Introduction

Haiti, in the 21st Century, with the political rule, has been encapsulated by political, economic, and humanitarian conflict. Following the coup d’état in 2004 and the earthquake in 2010, the country has been in midst of a downward spiral. In the February of 2004, after former President Aristide’s exile, due to armed conflicts that spread across the country, international guidance with the establishment of The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was sent to the country in order to provide security and “democratic policing standards” along with other roles. This intervention was increased after the catastrophic earthquake which resulted in 220,000 deaths in order to “support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country”.

Adopted in 13 April 2017' from Resolution 2350, after the mandate of MINUSTAH it was decided that the operation would now be overtaken by the newly established United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) in the hopes “to strengthen Haiti’s rule of law institutions, including the justice and prisons; and to promote and protect human rights - all with a view to improving the everyday lives of the Haitian people." In the initial 6 months 351 civilian staff, up to seven Formed Police Units (FPUs) (comprised of 980 FPU personnel) and 295 Individual Police Officers (IPOs) was budgeted to the project. Since establishment this peacekeeping operation has had 2 extensions on its mandate and has completed operations on the 15th of October 2019. The operations have had a current financial capital of $3,300,000 funded through a separate account approved on an annual basis by the General Assembly until 06/2020.

After 15 years of peacekeeping, Haiti has now had The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) established. The office hopes to uphold a smooth transition between peacekeeping and peacebuilding in path of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.
Definition of Key Terms

Coup D'Etat

According to the Cambridge dictionary the definition of Coup D'Etat is “the sudden defeat of a government through illegal force by a small group, often a military one”. Often this act happens in countries where corruption is seen. In the case of this report, in Haitian history the 2004 Coup D'Etat was the explicit showing of the outlook Haitian’s had on their government.

Sustainable Development

The development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (United Nations). The Sustainable Development Goals are 17 goals letting us know of ways every country can create a sustainable future. This term is also the basis in which BINUH was founded.

Human Rights

According to the UN “Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.” Human rights are a major reason why MINUSTAH, MINUJUSTH, and BINUH were founded.

Peacekeeping

The activity of preventing war and violence, especially using armed forces not involved in a disagreement to prevent fighting. UN has 13 peacekeeping missions in the world right now. Peacekeeping operations
is a tool deployed by the United Nations to assist host countries, which are torn or threatened by conflict, to achieve conditions that will ensure that peace and security reigns in the respective regions.

Peacebuilding

“Peacebuilding aims to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. It is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace.” (United Nations) This term was predominant from the transition from peacekeeping and peacebuilding, aimed with the last extension of the MINUJUSTH vision.

Criminal accountability (liability)

Responsibility for any illegal behaviour that causes harm or damage to someone or something. In this case, the responsibility for any illegal behaviour is linked to UN officials in Peacekeeping missions. Therefore, the harm caused by the UN experts in mission is directed to the local citizens.

Human Capital

Investopedia.com defines human capital as “all of the creative skills and knowledge embodied in an individual.” Through making proper education available for all, it is possible to invest in human capital, which will then result in better socioeconomic status and a more sustainable development pattern.

Background Information

Understanding of Historical Context

After Jean Bertrand Aristide won the presidency in 1990 in what is now reported as the first free election in Haiti’s history, Aristide’s reformists policies started to polarize the wealthy. Shortly thereafter, following the deposition of Aristide by a coup, an US Trade Embargo was placed. In 1994 20,000 US troops occupied the country. The de facto government left its place back to the Aristide government which went on to create free market reforms due to international encouragement. Excelling economically due to the vast international aid the country established a new police force. The police force known to be the
Haitian National Police (HNP) led to corruption and unjustifiable violence. This force, today, is in reformation process, and was a goal of the MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH actions.

In 1995 in the re-election Rene Preval was chosen. Although initially transfer of power was peaceful, Preval was faced with many political uprisings from the Aristide following. It was in 2000 that Aristide was re-elected President. His return was soon followed by political and economic tantrum in the country as lawlessness and violence upheld. His second term was followed by corruption, often leading to civil unrest. The US and France’s support was limited soon thereafter.

Aristide’s flee from the country left open atmosphere for supporters and rivals of his to collide; during that time many human right claims were set. US Forces, upon the jurisdiction of the UN Security Council were sent to the capital, Port-au Prince to stabilize the country and oversee the new changes.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

It was during this time that first UN-Based regulations were set. The regulation was under the mission of The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and was established in 1 June 2004 with the Security Council Resolution 1562. “The UN mission succeeded a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) authorized by the Security Council in February 2004 after President Bertrand Aristide departed Haiti for exile in the aftermath of an armed conflict which spread to several cities across the country.” The personal in the operation were Brazil-led troops, police and volunteers. In the operations of the establishment, many viewpoints arised. Most Haitians accused the mission for having committed too violently to political demonstrations. This claim was later addressed in December 2004 in Brazil, where the MINUSTAH Commander testified by stating that the mission “had been strongly pressured by the international community to use violence” especially towards the “gangs” in Port-au Prince.

MINUSTAH’s affect affected political elections both in terms of timing and outcome. Many blamed the establishment for worsening the situation. During the same time of political change, two natural disasters struck Haiti. In September and August hurricanes struck the country followed by an Earthquake in 2010. These events acted as a catalyst to the corruption and loss of health quality, and therefore the increase in international regulation which included MINUSTAH force size.

The United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)

The Establishment of MINUJUSTH, acted upon the Council Resolution 2350 (13 April 2017)
In April 2017, the Security Council authorized the establishment of a new peacekeeping force in lieu of the MINUSTAH operation. The peacekeeping operation was called United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), and had hopes “to strengthen Haiti’s rule of law institutions, including the justice and prisons; and to promote and protect human rights - all with a view to improving the everyday lives of the Haitian people.

The mission as set to achieve many goals including but not limited to: improving rule of law in Haiti, strengthening the justice sector and the capacity of the HNP, including in its efforts to strengthen the Directorate of Prisons Administration (DAP) management (S/RES/2350, 3), transitioning from the MINUSTAH (S/RES/2350,4), hall be composed of up to seven Formed Police Units (FPUs) (or 980 FPU personnel) and 295 Individual Police Officers (IPOs), for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018 (S/RES/2350, 5), engage in human rights monitoring, reporting, and analysis (S/RES/2350, 6), protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence (S/RES/2350, 13).

Given this resolution it was decided that the mission would last an initial 6 months, with no stated extension given in case of circumstance changes. The mission was planned to be dismissed with gradual drawdown until it ceases completely.

The Renewal of the MINUJUSTH Mandate as per Security Council Resolution 2410 (2018)

On the 10th of April 2018, the Security Council has declared for the mandate concerning MINUJUSTH to be extended until 15 April 2019. This new extension came with the reduction in personal size from a previously attending 7 FPUs to 5 FPUS (human capital). This reduction was placed taken into account the evolving security need in Haiti (S/RES/2410, 1).

In addition the new extension stated that a Permanent Electoral Council would be established, the Legal Assistance Law would be adopted, the issue of prolonged pretrial detention would be addressed, and community violence reduction efforts would be implemented (S/RES/2410, 7).

In terms of feedback, a new 90-day Secretary General report was also added onto the resolution. This in turn would allow closer oversight of violence that was previously a cause of civil tension as implemented from MINUSTAH, and initial implementation of MINUJUSTH (initial mandate).

The Final Renewal of the MINUJUSTH Mandate as per Security Council Resolution 2466 (2019)
On 11 April 2019, upon the Draft Resolution submitted by the United States of America the MINUJUSTH initiative was renewed for a final time until 15 October 2019. This new extension also involved additions such as a United Nations system presence in Haiti, including an SPM (as the Secretary General mentioned in one has reports) also emphasizing a specific goal of incorporating more women into the initiative along with keeping a closer outlook onto sexual exploitation (criminal accountability) and abuse. This extension also explicitly states that the MINUJUSTH will stand by the civilians of Haiti protecting them “under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment” (S/RES/2466).

The extension in general also has the focus of creating a smooth transition between peacekeeping and peacebuilding: setting up the infrastructure for the BINUH coalition mentioned below.

The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)

On the 25th of June 2019, the Security Council passed a resolution stating the new development of the mission under the name the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH). This mission was stated to begin on 6 October 2019 and continuing for an initial period of 12 months. Essentially the office would serve as a helping agent under the Haitian government for the management and security of the country. This decision was already sought to be implemented since the last renewal of the MINUJUSTH peacekeeping mission.

The new office would have such jobs as:

1. **Advising the Government of Haiti in promoting and strengthening political stability and good governance, including the rule of law, preserving and advancing a peaceful and stable environment, including through supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue, and protecting and promoting human rights**

2. **Assist the Haitian government to:**
   a. plan and execute free, fair, and transparent elections,
   b. reinforce the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP), including through training on human rights,
   c. develop an inclusive approach with all sectors of society to reduce community violence, and in particular gang violence,
d. Address human rights abuses and violations and comply with international human rights obligations,

e. improve Penitentiary Administration management and oversight of prison facilities to ensure proper treatment of detainees in accordance with international standards,

f. strengthen the justice sector including by adopting and implementing key legislation to promote justice sector reform, improving internal oversight and accountability, particularly as related to corruption, addressing prolonged pre-trial detention, and ensuring merit-based judicial appointments and the timely renewal of judicial mandates

MINUJUSTH Funding

According to the report published on 5th of November 2019, the MINUJUSTH budget for the planned year between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 stands as $49,450,100. This proposed budget is 59.3% lower than the budget proposed for the previous year between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 which stands at $121,455,900. This decrease is notable and explainable due to the mandate f the MINUJUSTH mission ending in 15 October 2019. This budget stated has been separated into 4 parts of liquidation activities: security and stability, political and rule of law, human rights and support. When compared with the cash balance of all 13 peacekeeping operations being $6.51B in total the budget allocated is justifiably minimal.

However, the problem thereof comes not from an inadequacy of said budget but due to the management and financing of it. As stated in the 17 July 2018 resolution passed in the Fifth Committee, there are only a few member states that have paid their finances in full (in the case of 2018 only 7). This deficit should be allocated in the term year between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 in full to allow coordination in safety, economic stance, and sustainability of the country.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Haiti
Haiti is the centrepiece of the MINUJUSTH, MINUSTAH, and BINUH missions. With its corruption exceeding with the coming years, the Security Council has decided to allocate resources to this member state. Currently with its HNP force and peacekeeping forces, the country is in the midst of reforming, peacebuilding in the common grounds of sustainable development.

**United States of America**

Since the US Trade Embargo was placed, the country was oversighted by the United States of America. Currently, with MINUJUSTH, with a 27.9% contributions, the United States stands as the biggest contributor in assets to the mission. The country has allocated a gross assessment of 10,518,613.

**China**

China stands as the second largest contributor to the mission at hand. The country contributes 15.2% to the mission. The country has sent a staff assessment of 155,381 to the initiative.

**Japan**

Japan is the third largest contributor to the mission with 8.6% share. The country has 2,306,961 gross assessment with 87,432 staff assessment.

**Canada**

Canada was one of the biggest contributors to Haiti in the 2010 Earthquake, along with the Hurricane Jeanne (2004). Today with the peacekeeping missions Canada has contributed 1,888,454 gross assessment to the MINUJUSTH mission.

**United Kingdom & Northern Ireland**

UK & Northern Island have contributed to 5.7683% of the resources used in the mission. The country has supported with 3 729 262 in gross assessment. The country has staffed over 141,000 to the mission. They stand as the 5th highest contributor.

**Germany**

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Germany stands as the 4th highest contributor to the MINUJUSTH mission. The country has allocated 6.389% of the support, which included 918,892 in gross assessment and 5,750 in staff assessment. The country is a dominant supporter of peacekeeping budget, including all Haiti oriented ones.

**France**

France is the 6th highest contributor to the mission, with a share of 5.6%. The country has contributed 904,336 in gross assessment and 898,677 in net credit.

**Brazil**

Brazil officials were known to lead the peacekeeping forces during the mandate of the MINUJUSTH mission. They also led a predominant role in the reorganization of the HNP forces. Today they has supplied 222,356 in gross assessment.

**Timeline of Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Jean-Bertrand Aristide gets re-elected replacing his successor Rene Preval in Haiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Haiti got in the midst of political and economic tantrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Coup D'état occurs in the bicentennial observance of Haiti’s independence Aristide is exiled out of country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 2004</td>
<td>The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by resolution 1542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Jeanne hit Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 January 2010</td>
<td>Devastating Earthquake hit Haiti killing over 220,000 people and 96 peacekeepers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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19 January 2010  
Endorsed by the Secretary General the MINUSTAH force levels were increased to help with the recovery.

April 2017  
With Resolution 2350 it was decided that the mandate of MINUSTAH would end on 15 October 2017, and a new mission called The United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) would be established.

October 2017  
A statement from the President of the Security Council regarding MINUJUSTH was stated With Resolution 2350.

April 2018  
Resolution 2410 extended the mandate of MINUJUSTH to 15 April 2019.

July 2018  
A/RES/72/260 B was released. With the resolution the problem regarding the financing of the MINUJUSTH mission was set and solutions were tried to be found.

April 2019  
Resolution 2466 extended the mandate of MINUJUSTH to 15 October 2019.

June 2019  
The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) was established in resolution 2476.

October 2019  
MINUJUSTH ended its mandate.

November 2019  
With A/74/532 the budget for the MINUJUSTH mission between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 was set 31 October 2020.

**Relevant UN Treaties and Events**

- Statement by the President of the Security Council the stance of Haiti and the MINUJUSTH, 17 October 2017
- “Extension of MINUJUSTH Mandate until 15 April 2019”, 10 April 2018 (S/RES/2410)
- “Final Extension of MINUJUSTH Mandate until 15 October 2019”, 11 April 2019 (S/RES/2466)
• “GA Resolution on UNAMID Budget”, 22 December 2007 (A/RES/62/232)
• “ACABQ Report on the Funding of UNAMID”, 8 November 2007 (A/62/540)
• “Budget Performance for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, and Financing for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019 of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur” (A/73/755 & A/73/785)

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

The previous attempts to solve this issue were talked about once in the General Assembly Fifth Commission in Resolution A/RES/73/317. In the resolution seeing that only 110 member states have paid their payments in full (total 35.3 million USD), the resolution urges member states to contribute further into the mission.

Moreover, in the resolution it is stated that “all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements”. Nominating the Secretary General to ensure that all peacekeeping mission budget’ are “based on their legislative mandates” and that budgeting payments are paid in full, the resolution also hopes to eliminate future problems. In terms of following up on mission’s budget the resolution also states that the Secretary General is responsible for giving updates in mission reports and specifically the effect of new outcomes in sectors of financing and timing.

Possible Solutions

In terms of the possible solutions to this problem, there are many possibilities.
Firstly, in terms of the initial budgeting, seeing that most resources are not financed, there is room for higher budgets. This will not only cause a higher rate of payment by member states, due to the higher initial amount needed to be payed but will also cause leeway in terms of the percentage payed by member states. Furthermore, in order to cover costs the percentage split between member states can be readjusted in a way in which member states of non payment will have opportunities to pay more. This can be done by the UN Tax policy or other management.

In terms of application of resources, there can be better ways to cooperate with the HNP to maximise field operations and better allocate resources. This can be monitored by the Security Council due to the authoritative figure of the council. In turn, better resource allocation will cover up the inefficiencies in payments by member states.

Moreover, the financing of the mission can be monitored by an agency as well as the Secretary General. This will help cover the missed steps of both agencies, motivating member states payments even more. This organization can be responsible for sub-financing of resources as well. Often in a big project, the big picture and big goal is kept in mind. This agency can monitor the mission, by dividing monetary policies in lower time caps.

For additional support multi-donor trust funds (MDTF) can be implemented in order to help out with the funding of the mission. This will help to fill the holes that may appear from member states. This is a great way to implement outside help into all the peacekeeping missions.

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**Appendices**

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II. The History of Haiti and Its State
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IV. The Budget of MINUJUSTH from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020
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