. In paragraph 10 of its resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#) of 10 April 2018, the Security Council affirmed its intention, based on a review of the security conditions on the ground and the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure stability, to consider the withdrawal of MINUJUSTH and transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti beginning no sooner than 15 October 2019.
3. In the light of the above, the Security Council, in paragraph 9 of that same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic assessment mission to Haiti by 1 February 2019 and, on that basis, to present to the Council recommendations on the future United Nations role in Haiti, including any recommendations for drawdown and exit, in the fourth 90-day report, no later than 1 March 2019.
4. The aforementioned actions of the Security Council render the operational circumstances of MINUJUSTH from 1 July 2019 onwards subject to significant uncertainty, until the Council takes its decision in April 2019 on the renewal of the mandate of MINUJUSTH, as well as the timing and modalities of the anticipated transition to a United Nations non-peacekeeping presence in Haiti.
5. Consequently, in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution [49/233 A](#), the Secretary-General proposes financing arrangements for MINUJUSTH for a six-month period to provide the Mission with adequate resources



to continue to fulfil its existing mandate and conduct closure activities. In accordance with established budgetary procedures, the Secretary-General will review the financial implications for the 2019/20 period arising from the final decision of the Security Council in April 2019 and revert to the General Assembly, if necessary.

II. Mandate and planning assumptions

A. Overall

6. The mandate of MINUJUSTH was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017. The Council authorized the extension of the mandate of the Mission until 15 April 2019 by its resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#).

7. The Mission is mandated to support the Government of Haiti in developing the Haitian National Police, strengthening the country's rule of law institutions, including the justice and correctional sectors, and advancing the promotion and protection of human rights, including through monitoring, reporting and analysis. MINUJUSTH will continue to deliver its mandate through frameworks organized according to four components: security and stability; political and rule of law; human rights; and support.

8. The headquarters of the Mission is located in Port-au-Prince, where, in addition to the departments of Artibonite and Nippes, formed police units will be based until their repatriation is completed.

B. Background

9. The Security Council, in its resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), requested the Secretary-General to set out a well-developed and clearly benchmarked projected two-year exit strategy to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti to continue supporting the efforts of the Government of Haiti in sustaining peace and peacebuilding. In his report to the Security Council dated 20 March 2018 ([S/2018/241](#)), the Secretary-General presented 11 benchmarks for an exit strategy to transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti. The benchmarks describe a desired end state with respect to the rule of law and human rights in Haiti in the last quarter of 2019, allowing for a smooth transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence. In addition, the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 June 2018 ([S/2018/527](#)) included 46 indicators of achievement to be used to measure progress towards achieving the objectives of the exit strategy.

10. In his report to the Security Council dated 28 November 2018 ([S/2018/1059](#)), the Secretary-General provided an update on progress with regard to the benchmarked exit strategy and an update on timelines for the transfer of tasks and responsibilities for handover to the Government of Haiti, in coordination with the United Nations country team. Despite the efforts of the Government and the United Nations system in Haiti, much remains to be done to achieve the objectives of the exit strategy for MINUJUSTH. The achievement of a substantial number of indicators remains uncertain, in particular, the adoption and implementation of legislation deemed critical for the consolidation of the rule of law in Haiti. Of the 46 benchmarked indicators of achievement, 5 indicators are on track to be achieved in accordance with the timeline, challenges of varying degrees exist with regard to the achievement of 28 indicators, 10 indicators are not on track to be achieved and 3 indicators were not measured, or updates were not available at the time of the report.

11. Legislative and municipal elections are scheduled for October 2019, as constitutionally mandated. In October 2018, the Government of Haiti requested the assistance of the United Nations system in Haiti for the organization of those elections. In December 2018, a needs assessment mission was undertaken to evaluate the political and electoral environment in Haiti, the legal and institutional framework governing the electoral process and the capacity and requirements of electoral stakeholders. After the assessment, it was recommended that United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes provide additional logistical and technical electoral assistance to support the Government, which will bear most of the costs of the elections. The good offices role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was deemed as essential in promoting a stable political environment in the lead-up to the elections. In addition, it was recommended that MINUJUSTH or its potential successor ensure the continued provision of advisory support from the United Nations to the Haitian National Police during the potentially volatile electoral period.

12. A strategic assessment mission to Haiti, requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#), was conducted from 16 to 20 January 2019 to develop recommendations to the Council on the future role of the United Nations in Haiti, including any recommendations for a drawdown or exit of the Mission. The recommendations of the Secretary-General, following the strategic assessment mission, will be outlined in his next report to the Security Council, in February 2019. At the time of drafting the present report, it was anticipated that the recommendations would continue to reflect the evolving current political and security situation and the progress made towards the benchmarked exit strategy.

C. Planning assumptions

13. Given that changes to the mandate had yet to be decided by the Security Council at the time of budget preparation, the planning assumptions in the present note of the Secretary-General are based on the current mandate of MINUJUSTH, which is aimed at achieving a transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in the country in the last quarter of 2019, in line with the guidance of Security Council resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#) and with the benchmarked exit strategy.

14. The current volatile political and security climate in Haiti was exacerbated by violent demonstrations in July and November 2018. The demonstrations in July followed the announcement by the Government of the removal of fuel subsidies, while the demonstrations in November were triggered by numerous allegations of mismanagement of PetroCaribe¹ funds. During those demonstrations, civil society organizations demanded greater transparency and accountability in the management of PetroCaribe funds. To address the situation, the Government has initiated a national dialogue process that has, to date, made only limited progress, further hampering service delivery by the Government. This has increased the need for the leadership of MINUJUSTH to use the good offices of the Secretary-General to assist in de-escalating tensions, especially ahead of the elections scheduled for October 2019.

15. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#), MINUJUSTH will assist the Government to strengthen rule of law institutions in Haiti, further support and develop the Haitian National Police and engage in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. During the period, MINUJUSTH will undertake activities to prepare for the anticipated closure of the Mission, should the Security Council decide on that course of action, which will include a phased drawdown aimed at reducing its

¹ Oil alliance of Caribbean and Central American States with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, whereby Member States acquire oil under preferential financing conditions.

footprint. These activities will include the closure of camps, once they are vacated by formed police units in Cap Haïtien, Gonaïves and Miragoâne and the closure of nine United Nations police co-location sites. United Nations police personnel will be relocated to Port-au-Prince until they are repatriated. The Mission will continue the disposition of the sizable surplus inventory inherited from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), in line with its asset disposal and liquidation plan. Furthermore, MINUJUSTH will carry out the preparation work to ensure that the closure of all camps does not have any negative environmental impact on local communities. It is anticipated that the Mission will focus its attention on the completion of programmatic activities initiated during the current period. As such, resource requirements for new community violence reduction programmes, other programmatic activities and quick-impact projects are not included in the proposed resource requirements set out in the present note.

16. With regard to police strength, and based on a security transition plan, it is envisaged that MINUJUSTH will begin a gradual drawdown of formed police units, with the aim of repatriating all existing formed police units by 15 October 2019. The repatriation will be based on the evolving security situation in Haiti.

17. The drawdown of United Nations police personnel is subject to the decision of the Security Council regarding the authorized strength beyond April 2019. Given the need for a continued United Nations mentoring and advisory role with regard to the Haitian National Police in anticipation of the electoral period, it is assumed that a complement of not more than 50 United Nations police personnel will remain deployed until the end of the Mission's mandate.

18. The proposed resource requirements for civilian personnel are based on current approved staffing establishment of MINUJUSTH.

D. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

19. MINUJUSTH will continue to implement its mandate on the basis of the results-based-budgeting framework set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for MINUJUSTH for the 2018/19 period ([A/72/793](#)). The Mission will focus on expected accomplishments and related indicators that would not have been fully achieved by 30 June 2019. During the period, the Mission will prioritize expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement related to the benchmarks of the exit strategy, which was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 20 March 2018 ([S/2018/241](#)).

20. The expected accomplishments and related indicators of the Mission during the period are provided in the annex to the present note.

Executive direction and management

21. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Component 1: security and stability

22. The security and stability component of MINUJUSTH will continue to focus on activities in support of the implementation of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021 through the mentorship and advisory programme. Areas of focus include: (a) police administration and command and control; (b) technical and specialized management and investigation skills; (c) strengthening of the accountability mechanisms of the Haitian National Police, including its General Inspectorate; (d) strategic planning; (e) support for gender

mainstreaming within the Haitian National Police; and (f) sexual and gender-based violence prevention programmes.

23. Following the repatriation of three formed police units during the 2018/19 period, four formed police units will remain positioned in Port-au-Prince and in two other departments (Artibonite and Nippes) to safeguard the security gains of recent years by conducting joint field patrols with the Haitian National Police to increase the latter's visibility and to provide on-the-job training to improve the skills and capacities of its crowd control units. The formed police units will continue to provide quick-reaction capability if requested to assist the national police to maintain a secure and stable environment in Haiti.

Component 2: political and rule of law

24. MINUJUSTH will continue to utilize its good offices to engage a wide range of national stakeholders, both governmental and civil society, including women and youth groups, and the private sector, to encourage government and legislative responsibility and accountability for the strengthening of rule of law institutions, including those responsible for electoral matters.

25. In line with the benchmarked strategy and in close collaboration with the country team, MINUJUSTH will advocate for the adoption and implementation of key pieces of legislation, especially legislation: (a) underpinning the proper organization and functioning of the justice system to resolve disputes that drive conflict, such as the criminal code, the code of criminal procedure and the prison law; (b) reinforcing institutional functioning such as by reorganizing the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary, realigning the structure of the school of magistracy, supporting the establishment of strengthened electoral institutions, in particular the Permanent Electoral Council, and fostering the consolidation of anti-corruption institutions, in particular the Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes; and (c) promoting gender equality and action against sexual and gender-based violence, such as the gender equality bill and the law on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women. MINUJUSTH will continue to provide dedicated capacity-building and advisory support for the effective operation of the judicial chain, from the arrest of a suspect by the police, to the charging of the defendant, to his or her detention.

26. Mobile teams comprised of substantive experts in political affairs, justice, corrections, human rights and community violence reduction, regularly deployed from Port-au-Prince, will ensure that the Mission's advice and support are accessible to local authorities and communities in the nine departments outside Port-au-Prince. These mobile teams will work in a coherent manner with deployed United Nations police personnel and formed police units to pursue an integrated strategy.

27. MINUJUSTH will support the implementation of the Directorate of Prison Administration's section of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021. Through mentoring and the transfer of expertise to senior-level officers of the Directorate, MINUJUSTH correctional experts and Government-provided personnel will continue to deliver assistance focusing on organizational development, security and improvement of detention conditions, gender-responsive administration and management, including by strengthening the autonomy of the Directorate in the management of its budget. MINUJUSTH will also support the Directorate in developing and implementing a recruitment and training road map, with a view to increasing the number of its personnel.

Component 3: human rights

28. The human rights component will undertake activities covering three areas aligned with the objectives of the benchmarked strategy: (a) improved State compliance with human rights mechanisms; (b) improved capacity of the Office for the Protection of Citizens; and (c) improved capacity of civil society organizations to ensure better promotion and protection of human rights in Haiti. The human rights component will focus its interventions on improving the professionalism, accountability and human rights compliance of the police, justice and correctional institutions.

29. In line with the benchmarked strategy, MINUJUSTH will work to increase the engagement of Haiti on human rights, including by encouraging the Government to adopt a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations of the various international human rights mechanisms. In line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), the Office for the Protection of Citizens will build the capacity necessary to independently monitor and advocate for accountability for human rights violations and will play an effective monitoring role with respect to the constitution and the laws of the country.

30. MINUJUSTH will gradually transition its human rights support functions to national and civil society institutions. Technical assistance and support will be extended to civil society organizations that are involved in human rights issues. The human rights component will continue to monitor, investigate, analyse and report on the human rights situation in Haiti, identifying patterns and trends with regard to violations and advising the authorities on strategies and measures to address impunity for ongoing and past violations. Members of the human rights component will be also part of the Mission's mobile teams for joint monitoring, when necessary. The Mission will reinforce human rights efforts through programmatic interventions, piloting community violence reduction initiatives to support local civil society organizations that monitor human rights and quick-impact projects for the provision of training, logistical and technical support to human rights monitoring organizations.

Component 4: support

31. During the period, the support component will continue to provide effective and efficient services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Mission. In addition, the support component of the Mission will continue to focus on closing activities, including the closure of camps and other premises, the disposition of assets and inventories, the repatriation of uniformed personnel, the separation of civilian staff, the closure of contracts and the settlement of other financial obligations.

III. Resource requirements for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019

A. Human resources

Table 1
Police personnel

	<i>Authorized^a</i>
United Nations police	295
Formed police units	700

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

32. The highest authorized levels of police personnel are presented in table 1. Taking into consideration the ability of the Haitian National Police to address internal security risks in Haiti, MINUJUSTH will begin a gradual drawdown of United Nations police personnel and formed police units.

Table 2
Civilian personnel

	<i>International staff</i>					<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>National staff^a</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG-ASG</i>	<i>D-2-D-1</i>	<i>P-5-P-4</i>	<i>P-3-P-2</i>	<i>Field Service</i>				
Executive direction and management	1	1	11	4	1	18	16	3	37
Components									
Security and stability	–	2	7	9	1	19	10	–	29
Political and rule of law	–	2	11	6	2	21	37	–	58
Human rights	–	1	4 ^b	4	–	9	9	3	21
Support	–	1	15	16	68	100	114	7	221
Total posts and positions	1	7	48	39	72	167	186	13	366

^a Includes 47 National Professional Officers and 139 General Service staff.

^b Includes 1 position funded under general temporary assistance at the P-5 level.

33. The proposed staffing establishment, in table 2 above, reflects the approved staffing complement for the 2018/19 period. The cost estimates reflect the application of vacancy rates, which take into consideration the actual vacancy rates as at 31 December 2018 and allow for a phased drawdown of civilian personnel

B. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditures for the period from 16 October 2017 to 30 June 2018</i>	<i>Apportionment for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019</i>	<i>Cost estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019</i>
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	–	–	–
Military contingents	–	–	–
United Nations police	12 131.4	15 485.1	6 130.1
Formed police units	21 776.6	28 456.9	9 726.4
Subtotal	33 908.0	43 942.0	15 856.5
Civilian personnel			
International staff	14 676.3	29 873.4	15 351.2
National staff	3 894.1	8 092.4	3 204.4
United Nations Volunteers	143.9	768.4	137.8
General temporary assistance	7 124.0	259.2	160.4
Government-provided personnel	1 330.5	2 146.2	1 184.7
Subtotal	27 168.8	41 139.6	20 038.5
Operational costs			
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	224.3	331.6	34.0
Official travel	1 053.5	1 379.3	499.0
Facilities and infrastructure	8 733.2 ^a	12 689.4	8 482.9
Ground transportation	1 269.4	1 844.3	843.1
Air operations	3 519.0	5 641.6	939.1
Marine operations	9.2	–	–
Communications and information technology	3 166.8 ^b	4 810.1	2 401.6
Medical	550.5	630.5	382.1
Special equipment	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	7 736.5 ^c	7 947.5	2 373.3
Quick-impact projects	472.0	1 100.0	–
Subtotal	26 734.4	36 374.3	15 955.1
Gross requirements	87 811.2	121 455.9	51 850.1
Staff assessment income	2 705.1	4 258.6	1 838.4
Net requirements	85 106.1	117 197.3	50 011.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–
Total requirements	87 811.2	121 455.9	51 850.1

^a The expenditure reported for facilities and infrastructure was \$8,697,400. The figure includes an amount of \$35,800 to constitute a comparable base with the approved resources for the 2018/19 period and 2019/20 cost estimates.

^b Represents the combined expenditure reported for communication (\$1,668,500) and information technology (\$1,498,300) to constitute a comparable base with the approved resources for 2018/19 and 2019/20 cost estimates.

^c The expenditure reported for other supplies, services and equipment was \$7,772,300. The figure excludes an amount of \$35,800 to constitute a comparable base with the approved resources for 2018/19 and 2019/20 cost estimates.

C. Analysis of resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
United Nations police	<u>\$6 130.1</u>

34. Resource requirements in the amount of \$6,130,100 are estimated for the average monthly deployment of 189 United Nations police personnel for the period, taking into consideration a gradual drawdown, which will enable the Mission to support the Haitian National Police during the election period scheduled for October 2019. The requirements reflect the application of a vacancy rate of 4.4 per cent.

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
Formed police units	<u>\$9 726.4</u>

35. Resource requirements in the amount of \$9,726,400 are estimated for the monthly deployment of 560 formed police unit personnel for two months up to 31 August 2019, and 420 for September 2019, based on the Mission's security transition plan, which envisages the repatriation of all formed police unit personnel by 15 October 2019. In addition, the resource requirements include provisions for freight for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
International staff	<u>\$15 351.2</u>

36. An amount of \$15,351,200 is proposed to cover salaries and related common staff costs for 166 international staff members for the period. A vacancy rate of 19.8 per cent has been applied in the computation of salary costs.

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
National staff	<u>\$3 204.4</u>

37. An amount of \$3,204,400 is proposed to cover salaries and related common staff costs for 186 national staff, comprising 47 National Professional Officers and 139 General Service staff, for the period. Vacancy rates of 21.4 per cent and 17.9 per cent have been applied in the computation of salary costs for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively.

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
United Nations Volunteers	<u>\$137.8</u>

38. An amount of \$137,800 is proposed to cover the costs of 13 United Nations Volunteers for the period. A vacancy rate of 68.8 per cent has been applied in the computation of allowances.

	<i>Cost estimates</i>
General temporary assistance	<u>\$160.4</u>

39. An amount of \$160,400 is proposed to cover the costs of one international general temporary position for the period and the Mission's share of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2 and other

cross-cutting initiatives. A vacancy rate of 15.0 per cent has been applied in the computation of salary costs.

Cost estimates

Government-provided personnel \$1 184.7

40. An amount of \$1,184,700 is proposed for the average monthly deployment of 29 correctional officers for the period.

Cost estimates

Consultants \$34.0

41. Resource requirements in the amount of \$34,000 are estimated for consultant services to provide mandatory training for security personnel.

Cost estimates

Official travel \$499.0

42. Resource requirements in the amount of \$499,000 are estimated for trips that are expected to take place during the period. In line with the continued strategy of a light presence of personnel of MINUJUSTH outside the capital, the planned trips include travel by the joint mobile teams to nine regions to complete transition activities. In addition, provision is included for trips by staff members from the substantive and support components to plan the transition and handover of mandated tasks to local and international stakeholders, including preparations for the closure of premises.

Cost estimates

Facilities and infrastructure \$8 482.9

43. Resource requirements in the amount of \$8,482,900 are estimated primarily for the cost of rental of premises used by the Mission, utilities and waste disposal, security services, spare parts and supplies, as well as petrol, oil and lubricants. Where applicable, prevailing contractual prices were applied to estimate the resource requirements for the period. Requirements include activities for the environmental clean-up, remediation and closure of sites.

Cost estimates

Ground transportation \$843.1

44. Resource requirements in the amount of \$843,100 are estimated primarily for operating and maintaining 314 vehicles, comprising 210 light passenger vehicles, 59 special purpose vehicles, 3 ambulances, 9 armoured vehicles, 7 pieces of engineering equipment, 24 pieces of material handling equipment and 2 trailers. The resource requirements include provision for spare parts, liability insurance and petrol, oil and lubricants.

Cost estimates

Air operations \$ 939.1

45. Resource requirements in the amount of \$939,100 are estimated for the rental and related costs of one civilian rotary-wing aircraft for an estimated 140 flight hours to support the Mission with the implementation of transition activities.

Cost estimates

Communications and information technology	\$2 401.6
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46. Resource requirements in the amount of \$2,401,600 are estimated for commercial communications, maintenance and repair of existing communication equipment, spare parts and public information services. The resource requirements also include provision for information technology services based on standard rates applied to the planned number of workstations. The estimated requirements also include provision for maintenance and repair, as well as spare parts.

Cost estimates

Medical	\$382.1
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47. Resource requirements in the amount of \$382,100 are estimated for standard medical services and medical supplies.

Cost estimates

Other supplies, services and equipment	\$2 373.3
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48. Resource requirements in the amount of \$2,373,300 are estimated primarily for the engagement of individual contractual personnel to continue to clear the backlog and perform reconciliations with regard to regular asset and inventory management, support the consolidation of the Mission in preparation for its closure and ensure appropriate closure of contracts to safeguard the Organization from potential liabilities. In addition, the resource requirements include other freight and related costs for inland transportation of assets from the regions to Port-au-Prince.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) **Authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$51,850,100 for the maintenance of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019;**

(b) **Assessment of the amount in subparagraph (a) at a monthly rate of \$8,641,683 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 April 2019.**

Annex

Results-based budgeting framework

Component 1: security and stability

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1.1 Improved security environment throughout Haiti	<p>1.1.1 Decrease in the ratio of homicides per 100,000 citizens reported by the Haitian National Police (2017/18: 9.4; 2018/19: 9.3; 2019/20: 9.2)</p> <p>1.1.2 Decrease in the number of kidnappings reported to the Haitian National Police in the Port-au-Prince area (2017/18: 55; 2018/19: 50; 2019/20: 45)</p> <p>1.1.3 Decrease in the number of Haitian National Police officers killed (2017/18: 20; 2018/19: 15; 2019/20: 12)</p> <p>1.1.4 Decrease in the number of armed gang activities in hotspot areas of Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant (2017/18: 22; 2018/19: 18; 2019/20: 16)</p>
1.2 The Haitian National Police respond to public disorder and manage security threats throughout Haiti, demonstrating elevated levels of professionalism, human rights awareness and gender sensitivity, without requiring international support, as a result of the implementation of the relevant priorities of the strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2021	<p>1.2.1 Increase in the implementation rate of the actions of the strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2021 (2017/18: 27.6 per cent; 2018/19: 43.0 per cent; 2019/20: 54.0 per cent)</p> <p>1.2.2 Increase in the number of Haitian National Police officers per 10,000 civilians (2017/18: 15.7; 2018/19: 16.5; 2019/20: 16.7)</p> <p>1.2.3 Increase in the number of female Haitian National Police officers (2017/18: 1,249; 2018/19: 1,400; 2019/20: 1,700)</p> <p>1.2.4 Increase in the percentage of Haitian National Police officers deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (2017/18: 34.2 per cent; 2018/19: 40.0 per cent; 2019/2020: 42.0 per cent)</p> <p>1.2.5 Increase in the number of specialized public order units, out of the 13 existing units of the Haitian National Police, capable of responding to security threats without support from MINUJUSTH (2017/18: 6; 2018/2019: 8; 2019/20: 13)</p> <p>1.2.6 Percentage of public order and/or security operations planned and executed by Haitian National Police without support from MINUJUSTH (2017/18: 95 per cent; 2018/2019: 96 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)</p> <p>1.2.7 Increase in the implementation rate of the budget of the Haitian National Police funded by the Government of Haiti (2017/18: 99 per cent; 2018/19: 99.5 per cent; 2019/20: 99.6 per cent)</p>

Component 2: political and rule of law

*Expected accomplishments**Indicators of achievement*

2.1 Strengthened rule of law institutions through improved governance

2.1.1 The electoral law is drafted, approved by both chambers of Parliament and promulgated by the President

2.2 Enhanced functioning of key justice institutions, oversight bodies and national legal aid mechanisms addressing prolonged pretrial detention

2.2.1 The Superior Council of the Judiciary assumes its full role in providing oversight by having in place an operational mechanism for the evaluation of judges (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 1)

2.2.2 Implementation of a plan for a State-provided legal aid programme by establishing offices of legal aid as a strategy for ensuring sustainable access to justice for vulnerable groups (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 3)

2.2.3 The Ministry of Justice and Public Security develops and implements a mechanism to appraise the performances of the prosecutors' offices and their personnel (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 1)

2.2.4 Increase of 50.0 per cent in the number of cases processed in real time by prosecutors in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince (2017/18: 695; 2018/19: 800; 2019/20: 1,200)

2.2.5 Decrease in the percentage of the prison population in pretrial detention in excess of two years in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince (2017/18: 50.4 per cent; 2018/19: 40.0 per cent; 2019/20: 15 per cent)

2.2.6 Increase of 50.0 per cent in the number of cases closed by investigative judges in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince (2017/18: 600; 2018/19: 750; 2019/20: 1,125)

2.2.7 Increase by 60.0 per cent the number of penal cases judged in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince (2017/18: 420; 2018/19: 609; 2019/20: 975)

2.3 The Directorate of Prison Administration performs key management functions providing basic services to all detainees and ensures respect for their rights

2.3.1 Decrease in the number of deaths per 1,000 inmates per year (2018/19: 16; 2019/20: 10)

2.3.2 Increase in the number of prisons supported by functioning health services for inmates (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 9)

2.3.3 Increase in the number of officers of the Directorate of Prison Administration recruited through a dedicated process aimed at achieving the goal of 941 new officers required to meet the personnel needs of the Directorate by 2021 (2018/19: 94; 2019/20: 300)

2.3.4 Increase in the number of prisons certified by the Directorate of Prison Administration as being able to operate without full-time support from international actors (MINUJUSTH or others) (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 9)

Component 3: human rights

*Expected accomplishments**Indicators of achievement*

3.1 The Office for the Protection of Citizens functions independently and protects citizens whose rights have been violated

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

3.2 National authorities comply with international human rights obligations, including by holding individuals responsible for current and past human rights violations and fulfilling their reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies

3.2.1 Establish a national plan of action for human rights

3.3 Civil society organizations, including those representing women, engage with the Haitian authorities to advocate the promotion and protection of human rights and are empowered to bring allegations of human rights violations to the competent judicial or administrative authorities

3.3.1 Number of alternative reports prepared and submitted by civil society organizations to international human rights mechanisms (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 2)
